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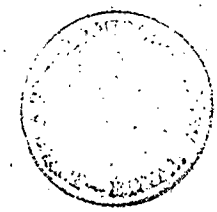
# TOWNSEND'S TRAELS THROUGH SPAIN.



# JOURNEY THROUGH SPAIN,

## IN THE YEARS 1786 AND 1787;

WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION

TO THE

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, POPULATION, TAXES AND REVENUE OF THAT COUNTRY;

AND

# REMARKS

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ac

IN PASSING THROUGH

# A PART OF FRANCE.

THIRD EDITION.

BY *JOSEPH TOWNSEND, A.M.*

RECTOR OF PEWSEY, WILTS; AND LATE OF CLARE-HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

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TO

THE MOST NOBLE

HENRY, MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN,

THESE SHEETS ARE DEDICATED,

IN TOKEN OF

ESTEEM AND GRATITUDE,

BY

HIS LORDSHIP'S

SINCERE FRIEND AND DEVOTED SERVANT,

*JOSEPH TOWNSEND.*

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THE

# POPULATION

OF

# SPAIN.

THE population of Spain may now be ascertained, *if we may depend on the recent returns from government.* By these it appears, that the whole amounted, in the year 1787, to ten millions two hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty souls.

In this number are included,

| | |
|---|---|
| Males unmarried | 2,926,229 |
| Females, ditto | 2,753,224 |
| Married men | 1,947,165 |
| Married women | 1,943,496 |
| Widowers | 235,778 |
| Widows | 462,258 |
| Total population | 10,268,150 |

Among these we may distinguish,

| | |
|---|---|
| Parochial clergy, called curas - - - - - | 16,689 |
| Assistants, called tenientes curas - - - - - | 5,771 |
| Sacristans, or sextons - - - - - - - | 10,873 |
| Acolitos, to assist at the altar - - - - - | 5,503 |
| Ordinados de patrimonio, having a patrimony of three reals a day - - - - - - - - - - | 13,244 |
| Ordinados de menores, with inferior ecclesiastical orders | 10,774 |
| Beneficiados, or canons of cathedrals, or other beneficiaries - - - - - - - - - - | 28,692 |
| Monks - - - - - - - - - - | 61,617 |
| Nuns - - - - - - - - - - | 32,500 |
| Beatas - - - - - - - - - - | 1,130 |
| Syndics, to collect for the mendicants - - - | 4,127 |
| Inquisitors - - - - - - - - - - | 2,705 |
| | 188,625 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Men servants - | *Criados* - - - - - - | 280,092 |
| Day labourers - | *Jornaleros* - - - - - | 964,571 |
| Peasants - - | *Labradores* - - - - - | 907,197 |
| Artisans - - - - - - - - - - | | 270,989 |
| Manufacturers - - - - - - - - - | | 39,750 |
| Merchants - - - - - - - - - - | | 34,339 |
| Knights - - | *Hidalgos* - - - - - | 480,589 |

Of these four hundred, one thousand and forty are in the provinces of the Asturias, Biscay, Burgos, Gallicia, and Leon.

*The cities, &c. according to the last returns.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cities - - | *Ciudades* - - - - - - - | 145 |
| Borough towns | *Villas* - - - - - - | 4,572 |
| Villages - | *Lugares* - - - - - - | 12,732 |
| Hamlets - | *Aldeas* - - - - - - | 1,058 |
| *Granjas*, Farm-houses - | - - - - - - - | 815 |
| *Cotos redondos*, Parks, or waste inclosed | - - - | 612 |
| *Depopulated* towns - | - - - - - - - | 1,511 |
| Parishes - - - | - - - - - - - | 18,972 |
| Convents - - - | - - - - - - - | 8,932 |

Here in one article we have a palpable error in the return, for the number of married men and of married women must be equal. No.

I have given the numbers as I received them from government returns, communicated to me by the Marquis del Campo, ambassador to the court of St. James.

The proportion between the males and females, in several provinces, personally present at the time of taking the survey, will appear by the following table:

| | UNMARRIED. | | MARRIED. | | WIDOWED. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Andalusia - - - - | 219,770 | 191,141 | 132,589 | 131,456 | 20,666 | 42,542 |
| Arragon - - - - | 187,762 | 151,009 | 121,711 | 121,095 | 15,262 | 26,229 |
| Asturias - - - - | 94,503 | 101,799 | 63,886 | 64,166 | 7,410 | 14,069 |
| Castille, Old - - - | 20,638 | 19,424 | 14,806 | 14,816 | 1,442 | 2,764 |
| Catalonia - - - - | 222,369 | 225,392 | 146,630 | 151,195 | 18,671 | 37,345 |
| Galicia - - - - | 364,313 | 394,633 | 243,568 | 243,568 | 33,321 | 60,789 |
| Granada - - - - | 187,305 | 176,907 | 120,484 | 121,389 | 14,243 | 32,662 |
| Madrid - - - - | 42,057 | 33,275 | 30,215 | 28,313 | 3,505 | 10,178 |
| Minorca - - - - | 7,763 | 7,213 | 5,441 | 5,441 | 384 | 1,486 |

Such according to Marquis del Campo are the last returns to government; and as in the year 1770, the population, by the same authority, was stated to be nine millions three hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and three, we might hastily conclude that Spain, in the course of seventeen years, had increased nearly one million of inhabitants. In like manner, observing, A. D. 1723, the number of souls to be seven millions six hundred and twentyfive thousand, we might infer, that since that period she was advanced in population more than two millions and a half. But the fact is, that the returns to government are not always just; and Ustariz

assures us, that the people, to lessen their contributions of men and money, conceal their numbers, and make false returns. He detected many which were a fifth, and some one-half, below the truth.

Now, if from the number above stated as the population of A. D. 1787, we deduct three hundred and fifty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-four, these being out of the peninsula, and inhabiting either the islands or the coast of Africa, we shall have for the remainder nine millions nine hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-six; and if we allow the area of Spain to be one hundred and forty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-eight square miles, we shall find sixty-seven persons nearly to a mile. This, if compared with the Russian empire, is respectable; but if with France, is below mediocrity In the former they reckon five to a square mile; in the latter, one hundred and fifty-seven. England comes in between France and Spain; but Spain if properly cultivated and well governed, might be the first in Europe, not excepting Holland, which to its wise and equitable laws is indebted for a population amounting to two hundred and seventy-two on a mile square. (*Vide* Necker and Zimmermann) Bernardo Ward, who was in the employment of the Spanish government, allows that eighteen thousand square leagues of the richest land are left uncultivated, and that two millions of the people are unemployed. (*V.* Proyecto Econ. A. D. 1750)

All are agreed that Spain, in more distant periods, was much better peopled than at present; and many have attempted to assign the cause of its depopulation; but as they commonly fix on one, and seldom think of more than two or three among those causes that are

most obvious, it may be useful to trace the various circumstances, which have contributed to depress this once powerful nation, and to desolate, at least comparatively, one of the richest countries in Europe.

1st. In the year 1347, the *plague* broke out with more than common virulence at Almeira, and during three years continuance, ravaged Spain to such an extent, that many cities were almost left without inhabitants; and throughout the whole peninsula, the population was reduced to one-third of what it had been previous to that event. Of this plague Alfonso XI. died, whilst conducting the siege against Gibraltar. (Campomanes Industria popular, p. 168. Ponz Viage, tom 8, cap. 5. sect. 60.) Subsequent to this, the country has frequently been laid waste by pestilential fevers, introduced from *Africa*, or dating their origin from some preceding famine. A. D. 1649, more than two hundred thousand perished in the southern provinces; and scarcely ever is that part of the country free from putrid, intermittent, and contagious fevers. Such a vast extent of territory as this peninsula contains, without communication either by canals or roads, divided into a multitude of independent kingdoms, or, at a subsequent period, into provinces, each exacting heavy duties on the introduction of grain, must often have felt distress for want of bread. In fact, one province has been reduced to the extremity of famine, whilst others have been ruined by abundance. In Seville, A. D. 1652, wheat sold for 15*s.* 8*d.* the bushel; and A. D. 1657, so low as 1*s.* 4*d.* It was not till the year 1752, that by a wise regulation of the Marquis de la Ensenada, corn was permitted to pass freely, even in Spanish vessels, from one province to another. (Camp. Educ. pop. Ap. part ii. p. 16.) The consequence of famine, as it is well known, is pestilence.

The common diet of the country pre-disposes the inhabitants to receive infection; and the practice of physicians, in prescribing venesection indiscriminately to all their patients, tends only to increase the evil.

From all these concurring circumstances, few countries have sustained such losses by epidemical diseases, few have been so often ravaged by pestilential fevers.

2d. For more than seven centuries, from the year 714 to 1492, Spain was harrassed by almost incessant struggles between warlike nations, in the heart of that divided country, contending for dominion; till the marriage of Ferdinand with Isabella had united the two crowns of Castille and Arragon, and the conquest of Granada put a period to the empire of the Moors.

3d. A. D. 1493, Columbus opened a new channel for their ambition, and gave beginning to endless *emigrations*, by the discovery of America.

Previous to this, the nobility were mostly resident on their estates, and when not engaged in war, gave themselves up to the management of their own concerns. Without accumulating treasures, many were able to conduct five or six thousand soldiers to the field; but when they had seen the gold and silver of Peru and Mexico, they became restless and impatient to obtain employments in those countries, and neglected the slower, yet more certain, means of gaining wealth by the improvement of their lands. The people in like manner, hastened to America in such numbers, that the maritime provinces suffered severely by the loss.

Emigrations, if regular and in due proportion, neither weaken the parent state, nor sensibly diminish the remaining stock; but when they are sudden, and carried beyond certain bounds, they tend to weakness and desolation. The former may be observed in the Highlands of Scotland, in Switzerland, and in many parts of Germany; the latter was visible on the first discovery of America, and has ever since been felt. *(Vide Osorio discurso universal;* addressed to Charles II. A. D. 1686.)

4th. From the accession of Charles I. of Spain, but the Vth of Germany, (A. D. 1506) the nation was engaged in *war*, with short intervals, for more than two centuries, thereby exhausting the treasures of America, and wasting the blood of its most adventurous subjects, in Italy, in Germany, in Flanders, in Portugal, in France, only to gratify the vanity of its sovereigns, and to extend the bounds of their unjust dominion. The immediate successors of Charles having Spain, Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, Milan, Franch Compté, and seventeen provinces in the low countries, beside Portugal, of which they acquired the sovereignty, A. D. 1580, and boundless territories in north and south America; this dispersed and most unwieldy empire, weak in proportion to its vast extent, consumed perpetually both men and money, without a possibility of solidly uniting such distant and discordant provinces under one command.

At war successively with all the powers of Europe, Spain enriched her enemies, and became poor herself; because, wherever she displayed her banners, she dispersed her treasures, and after the most splendid victories never failed to find herself exhausted of her strength.

At the end of the first century subsequent to the acquisition of America, she was reduced to the sad necessity of debasing her coin, and so low in credit that she gave more than thirty per cent. for money. This we have on the authority of the university of Toledo, as quoted by Count Campomanes in his *Educacion popular.*

5th. The cause commonly assigned for the depopulation of the country, as if it were the only cause, is the *expulsion of the Moors.* (A. D. 1613.) To this may be added the previous expulsion of the Jews, to the number of eight hundred thousand, by Ferdinand and Isabella, who banished these infidels in token of gratitude to heaven for the conquest of Granada. This wound was grievous; but, before the nation had recovered strength, to banish nine hundred thousand of its most industrious subjects, was such a stroke, that to the present day it is severely felt. Under the best government, with the most propitious cicumstances, it would require ages to retrieve so great a loss.

6th. Consequent to the expulsion of the Moors, their repeated and almost incessant *depredations* along the whole extent of coast, washed by the waters of the Mediterranean Sea, rendered the most fertile parts of Spain unsafe, and the produce exceedingly precarious. For the last century, the number of Spanish captives at Algiers, has usually been about thirty thousand, and their ransom has been reckoned, one with another, at a thousand dollars, or one hundred and fifty pounds, amounting in the whole to four millions and a half sterling. With such a premium for the ransom of their captives, these pirates found ample supplies for the equipment of their galleys. *(V.* Camp. Ap.

i. 373) Government has recently settled a treaty with the Algerines; and in that, according to the opinion of Count Campomanes, the ministers have shewn more discretion, than when they attempted to destroy that nest of pirates. His judgment is founded on this maxim, *divide et impera;* support the Algerines, that you may weaken the empire of Morocco.

7th. Among the desolating causes, must be reckoned their *change of government*, not on account of the blood of their best citizens, shed in the doubtful conflict, for that loss in time might be retrieved, but from the unremitted operation of a bad government. It must be confessed, that under despotism may accidentally be found wisdom and equity, with wealth and power; but, since the loss of liberty, these have not been seen in Spain. In national assemblies, able leaders may arise to represent their grievances, and to seek redress. Had Spain enjoyed her cortes after light was diffused in Europe, when citizens began to ascertain their rights, and to shake off the chains of feudal tyranny, she would not so long have groaned under oppression.

Although some grievances, since the representation of Count Campomanes, have been redressed, yet, by their long continuance, they tended to desolate the country, and therefore well deserve to be recorded. I shall select the most remarkable, and support them by quotations from his inestimable works. These relate to the revenue, the army, and the police.

No country ever invented a more ruinous system of finance, or one less friendly to manufactures and to commerce. The *alcavala*,

with its *cientos*, being a tax of fourteen per cent. on all commodities, both on the raw materials, and on the same when manufactured, as often as the property changes hands, rated, not according to the prime cost, but to the selling price, and therefore constantly increasing, is almost sufficient of itself to create a general stagnation. This effect is evident in Castille; whilst in Catalonia and in the provinces of Arragon, where Philip V. exchanged this oppressive tax for the *equivalent*, industry prevails, and manufactures flourish. The *millones*, being a tax upon provisions, tends to increase the price of labour, and thereby indirectly proves an obstacle to foreign commerce.

With such powerful inducements to defraud the revenue, to what innumerable vexations, in order to prevent this, must the manufacturers and merchants have been subjected by government, more especially when the revenue was let to farmers, who with their servants, were an hundred thousand. These watchful harpies were authorised to place their spies at the door of every shop, to examine the tradesman's books, to put their seal on his commodities, to demand the testimony of those, who were sent to purchase, with the attestation of the purchaser himself, and to require certificates from those, on whom the commodity was found. (*Vide* Camp. E. P. Ap. iv. p. 244) The farmers of the taxes were originally jews; but the wealth to be acquired by plunder made the employment honourable. Their misconduct called loudly for redress, and this grievance is no longer found in Spain. But what shall we say, should a more enlightened nation, boasting of freedom, submit to similar oppressions.

That the vexations specified tended to depopulate the country must be evident; that they produced this effect, Osorio, as quoted by Count Campomanes, assures us in his discourse on the grievances under which the nation laboured. He asserts, that in the villages, not one-third of the houses had escaped the rapacity of those who farmed the taxes; because when nothing else remained to the miserable peasants, these merciless exactors seized their houses, and sold the materials to the first, who was inclined to purchase. This cause of depopulation was not removed till the year 1749. (*Vide* Camp. E. P. Ap. i. p. 347.)

Among a great variety of causes producing this effect, and itself the genuine offspring of bad government, is the *want of a free market*. Under the idea of preventing imposition, the magistrate, authorised to intervene between the buyer and the seller, fixed the price of all commodities, even of corn and manufactures, to the sole advantage of alguaziles, regidors, and escrivanos, but to the destruction of agriculture, and to the discouragement of industry. This evil was introduced by Philip II. when the gold nnd silver of America had lessened the value of money in the mother country; or as the people in general complained, when every commodity was grown extravagantly dear. It was, however, confined to the kingdom of Castille; and consequently the provinces of Catalonia, Arragon, and Valencia, being free, were both more populous and better cultivated than it, although their soil, excepting Valencia, is far from rich. (*Vide* Camp. E. P. Ap. i. p. 240—254. 365. 418.) As to manufactures, it was in the reign of Alonzo el Sabio, A. D. 1256, that the magistrates first interfered

to fix the price, and this they did, without regarding the goodness of the materials or the value of the work. The consequence of such a regulation is obvious. *(Vide* Camp. E. P. Ap. iv. p. 64.)

With the intention of rendering provisions cheap, government *prohibited the exportation of grain.* For the honour of Spain we may observe, that in the year 1765 this prohibition was revoked. Nine years subsequent to this, M. Turgot prevailed on Lewis XVI. to give similar liberty to France, and with the same effect. The progress of agriculture, the vast increase in the quantity of grain, and the diminution in its price, inconsequence of this wise regulation, and of the freedom granted to the farmer for the sale of his commodity, are sufficient to evince how much population must have been retarded by the previous restraint.

The ignorance and jealousy of government were not confined to corn, for with the same contracted views, and influenced by the same short-sighted policy, the kings of Spain effectually discouraged, and continue to discourage, *the breed of horses,* which, if not restrained would prove a never-failing source of wealth. The very means adopted to increase the breed have had the opposite effect. To confine the market, and thereby to sink the price; to oblige all the farmers to register their horses, with the age, the colour, and the size; to exact from them a strict account, and to subject them to heavy fines; to harrass them with unseasonable visitors, and to leave them at the mercy of low men in office; surely this can never be the way to promote their industry, and to encourage them in producing the commodity so much to be desired. The intention of the king

is to mount his cavalry at a small expense; but should the breeder continue subject to such vexations, the race will fail, and mules will supply their places. Let the ports be open; extend the market; give freedom to commerce; and leave the farmers unmolested to pursue their various operations; let their industry have free scope to move in; let them be protected in their persons and their property; then, let the magistrate retire.

From the same mistaken policy, *dealers*, or jobbers, in corn and cattle, have been discouraged, under an idea that they raised the price. This error, however, has not been confined to Spain; for, in the English statutes, are to be found provisions against regrators, yet, without middle men, the attention of the farmer would be distracted and for want of a ready sale for his commodities, he would have neither time nor capital to conduct his business to advantage. These middle men create dispatch, and eventually increase productions. But from a strange inconsistency of principle, whilst middle men, as dealers in corn and cattle were discouraged, manufacturers were forbid to sell by retail, lest they should injure the commerce of the gremios. (*Vide* Camp. E. P.)

Previous to the year 1750, the *fisheries* were much discouraged by the rapacity of the corregidors, alcaldes, regidors, and other magistrates, who plundered the fishermen of their best fish, as a recompence for their trouble in making the assize, and then ruined them by fixing the price too low. These grievances I shall state in treating of the fishery at Carthagena.

Since the accession of the present family sound policy has led them

to establish barracks; but previous to the commencement of this century, the military were lodged in the houses of the peasants. In the year 1686, Osorio represented, that quartering the soldiers had destroyed most of the villages in Spain. This may be readily conceived, when we are informed that the military stipend was far from being regularly paid.

The state of the *police* I shall give when describing Cadiz and Malaga. Here it may be sufficient to observe, that as the regidors have purchased their office, they must naturally seek to indemnify themselves; and although deputies and syndics, with equal authority, are now elected by the people, it is only since the year 1766, that this palliative expedient has been provided.

The people, thus every where plundered and oppressed, could not increase and multiply, as they would have done under a free and equitable government.

8th. *Convents* are by no means favourable to population. These in Spain, are eight thousand, nine hundred and thirty-two, containing more than ninety-four thousand monks and nuns; but the persons bound to celibacy by vows, are not much below two hundred thousand. Yet this super-abundance of the drones may be considered not merely as the cause, but as the effect of their declension, being much increased by the stagnation of their trade. The university of Toledo, in a memorial delivered to Philip III. at the beginning of the seventeenth century, complained, that not one-tenth of the usual number of marriages took place; and particularly states, that whereas whilst commerce flourished, it had been said, *Quien ha oficio, ha*

*beneficio, He who has trade, has the best benefice;* now all parents dreading the poverty and wretchedness attached to trade, were inclined to breed up their children nuns, monks, and parish priests, or even exposed them to perish in their infancy. Some of the best Spanish writers on political economy, have declared against multiplying convents, and the cortes, with the consent of Philip IV. determined, about the middle of the last century, that no more convents should be built; but as general opinion is more powerful than law, this resolution of the cortes remained without effect. Once established, they are not easily suppressed, because of innumerable masses, which must be daily said by compact for the souls in purgatory.

9th. Numerous *festivals* tend to depopulate a country. Benedict XIV. lessened the number in his temporal estates, and recommended a similar reduction to his clergy. In consequence of this, in the diocese of Toledo, they have now no more than ninety-three general festivals, not including the special festivals of each parish, and of the religious houses, which, in every city swell the number of unproductive days. If to these we add the occasional bull feasts, and the Mondays, claimed both by apprentices and journeymen for their own diversion, we shall have reduced considerably the number of working days; but even then, we must be obliged to make a fresh deduction from their time, because the working hours are seldom more than six; insomuch, that all the unprofitable hours being carried to account, not more than one-third, or perhaps one-fourth, remains for labour. How then is it possible to stand a competition in manufactures with more industrious nations? *(V.* Camp. E. P. p. 274.)

10th. *Prevalence of pasture* tends to depopulate a country. Grazing and tillage should ever be united. The same quantity of land, which, in wild pasture, would require the labour of one family, if tilled, would give employment to twenty, or even twice that number. In Spain, ever since the year 1350, at which period the plague had carried off two-thirds of the inhabitants, the laws of the Mesta have set at variance the ploughman and the shepherd, preventing each from deriving the least advantage from the other, insomuch that five millions of sheep, under the sanction of a peculiar code, not only fail to enrich the lands on which they feed, but effectually prevent its cultivation. Independent of the Merino flock, many of the great landlords have suffered villages to go to ruin, and have let their estates to graziers.

11th. The want of an *Agrarian Law*. Previous to the recovery of the southern provinces from the dominion of the Moors, the distracted and divided state of the peninsula made it necessary for the peasants to seek refuge in the cities, or at least associate in villages for their mutual defence. For this reason, independent farms, detached and distant from a town, are seldom, if ever, seen in the southern provinces of Spain. The cities, towns, and villages, were built on the most fertile spots, and between many of them intervened vast tracts of land, little susceptible of cultivation. When the plague of the year 1347 had spread desolation through the country, many towns and villages were suffered to go to ruin and decay, whereby the distance between those that survived was considerably increased. To this event has been attributed the extensive territories of innumerable

towns, many of which are from ten to fifteen miles diameter, and therefore too far distant from the habitation of the farmer to admit of cultivation. Adjoining to the village you observe vines, olives, figs, and grain; all beyond is desolate and waste.

Previous to the conquest, when the christian princes were inclined to make war upon the infidels, they invited the great nobility of other countries, and their own feudal lords, to join them. Many of these could bring into the field five or six thousand vassals, and were bound to maintain them, at least to the frontiers, at their own expense. But then, as most of these were little less than independent sovereigns, the prince was obliged to court them; and, if he would allure them to his standard, it was by the hope of making conquests for themselves that he prevailed on them to follow him. Hence they acquired by arms, cities, towns, and villages, with extensive districts.

In succeeding periods, the great nobility, taking advantage of their sovereign during his minority, when either contending for the regency themselves, or embarrassing the regent, they extorted considerable grants from the king's demesne, consisting of cities, towns, and villages, with the adjacent territories; all which were transmitted to their posterity.

By intermarriages, many of these vast possessions have been united; insomuch that three great lords, the Dukes of Osuna, Alba, and Medina Cœli, cover almost the whole province of Andalusia; and the last of these, claims by inheritance, the greatest part of Catalonia

Such vast possessions passing by entail, are far from being friendly to population, more especially as the proprietor never resides on his estates, and being often embarrassed in his circumstances, has little inclination, and less ability, to make improvements for his heir.

12th. To this want of yeomanry, must be added, the *defect of substantial tenants.* I have already remarked, when speaking of the court, that most of the great estates are in administration, that is, cultivated by stewards on the lord's account, and therefore not productive. If tenanted, the rent commonly is paid in kind; and this, when from bad crops, corn is dear, ruins the farmer. In such circumstances, it is difficult to raise a tenantry with sufficient capitals to stock a farm. In tillage, it is found, that to occupy an estate to advantage requires a capital more than equal to five times the rent. But in Spain, few such are to be found. Should they, however, perfect what the wisest among them, with Count Campomanes for their guide, have been long attempting, an agrarian law; should they, as proposed, allow every man to cultivate what quantity he pleases of waste land, without a special grant from the proprietor, and to enjoy it as a copyhold, charged with a quit-rent equal to the value, previous to this improvement; in process of time they will raise up both a yeomanry and tenantry, and in consequence, a more numerous population.

13th. *Royal Manufactures and Monopolies* have a baneful influence on population; for, as no private adventurers can stand the competition with their sovereign; where he is the great monopolist, trade will never prosper. The Spanish monarch is a manufacturer of

Broad cloth, at Guadalajara and Brihuega;
China, at the Palace of the Buen Retiro;
Cards, at Madrid and Malaga;
Glass, at S. Ildefonso;
Paper, in Segovia;
Pottery, at Talavera;
Salt-petre, Madrid, and various other places;
Stockings, at Valdemoro;
Swords, at Toledo;
Tapestry, at Madrid;
Tissue, at Talavera;

He has the monopoly of brandy, cards, gun-powder, lead, quick-silver, sealing wax, salts, sulphur, and tobacco.

14th. To this may be added, as a cause of depopulation, the *national prejudice* against trade. Whilst the Jews were merchants, and the mechanic arts were left, either to the Moors, or to the vilest of the people, the grandees or knights were ambitious only of military fame. After the conquest of Granada, the Moors continued to be the principal manufacturers, and excelled in the cultivation of their lands. When these, with the Jews, were banished, a void was left, which the high-spirited Spaniard was not inclined to fill. Trained for many centuries to the exercise of arms, and regarding such mean occupations with disdain, his aversion was increased by his hatred and contempt for those, whom he had been accustomed to see engaged in these employments. He had been early taught to consider trade as dishonourable; and whether he frequented the theatre, or

listened to the discourses of the pulpit orators, he could not fail to be confirmed in his ideas. Even in the present day, many, who boast their descent from noble ancestors, had rather starve than work, more especially at those trades, by which, according to the laws, they would be degraded, and forfeit their nobility.

We must not imagine that the Spaniards are naturally indolent; they are remarkable for activity, capable of bearing strenuous exertions, and patient of fatigue: if, therefore, unemployed, this must be attributed to other causes, of which, respecting some occupations national prejudice is one.

15th. Among the desolating causes, I must be allowed to mention one, on the testimony of a native Spaniard, because I never had occasion to observe the least trace of it myself. It is acknowledged by Count Campomanes, that *the national prejudice was against the settlement of foreigners in Spain.* A. D. 1623, strangers were allowed to be naturalized, and either to take farms, or to practise their mechanic arts, provided they settled at the distance of twenty leagues from the sea-coast; but as few, if any strangers availed themselves of this indulgence, his present majesty, in the year 1772, extended this privilege to merchants, permitting them to be established in any of the ports. Certain it is, that, for want of intercourse with other nations, the native Spaniards, being chiefly resident at home, excepting those who migrate to America, and few strangers even passing through the country; all the arts, sciences, and manufactures have been at a stand, and appear to be at least a century behind the rest of Europe. In the year 1655, Don Francisco Martinez de Mata,

an author of high reputation, in his seventh discourse on the depopulation of Spain, complained, that a hundred and twenty thousand strangers, working cheaper, and apparently better, than the natives, were allowed to spread over the country; entering it poor, but by their diligence, acquiring wealth, and returning home loaded with gold. He asserts, that they carried out with them annually, more than eight hundred thousand pounds, or seven million, three hundred and twenty thousand ducats; but he forgets to mention, that these men only filled up the vacancy recently made by the expulsion of the Moors, and followed the occupations to which the high-bred Spaniard would not submit. He recommends giving alms to strangers, but not employment; and to confirm his advice, relates the history of a Spanish farrier, as an example to be followed. This man went to Paris, with a view to work at his trade, but being threatened with death, should he there venture to exercise his art, he retired to Bourdeaux, where he hoped to find a more hospitable reception; but there they cut off one arm, that he might no longer work, and rob the native farrier of bread. (Camp. E P. A. 4. p. 184.)

16th. *Persecution* is a powerful cause of depopulation; and, like the national prejudice against strangers, prevents many useful subjects from being added to the state. It were endless to enumerate the advantages a community derives from toleration. As without an established religion the poor would be neglected, and, in the villages at least, would be in danger of losing all knowledge of a deity; so without a toleration, there could be no competition, and therefore little scope for emulation, without which, zeal would be apt to lan-

guish, morals to decay; and thus, in process of time, the most important truths would, by the many, be totally forgotten.

The good bishop of Oviedo, lamenting over the manners of the age, comforted himself at last under a persuasion, that, through the activity and zeal of the inquisitors, they had no infidels in Spain. For my part, I am persuaded, that the torpid infidelity of ignorance prevails more in Spain, than the active infidelity of science in either England or France.

All the enlightened nations of Europe have at last discovered the folly of persecution, and seem to be persuaded, that the resort of strangers, with their wealth, their knowledge, their industry, and arts will bear proportion to the extent of toleration. It is now generally felt, that these contribute to enrich, and by the increase of people, to make most powerful the country, in which the citizens, without distinction, enjoy most civil and religious liberty.

17th. The *gold and silver of America*, instead of animating the country and promoting industry, instead of giving life and vigour to the whole community, by the increase of arts, of manufactures, and of commerce, had an opposite effect, and produced in the event, weakness, poverty, and depopulation. The wealth which proceeds from industry, resembles the copious yet tranquil stream, which, passing silent and almost invisible, enriches the whole extent of country through which it flows: but the treasures of the new world, like a swelling torrent, were seen, were heard, and were admired; yet their first operation was to desolate and lay waste the spot on which they fell. The shock was sudden; the contrast was too great. Spain

overflowed with specie, whilst other nations were comparatively poor in the extreme. The price of labour, of provisions, and of manufactures bore proportion to the quantity of circulating cash. The consequence is obvious: in the poorer countries, industry advanced, in the more wealthy, it declined; in the more wealthy, all the manufacturers went to ruin and decay, every thing was imported from abroad, and, till the beginning of the present century, Spain purchased all her men of war, with masts and cordage from Holland, rigging from France, ammunition from England, and even her galleys from the Genoese. (*V.* Martinez de Mata, Discurso 8.)

Combined with all the forementioned causes of depopulation, this became more fatal to the prosperity of Spain than it would have been, had circumstances been more propitious. Had the country been populous and well governed, had peace been cultivated, and had the manufactures flourished, had the convents been recently destroyed, and the festivals abolished, had emigration ceased, and had strangers resorted to settle in the country with their industry and arts; this wealth would have given new vigour to the nation. But, instead of this benign effect, numerous convents were endowed, the drones were multiplied, and this sudden repletion produced a torpor, ending in a political disease, similar to that which, in like circumstances, affects the human frame. Even in the present day, specie being about six per cent. less valuable in Spain than it is in other nations, operates precisely in the same proportion against her manufactures and her population.

18th. Among the causes of depopulation Count Campomanes reckons *corporations* with exclusive privileges, checking the industrious, and restraining them from the exercise of those mechanic arts for which they are qualified, and to which they feel themselves inclined, and establishing monopolies, to the prejudice of the community.

In Spain these are certainly injurious to a degree scarcely to be conceived by those who have not been witnesses to similar abuses. In all the trading companies or *gremios*, religious fraternities are formed, some incorporated by royal authority and letters patent, others by connivance of the crown, but both in violation of the laws.

Every fraternity is governed by a mayor and court of aldermen, who make laws, sit in judgment on offenders, and claim in many cases exemption from the common tribunals of the country. None but the members of these communities may exercise mechanic arts, or be concerned in trade; and to be admitted as a member is both attended with a heavy fine, and entails upon each individual a constant annual expense.

This, however, is not the greatest evil, for the mayor and officers, during their year of service, not only neglect their own affairs, but from vanity and ostentation run into expenses, such as either ruin their families, or at least straiten them exceedingly in trade.

These corporations, being established in the cities, banish, by their oppressive laws, all the mechanic arts from towns and villages. In the cities likewise they tend only to monopoly, by limiting the numbers in every branch of business, and fixing within unreasonable bounds, the residence of those who are concerned in trade. This they

do either by assigning the distance between shop and shop, under pretence that two shops vending the same commodities must not be so near together as to interfere, or by assembling all the mechanics of the same profession, such as silversmiths, and confining them to one street or quarter of the city, under the plausible pretext, that thus the proper magistrate may with ease pay attention to their work, and see that the due standard be observed.

In many cases the various *gremios* bear hard upon each other. Thus, for instance, the carpenter must not employ his industry on mahogany, or any other wood but deal, nor must he invade the province of the turner. The turner must confine his ingenuity and labour to soft wood, and must not presume to touch either ivory or metals, even though he should be reduced to poverty for want of work. The wheeler, in similar distress, must not, however qualified, extend his operations beyond the appointed bounds, so as to encroach on the business of the coachmaker, who is equally restrained from either making or mending either cart or waggon-wheels. The barber may shave, draw teeth, and bleed, but he must not fill up his leisure time with making wigs. As mechanics are obliged to keep exactly each to his several line, so shop-keepers must confine themselves to their proper articles in trade, and under no pretence must the manufacturer presume to open magazines, that he may sell by retail.

But neither are these abuses the only evils which call for reformation. Many corporations have been impertinently meddling, and have absurdly bound the hands of the manufacturer by regulations with

respect to the conduct of his business, and the productions of his art, such as being too rigidly observed would preclude all improvements, and would be destructive to his trade, by giving to foreigners a manifest advantage in favour of their merchandize.

The incorporated fraternities in the kingdoms of Castille and Arragon are 25,581, and their corporate expenses amount to 11,687,861 reals. Their revenue is not altogether consumed in feasting, nor in salaries to officers, nor in pensions to their widows, nor yet in law suits, which are said to be both numerous and expensive; but considerable sums are expended for religious purposes, in procuring masses to be said, either for departed spirits, and the souls in purgatory, or for the benefit of the fraternity in which each individual has a proportionable interest. For this reason, these communities enjoy the protection of the ecclesiastical courts, to which, in cases of necessity, they frequently appeal.

The chartered corporations claim their exclusive privileges by royal grant, and on this plea they resist a reformation, not considering, as Count Campomanes with propriety remarks, the essential condition of these grants, *Sin perjuicio de tercero*, or that nothing therein contained shall be to the *prejudice of others*, or injurious to the citizens at large.

19th. Similar to the former in operation, as checking manufactures, and thereby diminishing the population of a country, may be reckoned *sumptuary laws*. It is Baron Montesquieu who applies this remark to Spain, and facts certainly vindicate his observation; for

had their *dress* been left to the whim and the caprice of the inhabitants, the more delicate manufactures, now lost, would by the certainty of a ready market, have been retained among them.

20th. Had all Europe continued upon one level; the above stated causes of depopulation had not been so severely felt in Spain. But, unhappily for her, these were rendered more destructive by the rising industry, and consequent prosperity, of rival nations, in which convents were left empty, numerous festivals abolished, to which strangers might resort, where property had been long since more equally divided, and where new learnt commerce led to wealth and power. These nations, in proportion as civil, religious, and commercial liberty advanced, grew into greatness; and, like the spreading oak casting a shade on the more weakly saplings, did not suffer them to rise.

Supposing all nations to be equally well governed, to enjoy the same degree of civil, religious, and commercial liberty; the wealth and prosperity of one will extend to all. But should one nation continue free, in the full possession of public confidence and public credit, whilst another is governed by despotic sway, subject to the capricious will of a weak prince, or of a wicked minister, and therefore destitute of public confidence and public credit; the former will increase in wealth and power, the latter will decay, and freemen will give law to slaves.

With so many subsisting causes of depopulation, in vain did Philip IV. A. D. 1623, by a special edict, offer a premium for marriage. In vain did he grant all the privileges of nobility to be enjoyed for four years to all new married men; in vain did he deprive the nobles

of their privileges, if unmarried at the age of twenty-five; and in vain did he offer all the exemptions of nobility for life to the fathers of six children: but should the people take advantage of the present crisis to banish the inquisitors, and to assert their freedom; should they, happy in possessing one of the richest countries upon earth, contract the bounds of their unwieldy empire; should they confine their views within the limits of their own peninsula, and cultivate the arts of peace; should they, to cherish industry, abolish the monastic orders, lessen the number of their festivals, establish an agrarian law, and strike off the fetters by which their commerce has been bound; considering the soil, the climate, the abundance of water, the natural productions, the rivers, the harbours, and the local situation, we may venture to affirm, that no country of the same extent, would be more populous, more wealthy, or more powerful, than Spain.

Let her for ever keep her true interest in view, and all Europe must rejoice in her prosperity.

Before I turn my back upon Madrid, I must briefly describe the ministers of state, and some principal characters about the court, previously noticing the change in the constitution of their government.

It is well known that the government was feudal; that Spain enjoyed the protection of its cortes; and that the power of the monarch was circumscribed by laws. At present, no sovereign can be more despotic. The transition forms a most interesting epoch in their history, but such as would require more time in its developement, than a traveller can bestow. Whenever I shall have an opportunity to resume this subject, I shall endeavour to shew, that Spain, like all

other countries which have lost their liberty, was ruined by the inordinate ambition, and by the unjust pretensions of the great. Whilst labouring to curb the monarch, and to depress the people, they themselves have sunk, have lost their power, and are become perfect cyphers, assembled round the sovereign like prisoners, or at best like servants, and not like pillars to support his throne.

Should, however, this change in the constitution of their government ultimately lead them to a more perfect system, it will have been productive of much good to the community; because, during the feudal ages, the supreme authority was not regulated by consistent and reasonable principles. The country for many centuries was divided and subdivided into numerous kingdoms, some making profession of christianity, others devoted to the doctrines and precepts of the Koran. The subjects of the latter, that is, of the Mahometan princes, long accustomed to despotic sway, had neither inclination nor ability to assert their freedom; those of the former, or rather their military chiefs, wholly unacquainted with the fundamental principles of government, could never be reconciled to a due subordination in obedience to equitable laws. Those haughty nobles, the rude descendents of the Goths and Vandals, whilst they oppressed their vassals, spurned at the idea of subjection, and not only, like independent princes, made war upon each other, but, whenever they conceived themselves aggrieved, even by the sovereign, they threatened him with violence.

As among the Gothic tribes, any adventurous leader was under obligation to consult his officers, who followed his standard, not from

necessity, but from inclination and opinion; so, when making conquests by their valour for himself and them, he arrived at empire, and they became his *barons*, he still continued to ask their advice on all emergencies, more especially in whatever related either to peace or war. But when he wanted a pecuniary aid, he applied, as was natural, to his commercial cities, inviting them to send their deputies, who might assemble with the barons, assisted by the officers of his court, to deliberate on the expediency of such measures, as should be recommended to their consideration. Thus we take notice of the *commons*, for the first time, in the cortes of Arragon, A. D. 1133, and of Catalonia, A. D. 1283, introduced for the purpose of voting the supplies. As for the *ecclesiastics*, it was not, at least in Arragon, till the commencement of the fourteenth century, that they were summoned to attend the cortes.

These were the three orders, which in *Castille* composed the great council of the kingdom. The first branch consisted of the grandees, the titular nobility, and those among the cavaliers, who could claim this distinction in right of their progenitors. The archbishops and bishops composed the second class; and deputies from the commons occupied the third. The latter came as representatives from the kingdoms of Burgos, Leon, Granada, Seville, Cordova, Murcia, Jaen, and Toledo; from the cities of Valladolid, Segovia, Salamanca, Avila, Toro, Zamora, Cuenca, Soria, and Guadalajara; from the village of Madrid; and in latter times from Gallicia, under the denomination of a city.

When the cortes were assembled, the king sitting under a canopy

of state, assisted by the supreme council of Castille, acquainted them with the reason of his calling them together, stating the various matters which were to be the subjects of discussion. One of the deputies from Burgos, as prolocutor, answered, that they were disposed to serve his majesty, and begged leave to assemble with the president of his council, that they might confer together on the propositions, which were submitted to their judgment. The chambers then proceeded to consider separately, what answer it would be proper to return, and after mature deliberation, when they had communicated to each other their respective resolutions, they transmitted their final determination to the king. The commons at the same time made known their grievances, and sought redress; in consequence of which the king made such provisions as prudence dictated, and the exigency of the times required.

In *Arragon*, beside the *ricos hombres*, or the nobles, the ecclesiastics and the commons, the cavaliers or hidalgos constituted a fourth order in the cortes. This assembly of the estates appears to have been more numerous than the cortes of Castille. Beside the Archbishop of Zaragoza, and the bishops of the kingdom, many abbots and priors claimed a right to be consulted; and to the chamber of the commons nine and twenty cities, communities, and towns sent deputies. These were the cities of Zaragoza, Huesca, Tarazona, Jaca, Barbastro, Calatayud, Daroca, Ternel, Borja, Albarracin; the town of Alcaniz; the communities of Calatayud, Daroca, and Ternel; and the towns of Fraga, Montalvan, Monzon, Sarinena, S. Esteban de Litera, Tamarite, Magallon, Bolea, Alquezar, Ainsa, Loharre, Mos-

queruela, Murillo, Berbegal, Almudevar, Alagon, and Canfranc. But the deputies from Exca, Tauste, Uncastillo, Sos, and Sadava took their seats with the hidalgos.

These estates, convoked by the royal mandate, continued their session only forty days, after which the assembly was of course dissolved; but in the intermediate space, the cortes were equally dissolved if the sovereign absented himself without having prorogued them. When assembled, the Archbishop of Zaragoza, as president, addressed the throne, assuring his majesty of their fidelity, and that after mature deliberation they should come to such resolutions, as would be most conducive to the service of God, of the king, and of his kingdom. They made laws, granted supplies, and gave their sanction to either war or peace.

In *Catalonia*, as in Castille, the cortes was composed of *three estates*, or, as the Spaniards call them, *arms*. The ecclesiastical arm consisted of the Archbishop of Tarragona, president, eight bishops, twenty-two mitred abbots, nine syndics from the cathedrals of the province, with the grand prior and castellain of Amposta. The military arm included the Duke of Cardona, president, all the counts, viscounts, barons, titular nobility, and cavaliers of the first quality. Syndics or representatives from Barcelona, Gerona, Lerida, Tortosa, Cervera, Balaguer and from twenty-four royal boroughs, constituted the *third estate*, or, as it is called, the royal arm. *Brazo real.*

In Navarre, the cortes bore resemblance to the former.

It appears by the 5th article in the requisitions of the *Santa Junta*, that the reigning monarchs, ever watchful to extend the bounds of

their prerogatives, and to advance their power, had, by places and pensions judiciously bestowed, maintained a corrupt influence in the popular assembly; for as we have already seen, when giving a description of Toledo, the *Junta* insisted that the representatives of the commons should be paid by their constituents and receive neither place nor pension from the crown.

Yet, notwithstanding all that could be offered to the avarice or to the ambition of the members, the cortes, ever troublesome in representing grievances, and difficult to manage, occasioned such embarrassment to the kings, or rather to their ministers, that, not desirous of listening to complaints, they were tardy in their application to this untractable assembly, and never but from absolute necessity issued a proclamation for calling them together.

Charles V. in whose person the two crowns of Castille and Arragon were first united, had been readily acknowledged by the cortes of both kingdoms, and the former had given him money, but the latter had refused a grant, till their grievances should be redressed. The cortes of Catalonia had followed their example. This resistance issued in a civil war, and among the leading propositions for restoring peace it was demanded, that the cortes should assemble once in three years to consult on public affairs. For this they fought; but their army being defeated, and at length dispersed (A. D. 1522.) no attention was paid to their demand, and the cortes were never permitted to assemble, excepting when the treasury was exhausted, and wanted fresh supplies.

But although depressed, the spirit of the cortes continued unsubdued. They insisted, according to their ancient privilege, first to examine grievances, and then to grant supplies. Charles intreated them not to lose their time in needless debates, when they should be voting money, and solemnly protested, that he would not refuse them any thing, which in reason they could ask, provided they would first comply with his request. In consequence of this engagement on his part, they indiscreetly voted four millions of ducats, a sum nearly equal to half a million of our money, to be paid in three years; after which he speedily dismissed them.

That was the mortal blow to their authority, and from that time to their final dissolution, A. D. 1647, the cortes may be regarded as an appendage only of the treasury.

If in any future period light should penetrate and be diffused in Spain, we may venture to predict, that the people will have neither patience nor inclination to consult the musty records of the cortes, in order to discover what are their rights, and what the degree of freedom they may justly claim. But, should they take a retrospective view, they will look beyond the feudal ages, and find their claims, not in royal grants and charters, but in the tacit agreement between the ruler and the ruled, when, for the good of the community, civil polities were formed.

The reigning monarch, Charles III. has never been considered as a man of more than common abilities; but all who know him, admire the goodness of his heart; and indeed it is impossible to look at him without reading distinctly the characters of benevolence

and truth. As a man of principle, he esteems it his first duty to promote the happiness of the nation, over which he reigns; and if at any time his conduct hath been inconsistent with his principles; if he hath contracted unnatural alliances, without either the plea of necessity or prospect of advantage; if, in defence of a relation, he hath hastily engaged in war; it hath been always from goodness of heart, and from the influence of gratitude, that he hath erred. In choosing his ministers he consults only the good of his people, and it must be confessed, that commonly he is well directed in his choice.

His present minister, Count Florida Blanca, is a man of singular abilities, of upright intentions, and of indefatigable industry. His father was *Escrivano Episcopal* in Murcia. He himself early in life, was taken into the house of Benevente, as advocate to the Duke of Arcos, under whose patronage he became fiscal, or one of the judges of Castille. In this employ he made himself conspicuous, by seconding the views of Count d'Aranda for the expulsion of the Jesuits, and by quieting the tumults, which, upon that occasion, the Bishop of Cuenca, a prelate exceedingly attached to those intriguing fathers, had excited. After their expulsion, he was sent as ambassador to Rome, where he acquired much reputation, by obtaining the sanction of the pope to measures, which, in the event, have proved most fatal to the papal power. From Rome he was called by his sovereign to direct his councils, whilst the Marquis of Grimaldi, who had been minister, was ordered to replace him at the holy see; and Count d'Aranda, who, as president of the council, and captain-general of

Castille, had been omnipotent, after having rendered the most important services to his country, was sent ambassador to Paris.

The new minister was not unmindful of his friends. Upon all occasions, he has shewn a marked attention to the house of Benevente, and has proved, that he retains a grateful remembrance of the protection received at his first entrance into life.

Whilst at Cuenca, he had lodged in the house of Don Pedro de Lerena, one of those favorites of fortune, who, without natural pretensions, with little exertion, and less merit, are raised to the highest stations, and to the enjoyment of every comfort that wealth can purchase:

> Quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum
> Extollit, quoties voluit fortuna jocari.
>
> JUVENAL.

Don Pedro de Lerena, son to a miserable publican at Valdemoro, was bound apprentice to a blacksmith, who lived opposite to his father's house. In a lucky hour he married a rich widow of Cuenca, and, by the interest of her family, became some little official in that city. Here he had the good fortune to receive under his roof, Monino, now Count Florida Blanca, and to secure a place in his good opinion. When the count took the reins of government, he was not unmindful of his friend, but embraced the earliest opportunity of serving him. Under such a powerful patron, Lerena became agent to the army in Minorca, and, after the capture of that island, went

with the Duke of Crillon to Gibraltar in the same capacity, and at the termination of the war, he became intendant of Andalusia, and assistant of Seville. Whilst he continued in that employment, he procured, after the custom of his country, certificates of his good conduct from all kinds of bodies, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, and from individuals of eminence, all which, being submitted to the inspection of the king, procured him, on the death of Don Miguel de Musquiz, the appointment to the high and important offices of the finance and war.

The family of the *Galvez*, equally fortunate, were all men of superior talents. Don Joseph de Galvez, Marquis of Sonora, and minister of the Indies, was of a mean family, near Malaga, in the south of Spain, but, by his great abilities, he raised himself and his relations to the highest honours of the state. His two brothers drove boricos, and were called *Tio*, an appellation answering to uncle, or to gaffer; yet one of them became Viceroy of Mexico, and at his death was succeeded in the same regal office by his son.

*Don Antonio Valdes*, the present minister of the marine, stands indebted to his merit for his high station. As a captain of the navy, and as a commodore, he was distinguished; and how much the nation is indebted to his singular abilities, and more than common application, will appear, when, in describing Cadiz, I shall give a statement of the marine, and shew the increasing power of the Spanish navy. Till I had been at the sea-ports, I could form no idea of his superior talents, and therefore profited little by his condescending permission to approach him. I can only now lament that I did not spend more time in his society.

Of *Count Campomanes*, I have already spoken. All who have the honour of being near to him, admire the boundless extent of his abilities, which embrace every science; and the goodness of his heart, which turns all his knowledge towards one object—the prosperity of his country. He shines in all the several branches; but his peculiar excellence is in law, history, and political economy. He is wholly indebted to himself, and to the voice of the nation for his elevation.

It must be striking to an Englishman to see all the most important offices occupied by men, who have been taken from the lower ranks, and not to find among them one man of fashion, not one grandee of Spain. These are all precisely where they ought to be: lords of the bed-chamber, grooms of the stole, masters of the horse, all near the throne, partaking of its splendor, whilst the drudgery and responsibility of office is left to others, who are better qualified to bear that burden. In England it is far otherwise: our men of fashion, from their infancy, are trained to high pursuits; at school they learn ambition, and when they come into the House of Commons, they see, that to be distinguished for application and for knowledge is the only way to gain consideration, and to arrive at power. This proves such a spur to diligence, that, in spite of their hereditary wealth and honours, many of the greatest men, and the most able ministers, are to be found among our principal nobility.

In Spain, on the contrary, in the higher ranks, all is torpid. Satisfied with hereditary wealth and honours, the grandees sink into mere sensualists, and are lost. Nay, such is the general neglect of education, that the principal ministers find it difficult to procure proper men to fill the common offices.

When my friend, Don Eugenio Izquierdo, returned from Paris, where he had been educated for the royal cabinet of natural history, of which he was appointed director on the death of Davila; he was desired immediately to make out a catalogue, in order to convince the world, that Spain was not behind other nations in this interesting branch of science, and that he might assist to wipe away the reproach, which M. Masson had cast upon the nation. He was revolving this commission in his mind, but ere he could begin the previous arrangement of the cabinet, he was hurried away to teach the art of dying, and to superintend the cloth manufacture at Guadalajara, where all was in confusion, and where every branch required a reform.

According to the maxim of no contemptible philosopher, *a wise man is every thing*, either an humble mechanic, or a minister of state; and certainly with time he may be qualified for either. But however qualified my friend might be for this new employment, he could not shew himself at Guadalajara without danger; for the moment he appeared, he found himself in a nest of hornets. All who had been accustomed to eat the bread of idleness, to receive their salaries, and to neglect their work, or to share among themselves the plunder of the state, became his enemies, and, as I understand never left him, till by their persecution, at the end of two years, they had compelled him to retire.

His friend Angulo, trained by him at Paris for the branch of natural history whose ambition it was to be vice-director of the cabinet, no sooner returned to court, than he was appointed chemical professor,

and received orders to prepare for giving a course of lectures the ensuing winter. Astonished at this command, he inquired for the elaboratory and the apparatus. He was told, that the foundation of the former should be instantly laid, and that he himself must give orders for the latter. But before he had time to look about him, he was sent by the minister of the finance to superintend the working of a lead mine at Linares. My friend acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the minister, and was appointed director-general of all the mines in Spain. In this capacity he was sent to Riotinto, where I engaged to follow him, but when I came near the place, I found he had been dispatched to another part of the kingdom, to inspect a mine supposed to be of cinnabar. Samples of this ore had been sent to the minister of the finance, with the quicksilver extracted from it, which was in abundance; and the most flattering hopes were entertained at Madrid of the wealth to be obtained from this new discovery. But unfortunately, the whole was a deception; and my friend, mortified at first at not being able to detect a single particle of mercury, was at last so happy as to extort a confession from the impostor, of the means made use of to deceive the minister, under the expectation of being appointed manager of this rich mine.

Don Joseph Clavijo had been manager of the king's theatre; but when a proper person was wanted to conduct one of the public prints, he was appointed to that office, and being a man of letters, he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the court. On the death of M. Davila, when Don Eugenio Izquierdo became the principal director of the cabinet, and a proper person, as vice-director, was

wanted to succeed him, the minister of finance fixed on my friend Clavijo, and will, I am persuaded, find in him, that a wise man is every thing. This gentleman hath already translated the works of the Count de Buffon; and, should he be left quietly in his department, from his abilities and his application it may be hoped, that he will make a rapid progress in the science of natural history. Yet, such is the scarcity of able men, that in all probability, M. Clavijo will soon receive some new commission.

During my winter's residence at Madrid, I cultivated the acquaintance of Colonel Nodin, an Italian officer in the Spanish service, distinguished for his proficiency in algebra. This gentleman was so happy as to attract the notice of the minister, and received a commission to perfect the navigation at Tortosa, where almost insuperable difficulties occurred. He was preparing to set out, when I left Madrid with the pleasing expectation of meeting him at the place of his destination; but on my arrival, I found that he had been sent into the north of Spain, to make a road, where the minister of finance conceived that algebraical calculations might be useful.

It would be inexcusable in speaking, even in the most transient manner of men, who are distinguished in Madrid as employed about the court, not to mention the two brothers Yriarte, who, for taste, for judgment, and for science, have few superiors in the most enlightened countries. Don Bernardo has some place in the finance, but his brother is the man of letters.

There was a time when the apothecary, Don Casimiro Gomez Ortega, was the only person qualified to teach either botany, chemistry,

mineralogy, or natural history; but he has lived to see many competitors for fame, not excepting his favourite science, in which he most excels.

*Don Antonio Solano*, professor of experimental philosophy, merits attention for the clearness and precision of his demonstrations; but, unfortunately, although his lectures are delivered gratis, such is the want of taste for science in Madrid, that nobody attends them.

Gratitude, as well as the highest veneration, requires that I should mention Don Francisco Bayer, first librarian to his majesty, and late preceptor to the infant Don Gabriel, a prince who stands high in the republic of letters for his elegant translation of Sallust. In this work we evidently see the master's hand, but the pupil is said to deserve his share of praise.

The last person I shall mention, who is distinguished for his talents, although not the least deserving of commendation, is Juan Bautista Munoz, historiographer to the king, with special commission to write the conquest of America. This gentleman honoured me with his friendship, and suffered me to examine freely all his manuscripts. He was seven years collecting his materials, and, for that purpose, visited every part of Spain, where the families and descendants of the first adventurers reside, or where any public records are preserved. His collections are voluminous, and I have no doubt, will be given to the world with the impartiality becoming an historian, and with that degree of elegance, which may be well expected from an author of his superior talents. He is a man of a clear head, a good classical

scholar, and perfectly acquainted with the characteristic excellence of those, either in Greece or Rome, who have been most admired for historical composition. From him, therefore, not merely something new, but something highly interesting, may be expected, and such as I may venture to say will vindicate the national character from the charge of cruelty, with which it has been stained, and leave the reproach, where we might naturally look for it, in the rapacity of undisciplined and desperate adventurers.

Had Dr. Robertson, or had his friend Mr. Waddilove, known where to look for records, and spent seven years in making the collection, his work had been much more worthy of the public eye. He has, however, seized the ground, and when these new materials shall appear, he will employ them to advantage; and both by his arrangement, and by the peculiar graces of his style, confirm the reputation his former writings have acquired for him; and, if we may be allowed the expression, put the last finish to the temple of his fame.

When I was about to leave Madrid, I addressed myself to my old friend Canosa, and, in a laughing way, desired that he would procure me letters of recommendation for the southern provinces. He at once promised that I should have them; but, not satisfied with this mode of application, I desired Mr. Liston to beg from Count Florida Blanca a letter for Murcia, the place of his nativity. The count obligingly inquired, what route I meant to take? and in a few days, sent me letters to all the governors of provinces, and to some principal person in every city through which I was to pass.

Nothing then remained, but to form a party, and to hire a carriage for the journey.

In the mean time I procured proper passports; one from the minister, another from Count Campomanes, aud a third from my valuable friend Escarano. The first was for the sake of form; but the two latter might be of essential service, and were actually useful to me on several occasions. I also got myself introduced to the inquisitor-general, not merely to satisfy a natural curiosity, but that, in case I should stand in need of his protection, my name might not be altogether unknown to him.

Having adjusted all matters for my journey, previous to my departure, I inquired into the prices of provisions at Madrid, and found them to be as follow:

Bread 6½ quarts per pound of sixteen ounces;

Beef 14 ditto;

Mutton 15 ditto.

A quart is $\frac{1}{14}$ of a penny, or a small fraction more than a farthing. Eight quarts are equal to 2¼ pence English.

# JOURNEY

FROM

# MADRID TO SEVILLE.

*15th February*, 1787.

WHEN the day for our departure was arrived, we entered our *coche de colleras*, drawn by seven mules, and passing through Valdemoro, came to Aranjuez in the evening.

At *Valdemoro*, a town containing one thousand, nine hundred and thirty-eight souls, with two convents, we found a royal manufactory of stockings, lately established by the minister of finance, to honor the place of his nativity. The frames are about one hundred, not all as yet employed. The stockings are very weak, and badly woven; the worsted is only of two threads, and not well spun. In this manufacture, a good hand will earn twelve reals, or about two shillings and four pence halfpenny per day.

As the country was not new to me, my attention was chiefly occupied in reading my companions. With one of them, M. Seguier, a French captain in the Spanish service, I was well acquainted, having met him often at the Dukes de la Vauguion and Berwick. The two others, were Colonel Davila, a native Spaniard, lately from Mexico, and a naval officer; the former going to Malaga, the latter to Cadiz. As these gentlemen had often travelled the same road, they knew where to lay in provisions, and where to procure good wine; consequently we wanted nothing, that money could procure.

The inn at Aranjuez is upon a large scale, making forty-four beds, all very clean and comfortable. It is royal property, and the king receives from it a rent of fifty-four thousand reals, or £540 *per annum.*

The next day we passed through *Ocana*, a considerable city, two leagues from Aranjuez, and nine from Madrid. It comprehends four parishes, containing four thousand, eight hundred, and eighty-six souls, and supports ten convents. As it was too early to think of rest, we proceeded four leagues farther, to *La Guardia;* and although it is not the usual stage, we found good accommodations. All the way from Madrid, the country is tolerably level; the soil is sandy; the rock is gypsum; the produce chiefly corn, with some vines and olives. Here, in the famous country of La Mancha, we naturally looked out for wind-mills, which, as they have no streams to grind their corn, we saw, as we expected, in the vicinity of every village. They have no oxen; and nothing but mules, or asses, are used for all the purposes of husbandry.

*La Guardia* was formerly a place of strength, and was long defended

by the Moors; but now it appears to be verging to decay. It reckons still about one thousand families, consisting, according to the returns to government, of three thousand, three hundred, and forty-four persons; but in fact, they have more than three thousand who receive the sacrament, and about eight hundred children under the communicating age. They have no manufacture except saltpetre, and that is not considerable: hence their poverty and wretchedness. Their lands are divided into small allotments, but the chief proprietor is Don Diego de Plata. The rents are paid in corn.

The church, is a very handsome, well-proportioned building; the altars mostly new, and simple. In one chapel are many good pictures by Angelus Nardi.

They have no beef. Mutton is twelve quarts, bread five quarts the pound of sixteen ounces.

After dinner we proceeded two leagues to sleep at *Tembleque*, a town of about two thousand families, but reckoned to contain only four thousand four hundred and eighteen souls, with one parish-church, one chapel, and one convent. The most remarkable thing here is a manufacture of salt-petre, in which are employed forty men in winter, sixty in summer, making six thousand arrobas every year. I found the manager more than commonly intelligent. He told me, that the expenses, notwithstanding the most rigid economy, amounted to six hundred thousand reals; that is, to about four reals, or nearly nine-pence halfpenny per pound, of which, according to this statement, the labour costs no more than one penny; so that the other eight-pence halfpenny, is for fuel, furnaces, management, interest of capital,

and other incidental charges. Should we carry the calculation with us to Madrid, how much beyond what I have already stated will appear to be the loss on those extensive works, where fuel is so scarce!

He informed me, that he collected all his earth from spots of ground, on which animal and vegetable substances had lain in a state of putrefaction.

On Saturday, *February* 17th, we passed through *Camunas*, a miserable village containing about three hundred cottages, to *las Ventas de Puerto Lapiche*, having in these three last days travelled two and twenty leagues.

The country is flat, and the view to the north extensive; but before we reached *las Ventas*, we had lost sight of the snowy mountains, which separate the two Castilles. Under favourable circumstances of air and elevation, I think they must be seen more than an hundred miles. The soil is a loose sand of quartz, and the rock is *granite*. It is ploughed with two asses or two mules; and wherever it is watered by norias, produces plenty of corn. The wine is excellent, and in great abundance. The village of *Lapiche* is wretched; and the people appear half-starved, although their crops can never be disappointed by the want of rain, for in the space of about sixty acres, I counted more than thirty norias.

The Venta is in the old Spanish style. It is one hundred and fifty feet in length, and, independent of a communicating shed, or penthouse, not more than ten feet wide. At one end is a chimney,

by way of kitchen, ten feet square, with an hearth in the middle, surrounded on three sides by a bench, upon which the muletiers sit by day, and lie down to sleep by night; but by no means separated from the long range of stables, that with primitive simplicity, under one hospitable roof

——————Ignemque Laremque
Et pecus et dominos communi clauderet umbra.
JUVENAL.

There is, adjoining to this, a court-yard, with a well in the middle of it, and at one end a penthouse for carts and coaches. The bed-room is over the stable, and, according to custom, all night long we heard, or might have heard, the tinkling bells on the heads of our mules, at least as long as they were feeding.

Before we went to rest, we entered into treaty with the curate for early mass. He stood for sixteen reals; but at last, on closing the bargain, he agreed for eight. Had he persisted in his demand, we must have complied; because, to hear mass on holidays in a catholic country, is indispensable, and it would not have been convenient for us to stop upon the road.

From *las Ventas* we descended into an extensive plain, bounded by high hills on every side, producing olives and corn, with saffron. At the end of eight leagues, we came to Manzanares. All the travellers on this road were well armed, and three monumental crosses proved that their fears were not ill-founded. It was Sunday, yet many ploughs were working. Their crops are watered by numerous norias.

*Manzanares* has one thousand eight hundred families, six thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight souls, which proportion is itself a sufficient index of their poverty. The houses are built with mud, and the poor are almost naked. In the church we saw four good pictures.

The castle, with a considerable estate, and the tithes, all belong to the Knights of Calatrava, and are held by the infant Don Antonio, yielding him a revenue of thirty thousand ducats, or £3,295 per annum. We examined the premises, viewed the extensive granaries, and tasted the rich variety of wines. The steward was sending some to court, for the table of the infant, which appeared to me, without exception, the best in Spain. It had the flavour of the richest burgundy, with the strength and body of the most generous port. After praising this wine, and thanking the steward for his civilities, we pursued our walk till the close of day; when, at our return to the posada, we had the happiness of finding more than three gallons of this wine lodged there, and already deposited in our *botas*, or leather bottles, for the journey. Unfortunately, the two coachmen soon discovered its peculiar excellence, and by their assistance, we finished in one day, what I had persuaded myself would serve us three.

The posada is more comfortable, and upon a larger scale than common, with two and thirty beds, all upon the ground-floor. The building is about one hundred and eighty feet long, by thirty-six or forty wide, with one long range through the middle for coach-house and stable, from which the kitchen is scarcely separated by a partial

skreen. The bed-rooms to the right and left, are about sixteen feet by fourteen, each after the Spanish fashion, furnished with four beds.

On Monday, 19th *February*, we left Manzanares early in the morning, passing through a level country to *Valdepenas*, at the distance of four leagues, to dinner. The soil is sand with gravel, producing some olives and much wine, but mostly corn. The norias are well constructed, with the great wheel of iron instead of wood.

The rock is schist.

In the way we passed two monumental crosses.

*Valdepenas* is famous for good wine, which is sent chiefly to Madrid; but whenever the navigation shall be opened, as proposed, to Seville, this, with many other curious wines, the produce of La Mancha, will find its way to England, and will be in great request. In this town are seven thousand six hundred and fifty-one souls.

From hence we passed through *Santa Cruz*, and then began to ascend among rough uncultivated hills, till we took up our lodging at *La Conception de Almuradiel*. This little village, of thirty-six families, is the first we meet with in the new settlements of the Sierra Morena. It was built A. D. 1781.

The inn surrounds a court-yard of ninety feet by fifty, with a coach-house adjoining, of one hundred and fifty feet by forty, and has stables in proportion. The rooms are well fitted up, each with a chimney, and two alcoves for beds. Above these are the apartments of the administrator, his deputy, and his servants; with extensive granaries, and a corridor, forming a communication around it. Every

thing here is upon the king's account, and, of course, little attention is paid to travellers. They gave me, for the first time in Spain, dirty sheets; but, after some remonstrances, the administrator lent me a clean pair of his own.

Every settler has ninety *fanegas* of land in *emphiteusis*, or as a copyhold, paying only the tithes to the king, and twelve quartos, or about three-pence acknowledgment for the house.

Bread sells for eight quartos and a half a pound.

Ram mutton, ten quartos. Beef they have none.

Wine is two quartos the quartillo, or about four-pence sterling the gallon.

*Santa Elena* is peopled chiefly with Germans. In the vicinity we met with numerous cottages, not collected together, but scattered over the country, according to the plan recommended by the Abbè Raynal; but they soon discovered, what in this instance he seems to have overlooked, that man is happier in society, and therefore gave up this mode of settlement for villages.

The country is highly cultivated; yet so many trees are left, that the whole, at a little distance, appears like an extensive forest.

They plough with cows, and make dispatch. In this part of Spain, and indeed all through Andalusia and La Mancha, milk, butter and cheese, appear to have no value, or at least it may be said, that in those provinces they have no dairies, and very seldom milk their cows. *Gazpacho* seems to supply the place of buttermilk and whey among the peasants, who, during the heat of summer, live chiefly on a mixture of *bread, vinegar, and oil.* There can be no doubt that as the

country improves in cultivation, they will learn to derive a profit from their milk.

In one cottage we saw tame partridges. These are trained, like decoy ducks, to collect others.

In the higher regions of the Sierra, we find the *granite;* but, as we descend, the schist again appears, with limestone and gypsum.

At noon we came to *Carolina*, the capital of these new settlements. Their founder, D. Pablo de Olavide, is a native of Peru, who, being protected by Count d'Aranda, was made at first syndic of Madrid, and afterwards *assistente de Sevilla.* Whilst in this employment, he conceived the idea of introducing agriculture and arts in the deserted mountains of the Sierra, where rapine and violence had for ages established their dominion. The difficulty was to procure settlers. One Turrigel, of Bavaria, contracted for six thousand husbandmen; but, instead of men trained to agriculture, he brought only vagabonds, who all either died or were dispersed, without advancing the work for which, at an immense expense, they had been brought.

Settlers were then invited from all parts of Germany, and, in order to encourage emigration from those hives, every new comer, on application, received a lot of land, a house, two cows, one ass, five sheep, as many goats, six hens with a cock, one pregnant sow, a plough, and a pick-axe, with other emoluments of inferior value. They begin with fifty fanegas of land, of ten thousand square feet each; and when they have cultivated these, they receive fifty more, free of all rent for the first ten years, and after that period, subject only to the royal tithes. No proprietor can alienate his land to one

who is in possession of a lot, in order that the farms may never become too little, or too big. They are not permitted to settle, either near to a morass, or to stagnant water.

The soil about Carolina, consists chiefly of sand; and the rock is either limestone or gypsum.

They produce olives, oil, wine, silk, wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, Indian wheat, and lentils.

They have no manufactures, and therefore cannot profitably employ all their people. Hence it is, that these new settlements swarm with half-naked beggars.

The numbers at present settled in the Sierra Morena, will appear from the government returns, which are as follow; unmarried men, two thousand, three hundred, and eighty-eight; unmarried women, one thousand, seven hundred, and twenty-four: married men, one thousand, six hundred, and twenty; married women, one thousand, six hundred, and nine; widows, three hundred and eighteen; widowers, two hundred and nine; total, seven thousand, eight hundred, and sixty-eight. Of these, the husbandmen are, one thousand, seven hundred, and eighty-four; day labourers, four hundred and eleven; artisans, one hundred and seventy-two; servants, three hundred and sixty-six; employed by the crown, one hundred and eighteen.

Considering that all these were assembled and established in less than ten years, we must admire the energy and zeal of Olavidè. They have been collected, at a vast expense, from distant countries, and enjoy singular immunities, yet the colony is far from prospering. The reason of this must be sought for, either in the climate, the

soil, the government, the morals of the people, or in the want of a market for the surplus of their produce.

It is allowed, that no country, if the climate is unhealthy, or if the soil is barren, if it wants corn and cattle, or if it is destitute of fuel, can be populous; but in the Sierra, excepting tertians, they are subject to few diseases; the soil is certainly productive both in fruits and herbage, and it abounds with wood. Supposing the government of a country to be either weak or vicious, the peasant having no certainty of protection for his person and for his property, the most fertile soil, notwithstanding repeated efforts to increase its population, will be deserted. Or, should the morals be corrupt, the people will not increase and multiply; the births will not fill up the vacancies made by death; and, to keep up the population, emigrants must be invited from more prolific nations. But neither is it from these causes that the Sierra languishes, because the people are self-governed, that is to say, five villages unite to choose a senate for the administration, both temporal and spiritual; and as for luxury, with its attendant vices, it is as yet unknown. We must refer, therefore, to the want of a market, for the unprosperous condition of this new, this sequestered colony.

The principles, thus briefly stated, are confirmed by the experience of all nations. In favourable circumstances, a country, not fully peopled, will double its numbers at least every five and twenty years. Whenever, therefore, instead of thus advancing, a defective population is at a stand, or going backwards, we may be certain, that, if sought for, some of the causes above suggested will be discovered.

At Carolina we met with comfortable rooms in a posada, which is kept by a Frenchman, and fared sumptuously. It was February 20, yet we had cauliflowers and green peas.

The people in this district being subject to agues, and to such intermittents, as, when neglected, soon turn putrid, I looked about for stagnant water, and for marsh miasma; but I could find none, and am therefore satisfied, that these diseases may arise from other causes, beside those which have been commonly assigned.

Thus far the road through the Sierra is excellent; but all beyond is in a state of nature.

About two leagues from Carolina is *Guadaroman*, a village comprising one hundred families, each possessing its fifty fanegas of land. It is situated on a gentle declivity, by the side of a purling brook, in a fertile spot, which is chequered with corn-fields and little groves of ilex. The distant hills are beautifully varied in their forms, and covered with wood. The soil is sandy, and the trees are healthy; yet the inhabitants suffer much by intermittent fevers.

They have no beef. Mutton is seventeen quarts, or four-pence three farthings the pound of two and thirty ounces; and bread is half that price.

The inhabitants are chiefly Germans, who, both by their industry and frugality, do credit to their country.

As we increase our distance from this little colony, we lose sight of every thing which marks the residence of man; but in approaching *Bailen*, we pass through immense plantations of the olive, belonging, with that village, and a vast extent of country round it, to

the Countess of Penafiel. In the way we see *Banos*, with its castle, situated on a hill, and commanding a distant prospect. Having quitted Bailen, we entered a forest, and at the top of a hill saw one monumental cross; then leaving *Zoguega*, with its convent, to the right, we came to the venta of Sequaca; and after dinner, sometimes traversing extensive forests of the ilex, at others meeting with plantations of the olive, we came to Andujar.

The rock, wherever it is laid bare by torrents, appears to be *hard granite*, of different species, both of the *red*, and of the *white*.

*Andujar* is situated in a rich and highly cultivated plain. It numbers six thousand eight hundred families, five parish churches, and ten convents, but has no manufacture. The castle carries the marks of great antiquity; it was taken from the Moors, A. D. 1225, by Ferdinand III. surnamed *El Santo*.

Thursday, *February* 22, at five in the morning, when we left Andujar, after crossing the bridge over the Guadalquivir, and entering a plantation of olives, my companions each cocked his pistol, and held it to the window, whilst a soldier, with his gun, walked by our side, and the coachmen were charged instantly to stop, if any one appeared. These precautions, I apprehend, were needless, because it was well known that we were armed; but as several robberies had been committed near the city, they thought it right to be upon their guard. At break of day, as we advanced into a more open country, our apprehensions vanished, and the pistols were uncocked.

All the hills we crossed, bounding the river to the north, are covered with shingle of smooth, round, limestone gravel, and some flints;

but in approaching to Del Carpio, the rock appears formed of silicious grit with mica, evidently from *decomposed granite.*

In *Del Carpio* are seven hundred and fifty houses, with an old castle, a post-house, and a well built posada.

As soon as we arrived, we paid our respects to the corregidor, and shewed him our passports, in order to secure a good reception at our inn. The reason of this precaution was, that one of our companions had formerly quarrelled with the good man of the inn, and caused him to be sent to prison, for attempting to stab him with a knife. The man kept out of sight, but his wife was determined to take revenge. It was little she could do; but all she could, she did, to testify her resentment. For this purpose she assigned us a miserable room, with four mattresses, each occupying its corner, and stretched upon the floor. Fearing to be devoured by fleas, I chose rather to sleep in our carriage. In the middle of the night the treading of a foot awakened my attention; and as there was a lamp, I looked out to see who was in motion. My situation rendered me invisible, and the light enabled me clearly to discern every thing that passed. The person who was moving was a muleteer, and his object was to see what he could steal. For this purpose he examined the kitchen, then visited the passage communicating with the bed-rooms, and tried at every door, but finding them all fastened, he came to the coach; where seeing me he fled back into the stable, and hid himself.

Provisions here are cheap. They kill no mutton; beef, goat, and kid, are sixteen quarts a pound consisting of thirty-two ounces.

The land in the vicinity is rich. It belongs chiefly to the Duchess of Alba, and her corregidor administers it for her. He appears to manage well. The plantations of olives are extensive, and the trees are not, like those of the Countess of Penafiel, round Bailen, worn out with age, but young and healthy.

As we draw nigh to Cordova, the highest hills are covered with flints and *bowlder stones*, or large smooth tumblers, of limestone, silicious grit, and *granite;* and as we approach the river, we discover a bed of gravel, of all the above species, twelve or fourteen feet in thickness.

*Cordova* is situated in a plain of great extent, which is bounded on the south by swelling hills, cultivated to their very summits, and on the north by a chain of rugged mountains, the continuation of Sierra Morena. Through the midst of the plain runs the Guadalquivir; and the whole country being well wooded, well watered, and well cultivated, cannot be surpassed either in riches or in beauty. Here, for the first time since I left Barcelona, I rejoiced to find the fig, the orange, and the palm, in great abundance. It is a most enchanting spot.

This city contains thirty-two thousand souls, fourteen parishes, and forty-four convents.

The first thing I did on my arrival, was to present myself before the intendant, with my letter from Count Florida Blanca. He received me with politeness, and pressed me to prolong my stay; but unfortunately, I had made engagements, and therefore proceeded the next day. All that I could do was to visit the great church, and

with this I was exceedingly delighted. Its numerous pillars, arranged in quincunx, appeared like a grove of saplings; and are said to be eight hundred, but I had not time to count them, yet I should conceive them to be many more. It was a mosque. The dimensions are five hundred and ten feet, by four hundred and twenty.

I was struck with the multitude of beggars in every street; and, upon inquiry, soon found the cause to be the mistaken benevolence of the bishop, of the canons, and of the convents, in distributing alms to all who ask. The bishopric is worth eighty thousand, five hundred ducats, or £8,843 sterling, per annum. Out of this income the bishop gives money every day, alternately to the men and to the women, and on some days, he has relieved more than seven thousand persons. Besides pecuniary donations, he distributes daily thirty fanegas of corn; yet, notwithstanding this more than ample provision for the indolent and vicious, many are said to have perished last year for want of bread.

The chief diseases are tertians and putrid fevers. These arise from the quantity of cucumbers and melons they eat, not only in the summer, but early in the spring.

Provisions are, beef thirteen quarts the double pound, mutton, fifteen, pork twenty-two, wine six quarts the quartillo, or about one shilling the gallon. Labourers expect seven or eight reals a day, or if they are victualled, only three.

Cordova had the honour of giving birth to Seneca and Lucan; and when Abdoulraman, after subduing the south of Spain, had established here the seat of his dominion, (A. D. 759) the sciences, with

arts and arms, which were every where else abandoned, took up their residence, and flourished in this city.

Saturday, *February* 24, at six in the morning, we set forwards on our journey, having joined another coach, which was going the same road with four gentlemen well armed. In travelling through Spain, I have constantly observed, that, wherever danger is apprehended, travellers associate, and form sometimes considerable bodies, yet, without any previous communication, or verbal engagement for mutual defence, or any other bond of union beside their fears. Influenced by these alone, they unite their forces, and make a tacit agreement to support each other, or at least by their numbers, to intimidate the thieves. One of our companions, the naval officer, not satisfied with this reinforcement; in addition to the soldier, who attended our captain by way of a servant and a guard, hired two marines. Thus escorted, we proceeded with confidence, yet with circumspection; thinking at least to have a view of the villains who had been robbing on this road, but happily we saw nothing of them.

In traversing the downs, I observed on the summit of the highest hill, at the distance of about two leagues from the Guadalquivir, the surface covered with large *bowlder stones*, of the same species with those already mentioned in the approach to Cordova. Such facts should be treasured in the memory.

We came at noon to *Charlotta*, a new settlement, and at present only in its infancy, like those of the Sierra Morena. The country is beautiful, the soil rich, the herbage luxuriant, and the oxen large. In the posada we had a French cook, and fared well. The price

of provisious is here, beef eighteen quarts, mutton twenty, kid eighteen, bread eleven for a pound of thirty-two ounces, wine ten quarts the quartillo.

From hence, after dinner, we proceeded over the downs, admiring their extreme fertility, of which, in a few cultivated spots, we were able to judge by the luxuriant crops of beans then in full blossom. These were well hoed. As we approached Ecija, the face of the country improved; cultivation appeared to be carried on with spirit; the oxen became remarkable for beauty and for size; and the plantations of olives shewed the richness of the soil.

The rock is a pudding stone, and therefore, with the smooth tumblers above described, prove to a demonstration, that the whole country partook of the grand revolution, to which I have so frequently referred.

*Ecija* is eight leagues from Cordova. It is delightfully situated on the banks of the Xenil, with pleasant walks, serving, like those of the great cities in Spain for the evening resort. It contains twenty-eight thousand, one hundred and seventy-six souls, and has six parish churches, eight chapels, twenty convents, and six hospitals.

The churches, built entirely of brick, are fitted up in the old taste, and crowded with pillars, which are loaded with preposterous ornaments, and covered with gold. The most extravagant of all is the church of *nuestra Senora del Rosario*, in the convent of the Dominicans; this may serve as a model for the perfection of vitiated taste.

The Plaza Mayor is a fine object, very spacious, and much to be admired for its balconies, occupying the whole front of the houses.

When we arrived, we found every one engaged in talking over a defeat, which the king's troops had suffered the preceding day from the smugglers, near one hundred of whom, well armed, entering the city, had driven away the military, had killed one man, and had then, unmolested, sold their snuff to the inhabitants. This violence was more than usual, and proceeded from the bad policy of government, in raising the price of tobacco from thirty to forty reals the pound, whilst the illicit trader purchased the same commodity in Portugal for eight. With such encouragement for defrauding the revenue, it will never be possible to prevent this trade; and whilst men have such powerful inducements to violate the laws, no government how strenuous soever its exertions, and how cruel soever the punishment inflicted on offenders, will ever be able to maintain a good police. In Spain, unless it be accompanied with murder, the penalty for smuggling is commonly a confinement for seven or ten years to hard labour in the *presidios;* where, by communication with profligate and hardened villians, who are under similar correction, they are prepared for the perpetration of the most atrocious crimes; and thus qualified, they are turned loose upon the public. Previous to this part of his education, the smuggler seldom robs on the highway, unless when he has been plundered, and is therefore more than commonly distressed for want of horses, of money, or of arms. In such circumstances he becomes outrageous, and frequently begins with murdering the traveller, whom he means to rob.

Farmers in this vicinity rent dear, paying commonly two bushels of wheat and one of barley, for every bushel of their seed; or, if

they pay a stipulated sum of money, it is not immediately to the land-owner, but as under-tenants to rich land-jobbers; and therefore they can expect no moderation. Farms, if inclosed, let much higher than those which are open, because the latter are liable to be fed by the Merino sheep; whereas, should they enter the former, one-fifth of the number trespassing would be forfeited. This, however, proves a never-failing source of quarrels and contentions between the occupiers of land and those, who may be called graziers, that is, the proprietors of the Merino flock, who, under the sanction of a peculiar code, claim the privilege of feeding, not only in the common pasture but even in plantations of olives. The murders consequent on these quarrels have been more than two hundred in the space of a few years; and the litigations have cost the contending parties more than the value, both of their sheep and of their olives. The council of Castille interfered, in the year 1570, to prohibit this; but the great sheep-masters appeal to their own courts, plead their privilege, as granted by the Mesta code, and support their claim by force.

Throughout the whole province of Andalusia, cities and boroughs have possessions, in many instances extending to the distance of three leagues from them every way, including thus more than two hundred thousand acres, either of waste land, or of such as might be cultivated, if it were not too remote from the habitation of the farmer. Of these, not one-fourth part is broken up by the plough, and that which remains uncultivated, rather checks than promotes the breed of cattle. In short, according to the opinion of the best patriots in

Spain, Andalusia is ruined by high rents, and by common pastures. (*V.* Memorias de la Sociedad Economica, Madrid.)

February 25. At five in the morning, we left Ecija, and followed the Roman causeway leading from Cordova to Seville, till we came to Carmona. The country through which we passed belongs to the crown, and will be improved as fast as emigrants can be induced to come. At present little is cultivated, and that little, bears the face of wretchedness, exhibiting ruined cottages, and half-naked peasants. We conversed with a Frenchman, who had been here eighteen years, and during that period had been often removed from his plantation, because, by his diligence and skill, he had improved his allotment, which being given to slovens, he was compelled to take new land. It is true they always gave him, what they considered as an equivalent, not intending to injure him, but meaning only to avail themselves of his superior application and abilities; yet in the end they reduced him to poverty, and broke his spirit. This, he informed us, was no uncommon case; and from the misery every where visible in these new colonies, I am inclined to credit his report.

The botanical productions are chiefly the ilex, the myrtle, the gum-cistus, the lavender, a species of the Daphne, and a plant called *lentiscus.*

*Carmona* is built on a declivity, looking down upon a rich valley which is bounded by distant hills, excepting only to the south, where a wide opening gives passage to the Guadalquivir.

It contains twelve thousand six hundred and eight-five souls, and includes seven parish churches, with five convents for men, two for

women, and two hospitals. Here they reckon more than an hundred oil-mills.

As soon as we arrived, although the sun was set, I took horses, and went off for Seville, that I might have a comfortable bed. The distance is six leagues, or about twenty miles, and the charge was one hundred and twenty reals, or four and twenty shillings, including the license, which must always be taken out, when you begin a journey with post horses.

It being dark, I could not see the country, but I found that it was level, that the soil was sandy, and by the incessant croaking of frogs, I concluded that every ditch was full of stagnant water.

At ten in the evening I arrived at Seville, well contented with my horses, having travelled the six leagues in little more than two hours. Indeed, no horses can move more pleasantly, than those of Andalusia, cantering the whole way, without needing either whip or spur. I took up my lodging at the posada de la Baviere, and slept more comfortable than I had done since we left Madrid.

# SEVILLE.

THE morning after my arrival I examined my letters. Among the persons of distinction and authority, to whom I was recommended, I judged, as an ecclesiastic, my first attention to be due to the archbishop, and therefore I hastened early to his palace. He received me with politeness, permitted me to kiss his ring, made me sit down, and then, having read my letter, he told me, that as long as I continued at Seville I must dine every day with him, unless when I should be more agreeably engaged. After some little conversation, he desired to see the address of my other letters, and calling a page, he ordered that a coach should be got ready, and that one of his chaplains should attend me, to deliver my letters, and to shew me every thing worthy of attention in the city. When I left him, he desired me to come back to dinner, telling me, that during my stay, that coach would be wholly at my service. Agreeable to this invitation I returned, and not only dined with him that day, but almost every day during a fortnight's residence at Seville. I was indeed often pressingly invited by other families; but, as it was the season

of Lent, and as fish, in Spain, never agreed with me, I declined their invitations. At the archbishop's table were many aged persons, who were supposed to be infirm, and therefore for them were provided a variety of dishes, such as others did not feel themselves at liberty to touch. To this circumstance I reckon myself indebted for returning health; because, for want of custom, and in a weakly condition at the time, I should never have been able to endure a fast, which, with the exception of the intervening sabbaths, is in fact, although not by precept, a fast of forty days.

The archbishop is well lodged, and keeps a hospitable table. He is quite the man of fashion: his manners are engaging, and his conversation lively. His usual company at dinner was his confessor, his chaplains, his secretaries, and a few friends. He was attended by his pages, who are generally young men of family, recommended to his patronage, and educated under his inspection. The librarian sometimes sat down at the table, at other times waited behind a chair. He was commonly my guide, and with him I visited every corner of the city.

*Seville* stands on the banks of the Guadalquivir, in the midst of a rich, and, to the eye, a boundless plain. It is surrounded by a wall of more than a league in circumference, with one hundred and seventy-six towers. Over one of the gates is the following inscription:

Condidit Alcides, renovavit Julius Urbem,
Restituit Christo Fernandus Tertius, Heros.

Which, over another gate, is thus translated:

Hercules me edifico;
Julio Cesar me cerco
De Muros y torres altas;
Y el Rey santo me gano
Con Garci Perez de Vargas.

The streets are narrow, and some of them so contracted, that you may touch both walls at the same time. Few are wide enough for carriages; and many, through which coaches pass, shew, by the deep furrows in the walls, that one nave touched, and often both at the same time.

Seville is said to contain eighty thousand, two hundred, and sixty-eight souls, and is divided into thirty parishes. It has eighty-four convents, with twenty-four hospitals.

Of the public edifices, the first to demand attention is the cathedral, a building of singular magnificence, but admired chiefly for its tower, the work of Güever, the Moor. He made it originally two hundred and fifty feet high, but A. D. 1568, it was raised one hundred more, and is therefore, at present, three hundred and fifty feet. It has no steps, nor are they wanted; because the inclined plane is so easy of ascent, that a horse might trot from the bottom to the top; at the same time it is so spacious, that two horsemen may ride abreast. On the top of this tower is the Giralda, or large brazen image, which, with its palm-branch, weighs near one ton and a half, yet turns with the slightest variation of the wind.

The dimensions of the cathedral are four hundred and twenty feet,

by two hundred and sixty-three; and the height is one hundred and twenty-six. It was built A. D. 1401. It receives light by four-score windows with painted glass, the work of Arnao of Flanders, each of which cost one thousand ducats.

The treasures of this church are inestimable: one altar is wholly silver, with all its ornaments, as are the images, large as life, of S. Isidore and S. Leander, and a custodia or tabernacle for the host, more than four yards high, adorned with eight and forty columns; yet these are trifling in value, when compared with the gold and precious stones deposited by the piety and zeal of catholics, during the period in which all the wealth of a newly-discovered world flowed into this city. The profusion of gold, of silver, and of gems, would be more striking, were not the attention occupied and lost in admiration of innumerable pictures, the works of those Spanish masters who flourished, immediately after the revival of the art, in Seville. Every chapel preserves some monuments of their superior skill. Of these, the most conspicuous are of Luis de Vargas, and of Fr. Zurbaran, but chiefly of Murillo. By the last is a Nativity in the chapel of the Conception, and, near the baptismal font, S. Anthony of Padua, with the Baptism of Christ. In the principal sacristy, are his much-admired pictures of S. Isidore, with his brother S. Leander; and in another sacristy, his Holy Family, with an Ecce Homo by Morales.

The chapter-house is wholly devoted to Murillo, and the chapel of S. Peter is given up to Zurbaran. The works of Luis de Vargas are dispersed in various places; but his famous picture, called De la Gamba, is in a chapel near the gate of S. Christopher, and merits particular attention.

To the cathedral belongs a library of twenty thousand volumes, collected by Hernando, son to Christobal Colon, the first discoverer of America, a man of taste, and much admired in his day for learning. It is to be lamented, that modern publications have not been added to complete, what was so well begun by him.

I was much pleased with the construction of a new organ, containing five thousand three hundred pipes, with one hundred and ten stops, which latter, as the builder told me, is fifty more than are in the famous one of Harlem; yet, so ample are the bellows, that, when stretched, they supply the full organ fifteen minutes. The mode of filling them with air is singular; for instead of working with his hands, a man walks backwards and forwards along an inclined plain of about fifteen feet in length, which is balanced in the middle on its axis; under each end is a pair of bellows, of about six feet by three and a half. These communicate to five other pair united by a bar; and the latter are so contrived, that when they are in danger of being overstrained, a valve is lifted up, and gives them relief. Passing ten times along the inclined plain fills all these vessels.

In the cathedral are eighty-two altars, at which are said daily five hundred masses. The annual consumption is fifteen hundred arrobas of wine, eight hundred of oil, and of wax about one thousand.

The wealth belonging to this chapter may be estimated by the numbers that are supported by it.

The archbishop with a revenue of three hundred thousand ducats: or, in sterling, nearly thirty-three thousand pounds a year.

Eleven dignitaries, who wear the mitre on high festivals, amply, but not equally, provided for.

Forty canons of forty thousand reals, or about four hundred pounds each, per annum.

Twenty prebendaries, with an income of thirty thousand reals each.

Twenty-one minor canons, at twenty thousand reals each.

Beside these, they have twenty chanters, called Veinteneros, with three assistants, called Sochantrés, two beadles, one master of the ceremonies, with a deputy, three attendants to call the roll and mark the absentees, thirty-six boys for singing and for the service of the altar, with their rector, vice-rector, and music-masters; nineteen chaplains, four curates, four confessors, twenty-three musicians, and four supernumeraries; in all, two hundred and thirty-five.

Many of the convents are remarkable for the beauty of their architecture; but in Seville, the eye covets only pictures, and amidst the profusion of these, it overlooks works, which in other situations, would rivet the attention, and every where fixes on the pencil of Murillo. His most famous performances in the Hospital de la Caridad, suited to the institution, express some act of charity; such as the miracle of the Loaves and Fishes; the Smiting of the Rock in Horeb; the Pool of Bethesda; the Reception of the returning Prodigal; Abraham addressing the three angels, and pressing them to enter his habitation; the Deliverance of Peter from the Prison; and Charity, in the person of Elizabeth, washing the wounds and curing the diseases of the poor. Beside these, in the same hospital, is the

Annunciation of the blessed Virgin; and two little pictures, the one of the infant Jesus, the other of John.

The church of the Capuchins is richly furnished with his works; and although in these the composition is more simple than in the former, yet they may be considered as some of the best of his productions. Eleven of his pictures are to be seen in a chapel called de la vera Cruz, belonging to the Franciscans. These do much credit to his pencil; and not inferior to them, are many preserved in other convents, such as an Ecce homo, and the blessed Virgin, with the infant Jesus, in the church of the Carmelites; the Flight into Egypt, in that of la Merced Calzada; a rich variety of subjects in S. Maria de la blanca; and S. Augustin writing, with S. Thomas of Villanueva, stripping himself to clothe the poor, in the convent of the Augustin friars near the gate of Carmona. In my opinion, the most masterly of all his works is in the refectory of an hospital designed for the reception of superannuated priests. It represents an angel holding a basket to the infant Jesus, who, standing on his mother's lap, takes bread from it to feed three venerable priests. No representation ever approached nearer to real life, nor is it possible to see more expression, than glows upon that canvas. In the parochial church of Santa Cruz, are two pictures in a superior style, a Stabat Mater dolorosa, which excels in grace and softness; and the famous Descent from the Cross, of Pedro de Campana, which Murillo was accustomed daily to admire, and opposite to which, by his own directions, he was buried

This great painter was born A. D. 1618, and died in 1682.

His name stands high in Europe; but to form an adequate idea of his excellence, every convent should be visited, where he deposited the monuments of his superior skill.

In exactness of imitation he was equalled; in clara obscuro, and in reflected lights, he was surpassed by Velazquez; but not one of all the Spanish artists went beyond him in tenderness and softness.

In visiting the convents, and in viewing their pictures, I had the happiness to have for my guide D. Francisco de Bruna, a gentleman distinguished for his judgment and his taste, who had studied the peculiar excellence of every master, and was perfectly acquainted with the merit of each work. He has himself, a well-arranged collection of the best Spanish painters, natives of Seville, or educated there; such as Luis de Vargas, Velazquez, Zurbaran, Valdez, and Murillo, beside many of the Italian and of the Flemish schools.

The house in which they are deposited, and in which he lives, was once the residence of Moorish kings, and as such, was called *Alcazar*. It is an irregular building, but commodious and pleasantly situated, comprising many large and well-proportioned rooms. But as it is sufficiently described by travellers, I shall not add to their descriptions. The garden is singular, and having retained its pristine form, it is meant to serve as a model of the Moorish taste. It is laid out in alleys, with clipped myrtle hedges and in the middle of the parterres are single trees cut into the form of warriors, with spiked clubs. Its principal fruits are oranges and lemons. The whole

of this pleasure-garden, together with the palace and the court-yard, is surrounded by a strong rampart, communicating with, but much higher than the city wall; and beyond this is an orange-grove of considerable extent. For the winter and for the spring, there cannot be a more delightful residence.

In speaking of pictures, I have confined myself chiefly to Murillo, because of his superior excellence, and because Seville, the place of his nativity, may be considered as the principal depository of his works. But although eminent, he by no means stands alone. This once famous school, in which the art revived at the beginning of the sixteenth century, when first the treasures of the western continent were brought to Seville, has produced a multitude of good painters. Among these, stand foremost Pedro de Villegas, the father of this school, Luis de Vargas, Velazquez, Herrera, Roelas, Juan de el Castillo, Zurbaran, Francisco Pacheco, Alonzo Cano, and Valdez, with many others universally admired.

The works of these great masters, and of various foreigners, as well as of native Spaniards, are to be met with, not only in the churches, but in the houses of the principal inhabitants. Among these, I visited the collections of the Marquis of Moscoso, of D. Pedro de Castro, and of D. Donato de Arenzana. In the possession of the latter is, perhaps, the most perfect representation that was ever painted upon canvas; it is a lamb by Zurbaran, with which Velazquez was so much struck, that he took the pains to copy it. This I had seen in the possession of D. Fr. de Bruna; but when I had viewed the original, the copy, much as I had before admired it,

sunk in my estimation. D. Donata has, beside this, a good head by Morales, a Conception by Guido, a most incomparable portrait of S. Ignatius Loyola by Careno; the Descent from the Cross by Luis de Vargas, and the Death of Abel by Bobadilla.

Of the convents, that which is upon the most extensive scale belongs to the Franciscans. It contains fifteen cloisters, many of which are elegant and spacious, with apartments for two hundred monks; but at present they have only one hundred and forty in their community. These, like all of their order, are fed by charity, and are much favoured by the people. Their annual expenditure is more than four hundred thousand reals, or in sterling about four thousand pounds, amounting to twenty-eight pounds, eleven shillings, and five pence for each. But then, out of this must be deducted the expense of wine, oil, and wax, with the alms distributed daily to the poor, which all together is considerable.

Not one of the convents is equally frequented as this, more especially during the forty days of Lent. In the principal cloister, which is entirely inclosed by a multitude of little chapels, are represented, in fourteen pictures, each called a *station*, all the sufferings of the Redeemer. These are so arranged, as to mark given distances by walking round the cloister from the first to the second, and so in order to the rest. Over them is mentioned the number of steps taken by our Lord between the several incidents of his passion in his way to Calvary, and these precisely are the paces measured for the penitents in their progress from one station to another. Over one is the following inscription: "This station consists of one thousand

and eighty-seven steps. Here the blessed Redeemer fell a second time under the weight of his cross, and here is to be gained the indulgence of seven years and forty quarantines. Mental prayer, the Paternoster and the Ave Maria." This may serve as an example for the rest. I observed men, women, and children, rich and poor, going their rounds, some solitary, others in little groups, repeating aloud their Latin prayers, and kneeling at every station in regular succession.

Among all the hospitals I was most pleased with that of *La Sangre;* designed tor the reception of female patients. The front is elegant, and the sculpture is much to be admired, more especially the three figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The wards are spacious, and the whole is remarkable for neatness.

Were I inclined to enlarge in my description of the public buildings, the Torre del Oro, the Plaza de Toros, the Aqueduct with its four hundred and ten arches, but more especially the Exchange, would afford me ample scope. The latter planned by Herrera (A. D. 1598) and worthy of its great architect, is a quadrangle of two hundred feet, with a corridor or spacious gallery round it, adorned with Ionic columns, and supported by an equal number of Doric.

The university was founded in the year 1502, and soon rose into consideration. The name of Arias Montanas, who lies buried at the convent of S. Jago, is alone sufficient to give celebrity to this seminary. His translation of the Holy Scriptures will be valued by the learned, as long as the Scriptures themselves shall be the objects of veneration to mankind. The number of under-graduates here, is about five hundred.

We meet at Seville with the favourite institutions of Count Campomanes, his academy for the three noble arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and his economical society of the friends of their country. Both these have been attended with success, and have given assistance not only to the arts, but to agriculture, to manufactures, and to commerce. About two hundred pupils attend the former.

The principal manufacture is snuff. To this I paid particular attention. The edifice, elegant and simple in its form, is about six hundred feet by four hundred and eighty, and not less than sixty feet in height, with four regular fronts, inclosing twenty-eight quadrangles. It cost thirty-seven millions of reals, or about three hundred and seventy thousand pounds. At present, no more than seventeen hundred workmen are employed, and one hundred horses or mules; but formerly, three thousand men were engaged, and near four hundred horses. This falling off is attributed to mismanagement, and to the reluctance with which they consent to destroy their damaged tobacco. They have now changed this system; and, not many days before my arrival, they condemned to the flames fifteen thousand pounds weight, as unfit for use. Yet the high price of the commodity restrains the sale; for, since they raised the tobacco from thirty to forty reals, that is, from about six to eight shillings a pound, the demand has gradually lessened. From the year 1780, the annual sale has been, of tobacco from Brazil, one million, five hundred thousand pounds, purchased from the Portuguese, at three reals a pound; and of snuff, from the produce of their own colonies, one million, six hundred thousand pounds, beside cigars to a very con-

siderable amount. They have lying by them, more than five millions of snuff unsold; but, as it will not suffer by age, they are not uneasy at this accumulation. Beside the peculiar kind of snuff, with which Spain was accustomed to supply the market, they have lately introduced the manufacture of rappee. There was a necessity for this, in order to put a stop to an illicit trade; for whilst the king was selling at sixty, and sometimes four-score reals a pound, the smugglers sold the same commodity at forty, having themselves purchased it in France, from the farmers of tobacco, at fifteen; but, now that government sells good rappee at twenty-four reals, the smuggler's profit will not compensate for the risk. In this branch alone, are employed at present, two hundred and twenty people, old and young, with sixteen mules; but they mean to push their trade, when they can get a sufficient quantity of tobacco, and to engage five times as many hands. The operations are so numerous before the rappee is fit for market, that they require a multitude of workmen. Whilst some are employed to unbind the little bundles of tobacco, others are occupied in picking the leafy substance from the hard stems. Some are engaged in dying, others either in straining and pressing, or in spinning the leaf into ropes, and winding it up into rollers to be faggoted and pressed, till a parcel of eighteen inches long, and two and a half inches in diameter, will weigh six pounds. These operations being finished, it is laid in heaps to sweat nine months; after which, it is cut and sifted, then grated, once more sifted, and finally packed up in canisters for sale.

All the workmen deposit their cloaks at the door, and when they go out, are so strictly examined, that they have little chance of being able to conceal tobacco; yet they sometimes venture to hide it about their persons. An officer and a guard is always attending to take delinquents into custody, and that they may prevent resisttance, no workman is permitted to enter with a knife. Were it not for this precaution, the consequence of a detection might be fatal.

The whole business is conducted by a director, with a salary of forty thousand reals a year, and fifty-four superior officers, assisted by as many subordinate to them.

For grinding their snuff, they have forty mills, each consisting of a stone-roller, moved by a large horse, or mule, with the traces fastened to a beam of eight feet in length, in the angle of forty-five degrees, consequently losing precisely half his force. I endeavoured to explain this to the officer who conducted me through the works, but he could not comprehend it. He is brother to the unfortunate young woman, who in the year 1774, at S. Lucar, bled before the altar, a victim to the unhallowed passion, with which her beauty had inspired the priest. This wretch, whilst receiving her confessions, had declared himself her lover; but at last, enraged at the obstinate resistance of a virtuous mind, he turned his back upon the altar, where he had been partaking of the consecrated bread, and stabbed her, in the presence of her mother. For this most atrocious of all crimes, he was—shocking to relate!—suffered to live in banishment ar Porto Rico.

The silk manufacture was formerly considerable in Seville. When

Ferdinand III. surnamed *el Santo*, (in the year 1248) entered the city, he found, as it is said, sixteen thousand looms, which employed a hundred and thirty thousand persons; and such was the population of the city, that the Moors, who left it when it was surrendered to the Christians, were four hundred thousand, beside multitudes who died during a sixteen months seige, and many who remained after their fellow citizens were gone.

Alfonzo, surnamed El Sabio, seeing the importance of this manufacture, gave it every possible encouragement; and trade being chiefly confined to Seville, on the first discovery of America; (A. D. 1519) they once more reckoned sixteen thousand looms; but the millones, imposed at the latter end of the reign of Philip II. to defray the expense of his wars, gave a shock to commerce, and the frequent alteration in the relative value of their money, with the expulsion of the Moors, almost ruined this once wealthy city. Added to this, in the year 1649 more than two hundred thousand persons died of an epidemical disease in Spain. In consequence of these misfortunes, (A. D. 1655) there remained only sixty looms in Seville. After the accession of a new family, the weavers amounted (A. D. 1713) to four hundred and five; but in the year 1721, the farmers of the tax on silk having collected with rigour the fourteen per cent. for the alcavala and cientos, they not only ruined the munufacture, but reduced the revenue from eight hundred thousand reals to less than sixteen thousand. Philip, however, giving attention to this important business, trade revived, and (A. D. 1732) the looms amounted to one thousand. War with England reduced them suddenly, and A. D. 1739

they were only a hundred and forty. Since the remonstrances of Bernardo de Ulloa, (A. D. 1740) the taxes have no longer been left to the rapacity of farmers, the alcayala has been taken off, and by the last account, the looms amounted to four hundred and sixty-two for wide silks, with one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six for other purposes. Each loom is allowed annually, if for wide work, a hundred pounds of silk duty free, if for narrow, they receive four-score.

Whenever the navigation of the river shall be restored to the condition, in which it was when Magellan with five ships sailed from hence for those straights, which have been called by his name; and when freedom, civil and religious, shall once more lift up her head in Spain; new channels will be opened for reviving commerce, and Seville will be restored to her ancient splendor.

The art of tanning is perhaps no where so ill conducted as in Spain; in no part of which can good leather be procured, unless it come from England. Sensible of this, the minister of finance became anxious, to induce some stranger, skilful in the business, to take up his residence in Spain. Whilst he had this idea in his mind, chance threw in his way a tradesman travelling to receive orders, and to get in debts for himself and partners, who as leather cutters, have a shop on Snow-hill in London. It immediately occurred to the minister, that he had found his man, and therefore sending for him, without loss of time, he invited him to settle as a currier and a tanner. This gentleman, conscious to himself that he was not properly qualified to conduct a business, to which he had not been

bred, withstood his solicitations, and refused the most advantageous terms; but at length, after considering the matter in every point of view, he accepted the offer, and consented to establish himself at Seville. I visited his tan-yard, and found him happy in the protection he enjoys. The minister has given him the convent of the Jesuits, and about seven acres of good land, rent free, with the pre-emption of hides from Buenos Ayres, and of all skins from the Spanish settlements; beside the privilege of cutting down, for bark, all the trees growing, either in the royal forests, or on the lands of private persons, within a given distance of the city. He uses the inner bark taken from the cork-tree, with myrtle leaves, which serve his purpose tolerably well; yet are by no means equal in strength to the bark of oak. He says, that the Spaniards understand the art of tanning; but that they want spirit, industry, and capital for such extensive undertakings; and I am inclined to think, that his observation is well founded. Finding him a man of activity, with a command of money, the minister has given him a contract to furnish boots and belts for the cavalry, and a variety of other articles, such as spurs and buckles, not connected with his peculiar trade. He is certainly a treasure to the Spaniards, both for application and for weight of capital, and I have no doubt, will push this new establishment as far as it can go, provided government shall continue to protect him.

Having been introduced to D. Juan Alvarez, the intendant of the *mint*, I visited his office, in which at present, a few workmen find occasional employment; whereas formerly, one hundred and eighty

were constantly engaged. They have here the same slow process as at London and in Paris, in consequence of which, their coinage is expensive; whilst in Birmingham, the operation, by a new invention, is expedited, and performed at a trifling expense.

In traversing the streets, I was struck with the multitude of beggars clothed in rags; and was at first inclined to attribute this to the decay of trade; but, upon examination, I found a more abiding cause in the distribution of alms at the archbishop's palace, and at the gates of twenty convents daily, and without distinction to all who make application for relief. Such misplaced benevolence is a bar to industry, and multiplies the objects of distress, whose numbers bear exact proportion to the provision made for their support. To have this principle rightly understood is of such importance, that I can never let one opportunity escape of bringing it into view.

My time passed away pleasantly at Seville. The mornings I employed in viewing whatever was most worthy of attention in the city, or in little excursions to the country. At noon I paid my respects to the good archbishop, dined and took the siesta at his palace; after which, I sometimes went out in the carriage with his grace, at other times joined the company in the Alameda, or public walk; and closed the day either with the archbishop, or in the family of some cheerful friend. The season of Lent is not favourable to gaiety, because it does not admit of the usual diversions; yet I had always reason to be satisfied with my evening's entertainment. The archbishop received only gentlemen for conversation. In other houses they have generally some round game at cards; but the family, in which I

delighted most, was that of a canon, for whose sister I had the honour to be consulted as a physician. The case was highly interesting; an epilepsy, arising from extreme sensibility; and I pleased myself with the idea, that I was useful to her. My recompence was to enjoy her conversation, and to hear her sing.

In one of my morning visits at the archbishop's palace, I had the satisfaction of being present at an opposition, or disputation, between the candidates for a vacant benefice; a scene admirably described, by the author of Gil Blas. Vehemence, on such an occasion, is not only sanctioned by custom, but is certainly excusable, in men who are contending, not merely for fame, but bread. The judges are the diocesan, assisted by six of the chapter; and the examinations are in the sciences, ethics, divinity, and canon law. Many ecclesiastical preferments are disposed of in this way. Thus in every cathedral four canons are chosen by opposition, and are said to be *de merito;* these are the penitentiary for receiving the confessions of the chapter; the preacher; the professor of theology; and the civilian who conducts their law-suits. The rest are given through favor, either by the diocesan, the chapter, or the king, according to the month in which the vacancy happens.

When a candidate makes application to the great, either for protection in general, or upon a special occasion for preferment, he presents a printed copy of his memorial, styled, "*Relacion de los Meritos, titulos, grados y exercicios, literarios de A. B.*" of which the original is lodged with the secretary of state, and contains his name; the place of his nativity; his rank; his age; the university in which

he studied, with the degrees he has taken; his acquirements, his conduct in his profession, as a priest, as a preacher, and as a confessor; setting forth his regularity, his zeal, and his success, with his peculiar privileges, such as that he is permitted to read the prohibited books, and to confess both sexes; and stating, finally, that he is every way qualified to receive any ecclesiastical preferment to which he may be presented.

One day, when I was at the archbishop's palace, the old librarian took me aside, and requested me to make application for him to obtain a living then vacant, and in the gift of the crown, desiring me to write immediately to Count Florida Blanca, and to inclose his *Relacion de meritos.* This, I remember, stated in the list of his acquirements, that he had learnt Hebrew, that he had been examined in the verbs, but that he had never been rich enough to purchase a Lexicon. I made the application through our minister, and obtained the promise of a living for him; but not that for which he then solicited.

Not far from the city is a building, now verging to decay, near to which I often passed, without asking for what it was designed; but, one evening, walking with the gentleman to whom I had been recommended by Count Florida Blanca, struck with its form, I desired him to tell me what purpose it had served. At first he seemed to pay no attention; but, upon my repeating the question, I received an evasive answer, such as tended only to awaken my curiosity, and to make me more urgent with him for information. At last he told me, that this strange kind of edifice is called *El Quemadero;* but begged that I would never disclose to any one, from whom I had

received my information. The name was sufficient, together with the form, without further inquiries, to explain the horrid use to which it had been too often put. I urged him no further on the subject; and, without loss of time, hastened from a spot, which my imagination painted all in flames. The next day, however, I returned with one of the judges, who, as such, could venture to be more communicative. In answer to my questions, he informed me, that the *Quemadero*, so called from the verb *quemar* to burn, served the purpose of a scaffold for burning heretics; and, that about four years before a woman had suffered on it, by a sentence of the inquisition, to which he had given his sanction. From him, and from others, I obtained the following particulars. This woman was a *beata*, professing one of the three vows imposed on nuns, of which, poverty and obedience are the regular companions; yet, that vow she broke. In the accusation she was charged with having corrupted her confessor; who, poor man! as the least culpable of the two, was merely banished. Had this been her sole offence, it had been punished with less distinguished severity; but not satisfied with having been guilty of sacrilege in one instance, she went on corrupting the priesthood; and, either from passion or from vanity, extended daily, over the servants of the altar, the dominion of her charms; till, either by pride, or by remorse of conscience, she lost her understanding, and foolishly imagined she was acting under a divine authority. Some say, that she vindicated her conduct upon the principle, that both parties were free from obligation; but others, and more justly, say, that she pretended to have seen an angel. This being a crime

within the cognizance of the inquisitors, she was brought to trial, was convicted and was burnt.

Excited by this narration, I had the curiosity to visit the court of the inquisition. It was formerly a convent of the Jesuits, and is so light and elegant, that I could scarcely conceive it to contain the dreadful tribunal and gloomy dungeons. I went into the chapel, and the hall of judgment, and ventured to ask some questions; but could obtain no answer; silence and solitude seemed to have established their dominion there.

The inquisition is certainly less formidable now, since light is every where diffused, than it was in darker ages, when superstition reigned; and the inquisitors of the present day, if not more humane, are at least more humble, than their predecessors in remoter periods. Yet we must confess, that, whilst their authority remains, it will be subject to abuse. Every one knows the history and the fate of Don Pablo Olavidé. The real cause of his disgrace, was neither his impiety nor his immorality, but his hatred of the monks; who, in return, became his implacable enemies, and never ceased to persecute him, till they had banished him from Spain. They never could forget, that in the Sierra Morena he had built his house precisely on the spot where had stood a convent, a convent which served as an asylum for the robbers, with whom the venerable fathers had been accustomed to divide their plunder. Nor could they forgive his having made it a fundamental law of his new settlements, that they should have no monks. Unfortunately, he had married a rich woman, who was neither young nor handsome, and by her means, the monks

became acquainted with such circumstances as might have otherwise escaped them, and were enabled to treasure up against him every unguarded expression, which at any time escaped his lips. This valuable citizen was taken out of his bed, the 14th of November, 1776, and after being shut up twelve months in the prison of the inquisition, his sentence was publicly read; all his effects were confiscated for the use of the inquisitors his judges, and he was condemned to eight years confinement in a convent.

It must be confessed, that in the person of Olavidé, the inquisitors flew at noble game; but a few years after this, they resembled the eagle, when she stoops to feed on carrion. The history of this transaction is worthy to be recorded. I shall, therefore, give it from the relation of one who was present at the Auto de Fé, celebrated in the conventual church of S. Domingo, in Madrid, the 9th of May, 1784, when the whole process was publicly read.

The principal actor in this farce was Ignacio Rodriguez, a beggar. The first profession of this man was arms; but of his conduct in that line little has transpired. It is certain, that he was with Count O'Reilly in the unfortunate expedition against Algiers, where he was wounded in the leg. In consequence of this he was discharged as an invalid, and had an offer of the usual pension; but he chose rather to cast himself on the public, and to enjoy his liberty, than to be lost in obscurity with his companions. For this purpose, he was careful to keep his wound from healing; and such was his address, that he procured a comfortable living, or rather, as it appeared, fared sumptuously every day.

After some years, he was so unfortunate as to attract the attention of D. Bernardo Cantero, the intendant general of the police, who, seeing him from day to day, inquired for what reason he kept his wound open, and ordered him to have it healed. Rodriguez, not knowing to whom he spoke, replied with insolence, "I ask alms, and not advice." This ill-timed answer proved his ruin.

The intendant, struck with his appearance, and offended with his insolence, watched him, and having observed something uncommon in a long conversation between him and a female, called Juliana Lopez, caused her to be followed, and arrested. This woman, although artful, being taken by surprise, was confused, and soon confessed, that the paper she had delivered to the beggar contained some materials for making love powder. On this evidence Rodriguez was taken into custody, with a female named Angela Barrios, who, being a woman of inferior talents, acted under them, and was employed only in commissions of no great importance. All three being committed to the common goal, were frequently questioned, and the result of their examination was laid before the king, who, by the advice of his confessor, referred the matter to the inquisitors. In consequence of this the prisoners were removed, and confined in the prison of the inquisition.

No tribunal has such advantages in tracing out the truth, nor can any other investigate a dark transaction with such certainty of success as this court. Unfettered by forms, and not limited for time, they are at liberty to bring whom they please before them, to take them from their beds in the middle of the night, to examine them

by surprise, to terrify their imaginations, to torment their bodies, to stretch them on the rack, and to cross-examine them at distant periods. With these advantages, the impostor was made to confess the whole of his practices, with all the most minute particulars, and the names of the parties to whom he had sold his powder. He explained in his confession, the materials of which he had composed it; but these, to a modest ear, should never have been mentioned; and he acknowledged, that every female, after taking it, had been obliged to grant him whatever he chose to ask, without which the charm was to have no effect. Whenever he administered it, he muttered some necromantic formula, that he might give an air of mystery to the transaction, and inspire the mind with confidence in its success

Juliana Lopez, his associate, served him as an emissary and a panegyrist; and that she might in all respects lend herself to his views and to his wishes, she hired a convenient garden, to which he might retire at all seasons, whenever it suited his convenience.

Angela Barrios acted as a servant to the others, and being of a weak understanding, was never admitted to their confidence. Fidelity and silence on her part were sometimes however requisite, and in these she never failed.

The process, according to custom, contained the most minute particulars. Their crimes were proved by a multitude of testimonies, and their guilt was confirmed by their own confessions. From these it appeared, that his powders were administered to persons of all ranks; and one of the inquisitors has since informed me, that many

ladies of high fashion in Madrid were duped by him, although out of tenderness their names had been concealed.

When the process was gone through, the judges resolved to celebrate an Auto de Fé publicly in the church of the Padres del Salvador, but the king would not consent, that the nuns of S. Domingo should lose their privilege of having the Auto in their church. The inquisitors gave way, but sent a request, that the nuns might not be admitted to the grate, lest their ears should be offended, and the purity of their imaginations should be defiled. This message had the effect, which might have been expected. Their curiosity was the more excited, and of all the nuns, four only were absent from the grate.

On the day appointed, at six in the morning, the people began to assemble in the street of the inquisition, and the troops took their station to preserve good order. About eight, the beggar left his dungeon, leaning on his crutches, and attended by a Capuchin friar of no respectable appearance, named Father Cardenas. As soon as he appeared in court, he fell upon his knees before one of the inquisitors, who with the greatest mildness and gentleness addressed him thus: "My son, you are going to hear the relation of your crimes, and the sentence pronounced for the expiation of your guilt. Our lenity is great, because our holy tribunal, always most indulgent, seeks rather to reform than punish. Let your sorrow flow from your consciousness of guilt, and not from a sense of the disgrace you suffer."

This exhortation ended, which is the same, even when the criminal

is committed to the flames, they proceeded to throw over the shoulders of the beggar his san benito, or more properly his *saco bendito*, being the sackcloth with S. Andrew's cross anciently worn by penitents. On his head they placed the cap with serpents, lizards, and blackbeetles, a green candle in his hand, and round his neck a halter. To Juliana Lopez, the same speech was made, and when she had been clothed in similar attire, she stood, although not with equal confidence, near to her companion.

Last of all came forth Angela Barrios, who, trembling and bathed in tears, fell down upon her knees, and begged the inquisitors to spare her life. She was answered, that the holy tribunal was not accustomed to put any one to death; that they would do her no harm; and that as her offence was not equal to that of her companions, they had not even provided for her, a san benito, the disgraceful badge, by which all, who have worn it, are rendered, with their families, infamous for ever.

When every thing was thus arranged, the procession began to move. In front marched soldiers to clear the way; then appeared the standard of the holy office, supported by alguazils, and followed by familiars, with the learned doctors of the inquisition; next advanced the beggar supported by his crutches, and attended by two secretaries, who carried the whole process in a box lined with velvet; and the little Capuchin, as confessor, with the Marquis of Cogolludo, son to the Duke of Medina Cœli, of the blood royal, and the first nobleman in Spain, as alguazil mayor, brought up the rear.

No sooner had the pageant entered the church than mass began;

after which, they read the process in the hearing of the whole assembly, which consisted of the principal nobility, with all the ladies of the court, who had been invited by la Marquesa de Cogolludo, and sat with her on a stage raised for this occasion.

The secretaries were frequently interrupted in reading by loud bursts of laughter, in which the beggar joined. The mirth was, however, in some breasts, attended with a degree of trepidation, when in the process circumstances were related, in which ladies who were present had been concerned, and who expected every moment to be named.

After the whole of the process had been read, the chief inquisitor rang a little bell, and the prisoners drew nigh to hear their sentence. That of Ignacio Rodriguez was, to be whipped through the streets of Madrid, to be instructed and fortified in the mysteries of the catholic faith, by a spiritual guide appointed by the court, with whom he was to go through holy exercises for one month, fasting on the Fridays on bread and water; and at the end of this period he was to make a general confession. He was to be five years shut up in the penitentiary-house of Toledo, and afterwards to be banished for ever from Madrid and from the royal mansions, with an obligation to inform the holy office wherever he should happen to reside. The sentence of the other was not so severe.

The whole ceremony ended about three in the afternoon.

The day following, the beggar, naked down to his waist, was mounted on an ass, attended by the Marquis of Cogolludo. Thus accompanied, the impostor was conducted through the streets, but without receiv-

ing any stripes; and as he proceeded, he was frequently refreshed by his friends with biscuits and wine; whilst many, who knew not the nature of his offence, thinking him a heretic, cried out, *Viva la Virgen, viva Maria purissima*, to which he replied, *Por mi que viva.*

This ceremony ended, the Marchioness of Cogolludo gave a grand entertainment to the judges and officers of the inquisition.

Had it been the intention of the king to make the inquisition, preparatory to its abolition, contemptible in the eyes of the whole nation, he could not have taken any step more effectual for the purpose, than he did, when he called upon that tribunal to examine into offences, which should have been infinitely below its notice, and to appear in the procession with a wretch, who should have been punished in secret by the vilest minister of justice.

Others have given the history of this execrable tribunal, both as to its origin and progress, together with the form of its proceedings, and cruel treatment of its prisoners. Upon these particulars I shall be silent; but I must observe that the original inquisition, armed with dreadful powers, under the appellation of the Spiritual Court, still exists in England; where, as in Spain, the poor suffer most by the abuse of its authority. The serpent with us appears to have lost its venom; it is torpid, but not dead, and should, at any future period, our government be changed; it may revive, and be as destructive to our children as it has already been to our progenitors.

In the vicinity of Seville is a curious monument of antiquity, the amphitheatre of Italica, highly worthy the attention of all, who are fond of such remains, but to me they were little interesting. It is

an oval of two hundred and ninety-one feet by two hundred and four. If we may judge of Italica by the extent of its ruins, it was a considerable city, and although so little now is to be seen above the surface of the soil, yet we know that formerly it was a bishop's see, and prior to that period, it gave birth to Trajan, to Adrian, and to Theodosius.

The country round the city to a considerable distance lies so low, that it is frequently overflowed, and upon some occasions the water has been eight feet high, even in their habitations. The soil is rich, and being at the same time very deep, its fertility is inexhaustible. The produce is corn, leguminous plants, hemp, flax, lemons, oranges and liquorice. The quantity of this exported from Spain is said to be annually not less than four thousand quintals, or nearly two hundred tons, a considerable part of which is supposed to be purchased by the porter-brewers in London. Could they be prevailed upon to omit the cocculas indicus, they might be permitted to use the liquorice without restraint.

I had the curiosity to make inquiries at the custom-house in London, where I found that the principal marts for this produce were formally Italy and French Flanders, but that of late the importation from Spain has rapidly increased, and that from being only two tons seventeen hundred weight three quarters and sixteen pounds, in the year 1785; it became fifty-eight tons three hundred weight one quarter and fourteen pounds, in the year 1788. The whole quantity imported, I found to be as follows:

| | Tons. | Cwt. | Qrs. | lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1785, into London and the out-ports - - - | 109 | 14 | 3 | 18 |
| 1786, ditto - - - - - - - - - | 150 | 2 | 3 | 14 |
| 1787, ditto - - - - - - - - - | 128 | 19 | 0 | 16 |
| 1788, ditto - - - - - - - - - | 183 | 1 | 0 | 17 |

In this period the proportion of the out-ports has increased from twenty-four tons eleven hundred weight two quarters and twenty-five pounds, to fifty-five tons fourteen hundred weight two quarters and fifteen pounds. From which circumstance we may collect, that London has taught the country brewers the use of this innocent and pleasant drug in making porter.

In consequence of vapours and miasmata, occasioned by stagnant water, and by frequent floods, the inhabitants of Seville and its neighbourhood are subject to tertians, to putrid fevers, and to histerical disorders. The pre-disposition to such diseases may be likewise sought for in the quantity of cucumbers and melons consumed by them all the year, in consequence of which they are likewise infested with worms, accompanied with epilepsies, especially in the more youthful subjects. This connection I have frequently had occasion to observe and from this circumstance, I comprehend the principle on which an able physician is mentioned, in the *London practice of Physic*, to have ordered the powder of tin, in a case of epilepsy. Yet, I must acknowledge a suspicion, that the compiler of that valuable work, who appears to have been some old apothecary in extensive practice, did not discover, at the time when he made a memorandum of the

case, that the physician was then prescribing to the occasional cause, and not to the disease. The skill of a practitioner is discerned, not merely by his readiness in distinguishing diseases, but by his attention to their pre-disposing causes. The empyric, often satisfied with prescribing to the symptom, is liable to be fatally mistaken in his distinctions, and never attempts to investigate the cause. Hence it is, that the publication of formulæ, such as those to which I have referred, will never be useful to him, or indeed to any one, who has not been regularly bred to the profession. The science of physic is not so easily acquired as some have imagined, and have been taught to think by physicians, who, with the appearance of disinterestedness and candour, have published their systems of domestic medicine. To distinguish diseases, and to investigate their cause, requires much knowledge, deep reflection, and a natural sagacity, to be improved by reading, and by extensive practice. Even the most skilful and attentive are sometimes mistaken; and at this we shall not be surprised, if we consider the vast variety of diseases, to which the human frame is subject. The bare inspection of any system of nosology will be sufficient to convince a reasonable man that the science is abstruse. In the *Nosologia Methodica* of Sauvage, we find ten classes, forty-three orders, and more than three hundred genera, in many of which are from ten to twenty species, each distinguished from the other, and denominated by its occasional cause. Dr. Cullen has indeed reduced the number both of genera and species, by considering many of them as symptomatic of other diseases, and not as

idiopathic; yet even this distinction shews more clearly the abstruseness of the science, and how liable they must be, who are not perfectly instructed, to make mistakes. I have dwelt upon this subject, from a firm persuasion, that, "systems of domestic medicine" have done much mischief to mankind, and that the most dangerous idea, which can be impressed upon the mind is, that "Every man may be his own physician." In a country like Spain, a person not bred to the profession may be reduced to the necessity of prescribing to his neighbours; but in England, this practice, unless in the clearest cases is much to be condemned.

I have mentioned the diseases incident to the inhabitants of Seville, arising from humidity; but others there are which originate in heat. Whenever they have the Solano wind, that is, whenever the wind blows from Africa, they become liable to pleurisies; but what is chiefly complained of, both by physicians and by magistrates, is an irritability of nerves, influencing the morals in a variety of ways.

Before I quitted Seville, according to my usual practice, I inquired into the price of labour and provisions. They are as follow:

Day labourers, four reals and a half, or about $10\frac{3}{4}d.$

Carpenters, from seven to eleven reals a day.

Joiners, if good workmen, twenty-four reals, or 4*s.* 9*d.*

Weavers, with diligence, will earn fifteen reals, or 3*s.*

Bread, from sixteen to twenty-eight quartos, or $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $7\frac{1}{8}d.$ for three pounds of sixteen ounces.

Beef thirty quartos for thirty-two ounces, or about $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ a pound of sixteen ounces.

Mutton, thirty-eight quartos ditto, or 5$\frac{1}{3}$$\frac{1}{3}$*d.* ditto.

Kid, twenty-four quartos ditto, or 3$\frac{1}{3}$*d.* ditto.

Pork, thirty-six to forty-two quartos ditto, or 5$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* to 5$\frac{2}{3}$$\frac{2}{3}$*d.* ditto.

A. D. 1731, the whole consumption of flesh in Seville was one million, seven hundred and ninety-two thousand, two hundred and seventy-nine pounds; of which the ecclesiastics had eight hundred and eleven thousand and ninety-one pounds, free from taxes; the pounds being here of thirty-two ounces, or two pounds each avoirdupois.

The price of wheat at different periods, and at different seasons of the year, has been so remarkable, that I shall subjoin a table.

Price of the fanega of wheat at Seville.

| A. D. | Months. | Reals. | A. D. | Months. | Reals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1652. | April | 80 to 120 | 1752. | April | 38. |
| | July | 42 to 45 | | July | 25 to 33 |
| 1655. | April | 14 to 20 | 1755. | April | 16 to 22 |
| | July | 13 to 17 | | July | 13 to 18 |
| 1657. | April | 11 to 18 | 1757. | April | 25 to 29 |
| | July | 16 to 23 | | July | 18 to 27 |
| 1660. | April | 45 to 53 | 1760. | April | 29 to 36 |
| | July | 22 to 27 | | July | 30 to 37 |
| 1661. | April | 17 to 22 | 1761. | April | 30 to 37 |
| | July | 21 to 28 | | July | 24 to 32 |

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If we reckon the fanega at one hundred and nine pounds and a half, and the bushel at seventy, then the highest price, A. D. 1652, will be equal to 15*s.* 3½*d.* the bushel, and the lowest price, A. D. 1657, to 1*s* 4½*d.* In the corresponding periods, as taken from Smith's Wealth of Nations, the highest price is 7*s.* 6*d.* and the lowest 3*s.* 9*d.* Had the commerce of corn been unrestrained the price in Spain could have never varied in such wide extremes, to the destruction of manufactures.

When I had satisfied my curiosity at Seville, and had resolved next to visit Cadiz, I sent and hired the cabin of a passage-boat, which was to leave the city in the evening, and falling down the Guadalquivir, was to arrive in about six and thirty hours at S. Lucar.

The common price for every passenger is eight reals, or about 1*s.* 7*d.* but for the whole cabin I paid twenty reals, or a hard dollar, being a small fraction under four shillings sterling. In this I had no great bargain, because my apartment was not more than six feet by five, and about three feet high. My only comfort was, that I could stretch myself at night upon a bear-skin, and saw myself by day separated from a multitude, some of whom were not remarkable for cleanliness.

Among the rabble, I observed a young Franciscan friar, and a genteel French merchant, who by no means seemed to be satisfied with their situation. At the closing of the day, the whole assembly joined in the Ave Maria, our young friar taking the lead, and distinguishing himself by the strength and melody of his voice; after which, he entertained the company with some good *sequidillas*, *tiranas*, and other Spanish songs. I was so well satisfied with his voice and

manner, that in the morning I invited him to my cabin, and was delighted to find in him a pleasant and conversable companion.

The wind was favourable, the sky was clear, and the course being nearly in one straight line, little attention was required to the helm. In such circumstances it was not to be wondered at, that our Palinurus, who had been watching all the night, should be inclined to nod by day. But whilst sleep had taken possession of his eye-lids, his attention seemed to be awake, for when at any time, by the shifting of the wind, either the direction or degree of pressure of the helm was varied, he instantly moved his hand, and even before he opened his eyes he put the vessel right. Thus it is respecting sounds. No noise, however violent, rouses those who are accustomed to hear it; but, if it be unusual, or if it be such as would call them to action when awake, although moderate, it makes them start: thus it seems as if the soul was capable of exercising judgment during sleep.

The country all the way, for the space of twenty leagues between Seville and S. Lucar, is flat, the soil is deep, and the pastures are covered with a perpetual verdure.

In this little voyage I was so well pleased with my young friar, that I bore his expenses, agreed to take him for my companion and my guide as far as Cadiz; and such was the confidence I reposed in him, that when we had landed on the beach, and taken horses to S. Lucar, I committed my baggage to his care, whilst I hastened to pay my compliments to our consul; but, to my astonishment, on my return, I found that I had been cherishing a thief. He would have made an apology; but, as I wanted no explanation, when I had

ocular demonstration, I took my leave, without reproaching his ingratitude; and hiring horses, I made the best of my way towards Cadiz.

The country is hilly; the soil at a lower level, and near the sea, is sand; but all the intermediate space is a stiff clay, and the road is abominably bad. The distance is six leagues.

About mid-way I counted twenty teams of oxen tilling one piece of land. The plough is by no means suited to the soil, having no fin to the share, no coulter, nor any mould-board; but, instead of the latter, two wooden pins. This, in light sand, may answer very well, but is certainly very little calculated to subdue a stubborn clay. The highest of the hills, exposed to the meridian sun have vines, and the scene is often beautifully varied by extensive plantations of the olive.

As soon as I arrived at Puerto de Santa *Maria*, I inquired for the passage boat to Cadiz. They informed me at the posada, that no wherry would pass that day. I however pressed forward to the beach, where I was soon surrounded by a number of watermen, who all assured me, that I was come too late for the common passage-boat, but that for two hard dollars I might have a vessel to myself. Unwilling to be detained all day, I agreed, and was conducted to a boat half filled with passengers, and after waiting near an hour for the full complement, we set sail. As the wind was fair, we soon made our passage; and, on quitting the boat, I had the mortification to see each person pay two reals, or four-pence halfpenny, instead of two hard dollars, or eight shillings; but it was to no purpose to complain.

# CADIZ.

THE city of Cadiz occupies a promontory at the extremity of a peninsula, and is joined to the isle of Leon only by a causeway. It is washed to the eastward by the gentle waves of a well protected road; but, to the westward, it is open and exposed to the fury of the ocean.

The streets are narrow, yet well paved and clean. The most beautiful part of the city looks towards the *Puerto de Santa Maria*, where the houses are lofty, built of white free-stone, and ornamented with painted balconies. They have in front a wide parade, well gravelled, planted with trees, and communicating with the sea-road, where the merchantmen and ships of war find shelter.

Two considerable squares, one for the market, the other called *Plaza de San Antonio*, with the *Calle Ancha* joining to it by way of mall, contribute both to beauty and to health; and the whole

city being nearly surrounded by a rampart, this forms an elevated, airy, and delightful walk, much frequented in the evenings.

The most advantageous view of Cadiz and its environs may be had from the signal tower; from whence you look immediately down upon the houses, whose flat roofs, covered with a white cement, have a singular yet most pleasing appearance. To the westward, you command the ocean, with numerous vessels, some stretching away, others entering the harbour; and on the land side, you discover the four interesting sea-port towns of Rota, Santa Maria, Port Royal, and Caraca, with the isle of Leon, and the connecting causeway, whilst a rich country, hanging towards the setting sun, bounds the distant prospect.

They reckon now in Cadiz, not more than sixty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven souls; but about ten years since, it is said to have contained eighty-five thousand, beside about twenty thousand people who entered daily from the sea, and from the adjacent country.

For their pavements, for the cleanliness of their streets, for a well regulated police, for some of their best edifices, and for many wise institutions, they have been indebted to their late governor, Count O'Reilly. Previous to his appointment, this city was remarkable for filth and nastiness; and from the mistaken clemency of Bucarelli, the former governor, robberies were frequently committed, murders were not uncommon, and such was the insolence of thieves, that they gave public warning to the inhabitants, not to make a noise when they should be stopped.

The most distinguished buildings are the two cathedrals, one ancient, the other not yet finished. The former is chiefly remarkable for some good pictures, and for its treasures, consisting of gems, silver candlesticks and lamps, both numerous and bulky; three custodias, one of which, constructed of the finest silver, weighs fifty-one arrobas, or more than half a ton; another is mostly of solid gold.

The new cathedral is a vast pile, with large and lofty domes, and many well proportioned pillars; yet the whole appears heavy and disgusting. The effect is owing to the single circumstance of its being loaded with a very projecting cornice, such as would not be void of elegance in a rotunda of vast dimensions, but by no means suitable to an edifice, which abounds with angles. All who view this building are struck with the absurdity of these preposterous ornaments, yet the architect wants resolution to retract them. It is not however, impossible, that the waves may wipe away this disgrace to taste, because they have begun their devastations on that side, and not more than ten feet are interposed between the building and the sea.

Near to the cathedral is the *Plaza de Toros*, for the bull-feasts, built entirely with wood, making externally a mean appearance; but within, it is both pretty and commodious. I had been solicitous to see the dexterity of the most famous metador in Spain, named Romero, but at this season the bull-feasts are prohibited.

Not far from hence is the observatory, in a most advantageous situation; but unfortunately, the instruments, although the best that

our English artists of the day could furnish, are neglected, and will soon be ruined.

The academy for the three noble arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture, is at present, as a building, scarcely worthy of attention. It will, however, be removed into the centre of the city, when a sufficient fund can be provided for that purpose.

In the convents are a few good pictures; more especially in the cloister of the Augustin friars; and in that of the Capuchins we find some most worthy of attention, by Murillo. In the garden of the Franciscans is the dragon's-blood-tree, mentioned by Quer, in his Botany of Spain.

Of the three hospitals, two are most remarkable for neatness; the third deserves reproach for filth and nastiness; yet this perhaps is the best conducted for general utility. It is called the Royal or Military Hospital, because designed for soldiers, and has four-score students, who are maintained and educated at the king's expense. It has a good botanical garden, and a theatre for dissections furnished with subjects from among the patients. One of the two distinguished for neatness is set apart for women; the other, dedicated to *San Juan de Dios*, and designed for men, is elegant. All the wards are paved with marble in checkers of black and white; and instead of white walls, of wainscoting, or of stucco, the sides are covered with Dutch tiles.

In this hospital, the beds having no curtains, I saw death in all its stages, from its distant approach to its closing scene; from ordinary disease to the last and feeblest struggles, to the pale visage,

and the trembling lips of expiring nature. My attention was directed towards each dying object by a cross at the bed's head, which indicated, that he had received the sacraments of the eucharist, and of extreme unction. To one, who had formerly walked an hospital; to one, whose office leads him to attend the dying and the dead, death must naturally have lost much of its terror; but the view of so many objects of distress, sinking under the pressure of disease, I must confess, spread a gloom over my mind, such as no one should subject himself to, unless he is either called to it in the way of duty, or is blessed with peculiar fortitude of nerves.

They have commonly in this hospital more than six thousand patients, and out of these they annually lose one-tenth; but at different seasons the proportion varies.

Beside these hospitals for the sick, there is a retreat for widows, founded by Juan Fragela, a Turkey merchant, born at Damascus, and settled at Cadiz, who died A. D. 1756, aged one hundred and four. In this hospital forty-seven widows have each two good rooms, with a weekly allowance of six reals. They appear to find in it a comfortable refuge.

The most interesting establishment in Cadiz, and the best conducted of its kind in Spain, is the hospicio, or general workhouse. This building is large and lofty, handsome and commodious. In it are received the poor of every nation, who are unable to maintain themselves, and in the first place, orphans, deserted children, and the aged, who are passed the capability for labour, the blind, the lame, idiots, and mad people, but especially priests, when aged and re-

duced to poverty. Even strangers passing through the city, with permission of the governor, may be entertained two days.

Neatness universally prevails, and all, who are here received, are clean, well clothed, and have plenty of the best provisions. Care is taken to instruct them in the christian doctrines, and every six months the young people are publicly examined Their education is to read, to write, to cast accounts; and such as manifest abilities, are not only instructed in the principles of geometry, but if they are so inclined, are taught to draw. The boys are trained to weaving, and to various crafts; the girls spin wool, flax, and cotton; they knit, make lace, or are employed in plain work.

Of the eight hundred and thirty-four paupers provided for, at the time of my visiting this establishment, the 21st of March, 1787, the old men were one hundred and nine, the aged women one hundred and thirty-one, the boys two hundred and thirty-five, the girls one hundred and seventy-one, married people eighteen, idiots and mad people, thirty-four; under correction, men fifty-nine, women thirty-eight; as servants thirty-nine. The number indeed is perpetually varying; but in the whole of the preceding year, the rations of provisions were three hundred and twelve thousand, four hundred and nine, which number, divided by three hundred and sixty-five, points out the average to have been eight hundred and fifty-five persons maintained daily in this house. Forty-five looms, and sixteen stocking-frames are provided for their service, with a sufficient number of spinning-wheels, working benches, tools for carpenters, turners, shoemakers, and taylors, a twisting mill, a spinning jenny, and a machine for carding cotton.

To encourage industry, an account is kept for each individual, wherein he is made debtor to the house at the rate of three reals, or about seven-pence a day, and has credit given him for all the work he does; and, should the balance be, as often happens, in his favor, it is paid to him, whenever he can make it appear, to the satisfaction of the directors, that he is able to establish himself without their future aid. I examined the accounts of many, who cleared for themselves more than half-a-crown a week; and were looking out for settlements, that they might marry, and gather the fruits of their own industry.

Adjoining to the house is a spacious shop for the accommodation of all, who are willing to work, wherein are provided proper implements, and raw materials; and the moment any one has completed his work, he receives the price of his labour, without any deduction; being at liberty not only to lodge where he pleases, but to spend his gains according to his fancy. Here I counted more than seventy young people at their wheels.

But because many, who would work, are indispensably confined at home, where, from poverty, they are unable to procure either wheels or wool; the governors provide both, and pay them, without any deduction, for their work. By these means, when I was there, of three hundred and forty-eight families, more than five hundred souls were trained to industry. The directors informed me of three children, the eldest nine years of age, who by spinning gained six reals, that is more than fourteen-pence a day, and maintained a paralytic father.

Not satisfied with these exertions, they have established schools in the distant quarters of the city, on the same plan; and, providing the best masters in every branch of business, which they wish to cultivate, they admit freely all, who are desirous of being taught.

It is their intention to pick out from the brightest of their boys the best draftsmen, and having instructed them in the various languages of Europe, to make them travel for the acquisition of knowledge, and the advancement of manufactures.

As the surrounding parishes may not find it convenient to adopt similar institutions on a smaller scale, therefore, they receive the infants, the aged, and the infirm, from any of them, on condition of being paid in due proportion for their board.

The management is vested in twelve directors, who are presided over by the governor of the city for the time being, with power to fill up of themselves any vacancy, which may happen in their body. Of these, six take the general oversight of the various departments; the other six have each a separate charge, that every one may enjoy without another to share it with him, the applause which his zeal deserves. One is accomptant-general; another is treasurer; a third is steward, to collect the rents, and to manage the revenue; a fourth has the oversight of manufactures; the fifth takes the charge of the provisions; and the sixth provides the raiment.

All their accounts are clear, distinct, and kept with the most minute exactness.

The sources of their revenue are from voluntary contributions; legacies; a tax of one real a fanega on all the wheat brought into

the city, and from the produce of labour in the house. The whole expense, in the year 1786, was one million three hundred and eighty-five thousand reals, viz.

| | Reals Vellon. |
|---|---|
| Provisions - - - - | 541,640 |
| Clothes - - - - - | 58,409 |
| Salaries - - - - | 66,590 |
| Sundries - - - - | 718,361 |
| | 1,385,029 reals vellon. |

Which, dividing by one hundred, that is by cutting off two figures from the right, leaves thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds.

The preceding year the clothing was nearly three times as much; but the other expenses differed little from the year now under examination. If we take the average at eight hundred and fifty persons, we shall find the food for each amounting to six hundred and thirty-seven reals, or six pounds seven shillings and four-pence, and the clothes to thirteen shillings and eight-pence. But in order to find out the whole expense on account of each individual, we must consider, that during the three years since the hospicio was first opened, the goods unsold in the magazines amount to four hundred and seventy-three thousand one hundred and fifty-one reals, which being divided by three, gives one hundred and fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventeen for the proportion of one year. Now this

being deducted from one million three hundred and eighty-five thousand, leaves one million two hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty three as the expense of the public for the year 1786, and this, divided by eight hundred and fifty, gives one thousand four hundred and forty-three reals, or fourteen pounds eight shillings and seven-pence for the expense of each, not including the produce of his labour.

This accumulation of goods in their magazines arises from the want of a market. Public bodies being deficient in watchfulness, activity, and zeal, labour under this disadvantage, and will never find a vent for their commodities, unless at a price greatly inferior to what private manufacturers will be able to obtain. From hence arises one argument against such establishments; but although strong, it is by no means the strongest, because universally people in confinement, and deprived of liberty, eat too much, and work too little. This beyond a question is the case at Cadiz, in the hospicio, in which they have ninety-two holidays allowed them, and in which the expense of food and raiment is double what it should be.

In the conduct of this establishment we find many things highly to be commended, and in the first place we must admire the activity and zeal of the directors. That gentlemen of distinguished talents, and men of business, should be animated with such zeal for the public good, as to devote a considerable portion of their time to it, and assemble every evening to superintend this work, can never be sufficiently applauded. In the detail of this business we discover not only zeal, but zeal well directed for the best of purposes. Nothing

can be more worthy of imitation than the public work-shop, with the practice of providing wheels and wool for those who are confined at home; nor can any thing more effectually excite the ingenuous mind to industry than the idea, that he shall be rewarded for his pains, and in the issue reap the fruits of his own exertions. But inasmuch as many among the lower classes are destitute of generous sentiments, and as most of them have, by their supineness, reduced themselves to distress and poverty; the regulation introduced into one of our work-houses at Bradford, in Wiltshire, by a most ingenious manager, may perhaps, and I apprehend, undoubtedly will, be found preferable for general utility. He calculates what every one is capable of earning, without oppression, and accordingly appoints the morning and the evening task, which must be performed before they either eat or drink. When this task is accomplished; whatever more they earn, they immediately receive. From this conduct of the manager, the poor feel constantly the two-fold incentive of hope and fear, which certainly is much better for them than to be under the influence of one motive only, and that more remote. His plan is to receive and to relieve the poor in the hour of distress; but at the same time to teach them industry, and to get rid of them as soon as possible.

In certain circumstances it may be wise to take children from their parents, and to educate them in public seminaries; but then it should be remembered, that thus trained they are seldom hardy, and that they have never been found to make good domestics, nor are they qualified to rear a family, like those, who have been bred up

in cottages, and have from their infancy, been taught to turn their hands to every kind of work.

To take old people from their families, and, under pretence of providing better for their wants, to rob them of those endearments, and that tender care, which they would have received from their nearest relatives and friends, is cruel in the extreme; and to leave empty a wretched cottage, or a miserable bed, for the reception of fresh wretchedness and misery, is so far from being either politic or wise, that no conduct can be more remote from wisdom and sound policy. If the moment you had provided for the object of distress, you were to pull down the habitation, and set fire to the bed; if you were to destroy the nest, which nothing but wretchedness can occupy; the case would then be different. The principle on which is built this observation, being little understood, and less attended to, I shall endeavour to explain it.

Navigators make mention of an island in the South Seas, which, from the first discoverer, is called *Juan Fernandez*. In this sequestered spot he placed a colony of goats, consisting of one male attended by his female. This happy couple, finding pasture in abundance, could readily obey the first command, to increase and multiply, till in process of time they had replenished their little island. Dampier vol. i. p. 88. In advancing to this period they were strangers to misery and want, and seemed to glory in their numbers: but from this unhappy moment they began to suffer hunger; yet continuing for a time to increase their numbers, had they been endued with reason, they must have apprehended the extremity of famine. In this situa-

tion the weakest first gave way, and plenty was again restored. Thus they fluctuated between happiness and misery, and either suffered want or rejoiced in abundance, according as their numbers were diminished or increased; never at a stay, yet nearly balancing at all times their quantity of food. This degree of equipoise was from time to time destroyed, either by epidemical diseases, or by the arrival of some vessel in distress. On such occasions, their numbers were considerably reduced; but to compensate for this alarm, and to comfort them for the loss of their companions, the survivors never failed immediately to meet returning plenty: they were no longer in fear of famine; they ceased to regard each other with an evil eye; all had abundance; all were contented; all were happy. Thus, what might have been considered as misfortunes, proved a source of comfort; and, to them at least, partial evil was universal good.

When the Spaniards found that the English privateers resorted to this island for provisions, they resolved on the total extirpation of the goats, and for this purpose, they put on shore a greyhound dog and bitch. Ulloa, b. ii. c. 4. These in their turn increased and multiplied, in proportion to the quantity of food they met with; but in consequence, as the Spaniards had foreseen, the breed of goats diminished. Had they been totally destroyed, the dogs likewise must have perished. But as many of the goats retired to the craggy rocks, where the dogs could never follow them, descending only for short intervals to feed, with fear and circumspection, in the valleys, few of these, besides the careless and the rash, became a prey; and none but the most watchful, strong, and active of the dogs could

get a sufficiency of food. Thus a new kind of balance was established. The weakest of both species were among the first to pay the debt of nature; the most active and vigorous preserved their lives. It is the quantity of food which regulates the number of the human species.

If we suppose, in a good climate, with plenty of food and healthy habitations, the number of children in each family on the average to be four, and the mean age to which they shall arrive to be fifty years; if the men should marry at the age of twenty-one, and the women at nineteen, then one couple at the end of thirty-three years, will leave twelve descendants. In fifty-nine years there will be twenty-four persons; and at the end of one hundred and twenty-nine years, they will be one hundred and eighty-eight, or ninety-four times their first number.

Father Feyjoo relates, that A. D. 1590, one man and four women, who had escaped from shipwreck, landed in the isle of Pines, near Madagascar, where, finding plenty of good fruit, they became, when discovered by the Dutch, twelve thousand. Should any one conceive either this fact, as it very probably is, to be mistated, or my supposition to go much beyond the mark, he is welcome to reduce the number as low as he pleases, provided he leaves me in possession of this principle, that in certain circumstances and given periods, men will multiply in proportion to their food.

We are informed, that the Israelites, when they came into Egypt, were seventy souls; that they remained in the land of Goshen four hundred and thirty years, and that when they departed, omitting the

Levites, the amount of all, that were able to go out to war, was six hundred and three thousand, five hundred and fifty *males* of twenty years old, and upwards. From these data we may conclude, that the Israelites doubled their numbers every twenty-seven years, or nearly within that term.

The population in North-America doubles every five and twenty years; but in some provinces every fifteen years. In modern Europe it requires, according to Dr. Smith, five hundred years to double the number of its inhabitants. The reason of this becomes obvious, if we call to mind the principles on which depend the propagation of the species, and the causes by which its progress may be retarded, or altogether limited. These are,

1st. Want of food, as on the highlands of Scotland, where a woman will bring twenty children, and rear only two; or in the woods among the hunting tribes; or even in the most highly cultivated country, when the population is advanced to the utmost ability of the soil to nourish, like as in China, where numbers are exposed, and perish in their infancy, for want of food, and where many are deterred from marriage by the fear of wanting bread.

2d. Diseases, either peculiar to the climate as at Senegal and at Batavia; or induced, as at Constantinople, and even in London, by infection, foul air, confinement, and bad nursing: diseases not confined to woods, not ravaging the savage tribes alone, but spreading with more fatal virulence in great, in rich, and in luxurious cities.

3rd. Want of commerce for the promotion of industry, and of a market for the surplus of its produce.

4th. War in all its forms, whether carried on by uncultivated or by polished nations, either for plunder, for conquest, or for the extension of commerce.

5th. Superstitious vows imposed on the monastic orders, and celibacy enjoined the priesthood.

6th. Emigration of the breeding stock, and transference of capitals, arising either from a bad police, or from a vicious form of government, and the want of that security of person and of property which can be enjoyed only where freedom reigns; that is, where men are sure of being protected from the oppression of arbitrary power, and are subject to none but wise and equitable laws.

7th. Want of land, or the opportunity of acquiring it by industry.

8th Want of habitations.

Now in proportion as you remove these obstacles, your population will advance. When, therefore, it is your object to increase the number of your people; the way to accomplish this will be obvious, and the task, in Spain, under a wise government, would be easy; but when the question is, how to banish poverty and wretchedness, *hoc opus, hic labor est.* Yet in the investigation of this question we have one general principle to guide us: increase the quantity of food, or where that is limited, prescribe bounds to population. In a fully peopled country, to say, that no one shall suffer want is absurd. Could you supply their wants, you would soon double their numbers, and advance your population *ad infinitum*, which is contrary to the supposition. It is indeed possible to banish hunger, and to supply that want at the expense of another; but then you must determine

the proportion that shall marry, because you will have no other way to limit the number of your people. No human efforts will get rid of this dilemma; nor will men ever find a method, either more natural, or better in any respect, than to leave one appetite to regulate another.

Having already enlarged upon this subject, I shall here only refer to such rules, as may enable us to form a proper judgment of the work-house in Cadiz.

To institute public shops, where the industrious may at all times find employment, is benevolent and wise; to supply them at home with implements and raw materials is politic; but to expect a profit from the labour of people in confinement is absurd.

To supply the indigent with food and raiment, provided you thereby do not offer a premium to indolence, prodigality, and vice, is salutary.

To correct the lazy and the spendthrift, to shut them up in houses of confinement till they have acquired habits of sobriety and industry, is both just and prudent; but in such establishments, to feed, to clothe, to lodge them better than the sober and the diligent are lodged, are clothed, are fed, is not agreeable to any principles of equity, and is inconsistent with sound policy.

Upon the grounds already stated, I may venture to predict, that notwithstanding the zeal and efforts of the gentlemen, who superintend the general work-house at Cadiz, and in spite of all their wise regulations, unless the people in it are compelled to work more, and have less to eat; in a course of years the city will be nearly as

full of beggars as before the foundation of this house was laid. For whilst all the habitations, now recently emptied, remain to receive new tenants in similar distress with those who quitted them, and whilst such a comfortable refuge is at hand for them; indolence, prodigality, and vice will have nothing to fear, but every thing to hope; and the most improvident will not hesitate to contract those bands, on which the propagation of their race depends.

I cannot quit the hospicio, without taking notice of the kitchen, on account of its singular structure. The chimney is an octagon, in the middle of the room, surrounded by sixteen stoves, eight of them large, and contiguous to it, and as many small, communicating by means of flues. The larger stoves are three feet diameter, by three and a half in depth. Under the kitchen is a cellar to receive the ashes.

The merchants of this city, ever since the commerce of Peru and Mexico was transported here from Seville, have risen in consideration; but in the present moment, they have received a severe shock by the removal of the barrier, which had secured that monopoly to them. The consequence has been, a glutted market in the Trans-atlantic colonies, many failures in Cadiz, and not a few in those cities, which have eagerly engaged in new and flattering enterprizes, without sufficient capitals to stand the shock of competition and the heavy losses inevitable upon the first laying open of an extensive commerce.

The Spanish government has never yet acquired any liberal ideas respecting trade, and even at the present moment, some of their best

political writers resemble lag hounds hunting the stale scent, whilst the fleetest are already in possession of the game. Instead of throwing down every obstacle to commerce, they labour to contract its limits, under the vain hope of establishing a monopoly, without considering either their own want of capital, of industry, and of an enterprizing spirit, or the utter impossibility of preventing smuggling, whilst other nations, with greater advantage for trade, can undersell them in the market. Until they shall be more enlightened, until they shall have banished their inquisitors, and until the happy period shall arrive, when under the protection of a free government, they shall have restored public credit, and placed it on a firm foundation; all their prohibitions, all their severities exercised on the property and persons of the illicit traders, all their commercial treaties, and all their commercial wars, into which ambition may betray them, will be frivolous and vain; because no efforts will ever prevail against the united interests of their own subjects, and of all surrounding nations.

Even at home, the watchfulness and energy of government have never been able to enforce its prohibitions; for notwithstanding these when I was travelling through Spain, all the men appeared in Manchester cotton goods, and no woman was seen without her muslin veil. In Spain as throughout Europe, it is found, that when the price of insurance is less than the duties imposed on the commodity, no laws are sufficient to controul the operations of illicit traders.

Previous to the year 1720, the commerce of America was confined to Seville, not intentionally, but by a regulation of Charles V. in the year 1529, who with a view of laying that commerce open for all his subjects of Castille, permitted merchants to freight their ships from the ports of Biscay, the Asturias, Gallicia, Malaga and Carthagena, provided they returned to *Seville*, under penalty of death, and confiscation of their cargoes, in case of non-compliance with that absurd injunction. As for the cities belonging to the crown of Arragon, they were wholly excluded from the commerce of America, and could reap no advantage from the newly discovered continent. In consequence of these regulations, and the heavy duties of twenty per cent. imposed on all goods exported to America, or imported from it, beside the duty of tonnage on the vessels; the contraband trade became so lucrative, and of course so extensive in its operations, that little could be carried on to advantage under the sanction of the laws. And the manufacturers of Spain, who A. D. 1545, had such a demand for goods, that merchants were happy to engage with them six years before hand, contracting to take from them all that they could possibly produce; these same manufacturers lived to see the market lost, and were reduced from the height of commercial affluence, to penury and want.

A. D. 1720, the emporium was changed, and the commerce, which for two centuries had proved a source of wealth to Seville, was translated to Cadiz. At the same time the duties were lowered, and, instead of twenty per cent. on exports, rated according to their value, all bale goods and boxes paid a settled tonnage of five reals and

a half of plate for the cubic palm, without examination, or any consideration, either of the nature or of the quality of the articles contained in them. The tonnage varied according to a table comprehending the sixteen ports of Spanish America, being different in each. The inexpediency of these regulations is too obvious to escape unnoticed by the reader.

These were not, however, the only mistakes made by the Spanish government in its commerce with the colonies; for, instead of dispatching small vessels frequently, as the market might require; previous to the year 1748, the whole trade was carried on by twenty-seven galleons, and flotas to the number of about twenty-three; the former sailing annually to Porto Bello, the latter, once in three years to Vera Cruz; the former for the commerce of Peru, the latter for that of Mexico; the smallest vessel being about five hundred and fifty tons, the others from eight hundred to one thousand.

The galleons first touched at Carthagena, for the convenience of the merchants of Popayan and Santa Fé, who brought gold and bezoar stones, carrying back with them, in exchange, provisions and European goods. But the principal mart was Porto Bello, a town situated in such a barren country, and subject to such noxious vapours, that, except, during the annual fair, which lasted forty days, it was deserted. Hither the merchants brought their gold and silver, with Peruvian bark, and Vicuna wool; and beyond this the Spanish trader could not send his goods, nor could the Peruvians dispose of their's, upon their own account, in Spain.

The English, by an article in the peace of Utrecht, had the privi-

lege of sending annually a ship of five hundred tons to Porto Bello loaded with all kinds of merchandise; but under covert of this indulgence they commonly freighted one of twice that burthen, accompanied by tenders from Jamaica, with which, when near the port they exchanged provisions for piece goods; and by that contrivance, usually carried more articles of commerce than five or six of the Spanish fleet. From A. D. 1737, the fair, and, together with it, Panama and Porto Bello, have declined. (*V.* Dampier's and Ulloa's Voyages.)

As long as the court confined the trade of Peru to galleons, it gradually decreased, insomuch, that instead of employing fifteen thousand tons, it was sunk, in the year 1740 to less than two thousand. (*V.* Campomanes *Educacion popular.)* But no sooner had the Marquis de la Ensenada substituted register ships in the place of galleons, to proceed directly by Cape Horn to the place of their destination, than the trade revived; and, when in the year 1765, the barriers were in part removed, and all Spain, the provinces of Biscay alone excepted, was permitted to send its productions to Jucatan, and the windward islands of Margarita and Trinidad; and when, instead of the duties of the tonelada and palmeo, only six per cent. was laid upon all goods exported; the commerce, which had been like the summer's brook, soon resembled a great river, and enriched all the countries through which it flowed.

In consequence of the benefits which merchants, manufacturers, planters, and the revenue received, by the partial removal of these impediments to commerce, government, although reluctantly, at last

(A. D. 1778) agreeable to the remonstrances of Count Campomanes, consented to lay open the trade of America to all its subjects, those alone excepted, who, not being bound by the general laws of the peninsula, could not safely be admitted to the enjoyment of this privilege. The inhabitants of Biscay have, however, no reason to complain, because they possess an ample compensation for their loss in the peculiar immunities, which they inherit from their fathers and more especially in the freedom of their ports.

Such have been the general regulations. But Spain, like England, and other nations of Europe, has granted, from time to time, exclusive privileges to chartered companies, not only to the injury of its citizens at large, and of its manufacturers in particular, but to the oppression of those provinces, which have been subjected to a monopoly. If a country could be found uncivilized, yet free, and abounding with capitals unemployed in trade; or if large sums were required for hazardous undertakings, more than could be raised on the credit of a private company, in such a case, the grant of a monopoly, with peculiar privileges, might be endured; but that a trade once open, should be confined for the benefit of a few, to the disadvantage of the many, is inconsistent with every principle of equity, and of commercial policy.

A. D. 1728, Philip V. granted by charter to a company, taking the name of Guipuzcoa, the exclusive trade of Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, with the privilege of re-shipping, by smaller vessels, all its surplus commodities for Cumana and Guayana, with Trinidad and Margarita, two islands at the mouth of the Orenoco

that this company might exchange European goods for gold, silver, hides, cacao, sugar, and such other fruits as these countries produced; but in the event cacao became their staple commodity. A. D. 1752, the province of Maracaybo was added to their grant.

This company at first employed twelve vessels to carry on its trade, with nineteen to guard the coast from smugglers, varying these numbers as suited their convenience; and for both these purposes they engaged two thousand five hundred seamen. Such an expense, with the heavy charge of management by directors, supercargoes, factors, agents, clerks, &c. required considerable profits, beyond what the private adventurer would have been happy to receive, had the trade been free; and therefore, as was most natural, produced exaction operating against the colonist, a contracted commerce checking the manufacturer at home, and severities exercised in vain to restrain the operations of the illicit trader. (*V.* Campomanes Educ. pop.)

The ports they used in Spain, were S. Sebastian and Cadiz, into which, in five years, from 1770 to 1774, they imported one hundred seventy-nine thousand, one hundred and fifty-six fanegas of cacao, each fanega being one hundred and ten Castillian pounds; and by this large importation sunk the price of chocolate in Spain to one-half of what it had been before.

The cacao is the fruit of the *Theobroma foliis integerrimis*, one of the Polyadelphia Pentandria, and flourishes in America between the tropics, but more especially in the province of Venezuela. The fruit grows on the trunk and on the branches, and never fails at any season of the year. In Spain they mix six pounds of the nut with

three pounds or three and a half of sugar, seven pods of vanillas, one pound and a half of Indian corn, and half a pound of cinnamon, six cloves, one drachm of capsicum, some roucou nut, to improve the colour, and a small portion of musk, or ambergris, to give it a pleasant scent. Some people, however, use only the nut, with sugar and cinnamon. The Indians, to one pound of the nut put half a pound of Indian corn, with an equal quantity of sugar, and some rose-water.

The vanillas are pods filled with minute seeds, from a parasitical climbing plant, described under the name of *Epidendrum Vanillia*, Sp. Pl. 1347, belonging to the Gynandrous class, (*v.* Pulteney's View of the Writings of Linnæus.)

A. D. 1780, the Carraccas company received the severest shock in the capture of a rich convoy by Lord Rodney, valued at more than two hundred thousand pounds; and a few years after, their capital was absorbed in a new establishment, called the company of the Philippines.

This company, instituted agreeably to the ideas suggested by the Abbé Raynal, in his view of the European settlements, took its rise in the year 1785, with a capital of twelve hundred thousand pounds, and with valuable privileges granted to it for a term of twenty-five years. Previous to this establishment, two ships sailed annually, one from Acapulco, a sea-port of Mexico, and crossing the Pacific Ocean, carried the treasures of America to the Philippines; the other, returning by the same course from Manilla, the capital of Luconia, came to Acapulco, where it was met by vessels from Lima, loaded

with cacao, quicksilver, and hard dollars; in barter for which the merchants sent back china ware, spices, perfumes, silk, calicoes, muslins, and printed linens, the produce of the East.

When the Philippine company began its operations, this traffic ceased; and now, under the specious idea of saving time, with freight and insurance, required in conveying the gold and silver, but chiefly silver, of Peru and Mexico, by Europe to the east, these precious metals are sent directly westward to the place of their final destination, whilst the more bulky and perishable produce of the East, to the same amount in value, is diverted from its former course, and made to describe, in the opposite direction, that segment of the circle, which had anciently been traced by the silver and the gold.

The Philippine islands, almost innumerable, and cast up by volcanos, are healthy, fertile, and, beside all the grains of Europe, produce gold, copper, iron, ship-timber, hemp, alum, salt-petre, cattle, hides, sago, rice, raisins, cacao, sugar, tobacco, wax, fish, and couries, which are the money of Indostan. These, with the silver, indigo, and cochineal of America, the company barters with the merchants of Asia for muslins, cottons, silks, spices, tea, quicksilver, and china ware; which, with the superabundant produce of the islands, are now brought by the Cape of Good Hope to Europe, and are admitted under easy duties into Spain with a draw-back of one-third on their exportation.

Nothing could be more flattering to the hopes of the minister, than a plan apparently so well contrived, and carried on under the auspices of a most able and enterprising foreigner, who had already signalized

himself by the formation of the bank. Yet pleasing as the prospect was, all his hopes, and all the expectations of the nation are upon the point of vanishing. With heavy charges of administration, with every disadvantage in the purchase of commodities, the chief articles of trade are either spoiling for want of a market, or sold to a considerable loss. As for tea they never use it; china ware is little in request, and even with us will scarcely pay the freight; the silks, the muslins, and the cotton goods, whilst they could find purchasers, had a tendency to destroy their favourite manufactures; and now, since these latter articles must abide the issue of a fair competition with the English, the company may be said to have received its mortal wound.

In a country subject to despotic power, if the minister of the day will purchase confidence, he must bid high for it; if he will have trading companies incorporated, with commanding capitals, he must grant them monopolies, with exclusive privileges, inconsistent with the general good. Yet after all, such companies will hold these privileges by a most uncertain tenure, and when they come to balance their accounts, may find, that whilst they flattered themselves with the hope of gaining more than reasonable interest for their money, they have lost the capital itself.

Should this be the event with the Philippine company, the nation will have reason to rejoice, and the private merchant may triumph in its fall, not on account of its ostensibly exclusive privileges, but because the whole of America and of Africa being open to its speculations, no limited capitals can stand a competition with it in the

market. Had they met with the support they had reason to expect, they must have swallowed up the whole trade of Spain and in the issue have been the ruin of that country.

They have already extended their operations to Vera Cruz, to Buenos Ayres, and to most sea-ports of America, and at the present moment they are purchasing slaves on the coast of Africa. These formerly were supplied by the English, agreeably to an article in the peace of Utrecht, known by the name of the *Assiento.* Since the expiration of this grant, various contracts have been made, and among others, one recently with Dawson and Baker, of Liverpool, who, have agreed to furnish three thousand annually to the Spanish islands, and upon this contract have received three hundred thousand pounds for those they have supplied already.

The treatment of the negroes in the Spanish settlements is so humane, so wise, so just, and so perfectly agreeable to the principles of political œconomy, that I rejoice in the opportunity of giving to their government the praise, which is so peculiarly its due. The slave, both in his person and his property, is under the protection of the laws, and retains the right of redemption upon equitable terms. These are settled by arbitrators, the slave having the privilege of choosing one, and the master having the nomination of the other; and in case of their disagreement, the judge fixes upon a third.

As to acquisition of property, it is rendered easy to the slave, if he has either industry, or any desire to be free; because he may claim the numerous festivals, beside two hours in the middle of the day, to cultivate his garden, to feed his poultry and his pigs, and

to carry his commodities to market. But supposing him to be a good servant, oppressed by a cruel master, and not to have acquired sufficient property for his own redemption, it is not uncommon for another planter, being a witness of his fidelity, to lend him money for the purchase of his freedom, and thus the generous master gains a valuable servant, whilst the slave becomes happy in a master, to whom he can feel himself attached. From the apprehension of this, many planters, distinguished for severity, are said to be gentle to those slaves, who by their amiable disposition, or by more than common excellence, have merited attention.

Is not this regulation more beneficial to the whole community, than if all the slaves indiscriminately were restored to freedom? In the Spanish islands its good effects have been experienced to such a degree, that most of the artificers, the tradesmen, and mechanics, are negroes, who by their industry and frugality, or by their singular fidelity have obtained their freedom; and to the credit of this institution it has been observed, that two of the best battalions at the Havannah are composed of blacks, who have been slaves.

It were much to be wished that we might be warranted, with equal justice, to bestow commendations on the Spanish court for liberality of conduct towards the colonies; but unfortunately, the same spirit of monopoly prevails in that, as in the other courts of Europe, the same narrow policy, the same contracted views; producing both at home and abroad languishing manufactures, a crippled trade, with poverty and want of population, and in the colonies, discontents, tending towards dismemberment of the empire.

The jealousy of Spain, like that, with which all mother countries, in modern times, regard their colonies, has been most baneful to her commerce.

Were she disposed to promote their prosperity; their wealth would flow into her bosom, rendering her the richest, and with good government, the most powerful nation upon earth.

But instead of this, she has conceived it to be her policy to check all their improvements, and to reduce them to poverty, that they may never have it in their power to shake off their dependence.

With this view, she has prohibited the working of iron in her colonies, and although New Spain abounds with iron ore, and with artists, who could supply the wants of her colonists, they are obliged to import all their iron tools and implements of husbandry from Spain.

It has been very judiciously remarked by Major Pike, who explored that country in the year 1807, by order of the American government, that were all the numerous bays and harbours of the Gulph of Mexico and California, opened to the trade of the world, and a general license given to the cultivation of the country in every article of commerce which it is able to produce; the country would soon become rich and powerful, the poor would be induced to labour, and could not fail to find a ready market for the produce of their industry.

For want of such encouragement, the streets and highways exhibit multitudes of miserable objects, who unless fed by the undistinguishing bounty of the affluent, must be starved. Major Pike assures us, that the beggars of the city of Mexico alone, are estimated at sixty

thousand! and he feelingly exclaims, "To what cause can it be owing that, in a country superior to any in the world for riches in gold and silver, and producing in the greatest abundance all the necessaries of life, and most of its luxuries, there should be found such a proportion of its inhabitants half-naked and in want of bread?" The answer is obvious: It arises from the mistaken policy of the parent state, and from ill-grounded fears. The wretched only are disposed to cast off the yoke: the industrious and the affluent colonists are happy themselves, and, if cherished by the parent state, will never be disposed to hazard all they possess in pursuit of independence. Should however independence be attained, without the cruel necessity of hazarding all for its attainment, ancient habits will be preserved, and the wealth of the daughter will enrich the mother.

In consequence of oppressive regulations attempted in Peru, that rich province was well nigh lost to Spain, if its political separation may be considered as a loss. For the Marquis de Sonora, to whose memory is due much encomium for his removal of impediments to trade, and for many regulations highly beneficial to the commerce of his country, when he attempted to establish in Peru a royal monopoly of tobacco, with some taxes odious to the people, he kindled the flames of civil war; (A. D. 1781) and had it not been for the indiscretion of the rebellious chief, the event would have been the same which England experienced upon a similar occasion. The leader of this revolt was Tupacamaro, casique of Arequipa, who, pretending to derive his origin from the sacred line and to be descended from the sun, called himself the Ynca. He had met with friendship and

protection from the corregidor; yet he began his revolt by causing this man to be hanged; and such were the numerous instances of his cruelty and devastations committed on the persons and on the property of both foes and friends, that many of the Indians joined with government against him. He was at last taken prisoner and hanged: and by his death a period was put to the civil war, yet not till more than two hundred thousand persons had perished in the conflict.

The minister of the Indies rendered essential service to the mines, by lowering the price of quicksilver from eighty hard dollars to forty-one, that is, to eight pounds four shillings the quintal or hundred weight. The mines of Spain, chiefly that of Almaden, formerly produced a sufficient quantity of this semi-metal for the colonies. They were at that time under the direction of the famous Bowles, an Irishman of singular abilities, and of such integrity, that after having gained millions for the king, his widow has been left to spend the residue of her days in poverty. At present, Spain can furnish only sixteen thousand quintals, and therefore, to supply the deficiency, a contract has been made with the Count de Greppi, the imperial consul at Cadiz, for twelve thousand quintals annually, for which government agrees to give fifty-three hard dollars, selling it again at sixty-three. There was indeed a good mine of quicksilver at *Quancavelica*, in Peru; but by covetousness and bad management, it fell in and was lost. Even after this, Ulloa might have re-established it, had he not been so indiscreet as to detect and to oppose the mal-administration of some men who were in power.

In consequence of thus reducing the price of quicksilver, and

lowering the tribute of gold to one in twenty, and of silver to one in ten, instead of taking, as formerly, twenty per cent on each, the produce of both increased, and in Mexico, A. D. 1776, double the usual quantity of silver was coined, amounting to more than two millions and a half of sterling money.

The whole produce of the Spanish mines in America amounted, in the year 1776, to thirty millions of dollars, or in sterling, four millions and a half; but in the space of six years it rose considerably, and is now stated at five millions four hundred thousand pounds.

On the first discovery of America, this treasure centered in Spain; and as far as laws could operate, was confined to the peninsula. The consequence of this was, the ruin of their manufactures at home; for as the cortes justly complained to the Emperor Charles V. the quantity of gold and silver in stagnation there, raised the price of labour. (*v.* Campomanes Educ. popular, part iv. page 112, note 98.) Yet in process of time, the secret was developed, that no human power can stop the natural progress of these precious metals; and Spain, exhausted of its silver, was overwhelmed with base copper money, poured into it from surrounding nations. (*v.* Campomanes, E. P. part iv. p. 272.)

The fact itself is notorious, that the country is destitute of specie, at least relatively so; and Count Campomanes, with great propriety, points out the real causes which have produced this effect. As such, he states the expensive wars carried on in the support of foreign dominion; and in consequence of their having lost their

manufactures, the sums expended to purchase from their more industrious neighbours the most common articles of clothing.

In the year 1784, the value of exports to America was as follow, being reduced to pounds sterling:

| | Spanish produce. | Foreign produce. | Total produce. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cadiz - - | 1,438,912 | 2,182,531 | 3,621,443 |
| Malaga - | 196,379 | 14,301 | 210,680 |
| Seville - - | 62,713 | 30,543 | 93,256 |
| Barcelona - | 122,631 | 21,240 | 143,871 |
| Corunna - | 64,575 | 39,962 | 104,537 |
| Santander - | 36,715 | 90,173 | 126,888 |
| Tortosa - | 7,669 | 289 | 7,958 |
| Canaries - | 24,974 | — | 24,974 |
| Gijon - | 4,281 | 10,190 | 14,471 |
| | £1,958,849 | £2,389,229 | £4,348,078 |

The duties upon these produced one hundred seventy thousand and eight hundred pounds.

The value of imports from America was as follow, being reduced to sterling.

| | In money and jewels. | In merchandise. |
|---|---|---|
| Cadiz - - - | 8,297,164 | 2,990,757 |
| Malaga - - | — | 18,605 |
| Barcelona - - | 102,140 | 91,233 |
| Corunna - - | 741,283 | 90,001 |
| Santander - - | 40,843 | 100,974 |
| Canaries - - | 109,807 | 52,366 |
| | £9,291,237 | £3,343,936 |

The whole import was £12,635,173, being more than double what was stated by the Abbé Raynal; and the duty upon this amounted to five hundred twenty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-three pounds.

The various prices of commodities coming from America were, A. D. 1775, in Cadiz, *viz.*

*Cochineal*, the best, from ninety-seven to one hundred and four ducats of eleven reals of plate the arroba, or about sixteen shillings the pound.

*Indigo*, from twenty-one to thirty-four reals of plate the pound, the real of plate being four-pence halfpenny.

*Cacao*, from twenty-six to forty-one dollars the fanega, but mostly at forty. As therefore, sixteen fanegas are equal at Cadiz to twenty-five Winchester bushels, it may be reckoned at £3. 16*s.* 9*d.* the bushel.

*Sugar*, moderately white, twenty-five reals of plate the arroba, or about four-pence halfpenny a pound.

*Hides*, from Buenos Ayres, Caraccas, and Oronoco, about five-pence a pound, or eighteen shillings the hide when raw; but from the Havannah considerably less.

*Vicuna Wool*, from Peru, about two-pence half-penny a pound; and from Buenos Ayres, at two-pence nearly; but the best sheep's wool, when washed, may be purchased there for less than two and three-pence the arroba of twenty-eight pounds.

*Cotton, clean*, about three shillings a pound; but as the island of

Cuba is found to produce it in vast abundance, the price must fall considerably.

*Copper*, from Mexico and Peru, twenty-four dollars the quintal, or about eight-pence a pound, on a supposition that one hundred and four pounds Spanish, equal one hundred and twelve English. From Chili it is twenty-five per cent. cheaper.

*Tin*, from America, was twenty dollars the quintal, whilst that from England sold for twenty-five; the former being something more than sixpence halfpenny per pound. (*v.* Campomanes, Apend. a la Ed. pop. p. 144.)

Tallow might be brought from Buenos Ayres, where it sells for two and sixpence the barrel of twelve arrobas, or ten-pence the hundred weight; but heavy duties check this branch of commerce. (Camp. E. P. p. 333)

A gentleman from Peru gave me samples of wool which came from two animals each resembling the *Vicuna*, one called *Alpaca*, the other *Llacma*; the latter coarse, but the former very fine and excellent for hats. It is to be lamented that these have not yet found their way into the market.

The whole trade of Cadiz engages about one thousand vessels, of which nearly one-tenth are Spanish.

The wines most remarkable in Cadiz are Sherry and Pacaretti, both from Xeres and its vicinity. The former is sold for forty-eight pounds a ton, the latter for fifty-six; and these, when they come to England, in the out-ports, pay customs, sixteen guineas; excise, eleven pounds eighteen shillings the ton, being four hogsheads or two pipes; in London £2. 16*s.* more.

Merchants are liable to peculiar disadvantages in Spain, not only from the nature of the government, which is perfectly despotic, and from the ignorance, misinformation, or inattention, too often to be lamented in the best of ministers; not only by absurd prohibitions, by monopolies, and by oppressive duties, but by the misconduct of provincial governors, who frequently are influenced by mercenary views, in the judgment they pronounce between contending parties.

A late military governor, much favoured by the king, being supreme in all civil and fiscal causes, when he was new in office, refused taking bribes, and ruled his rapacious officers with a rod of iron; but long before he was disgraced, he became infected with the love of money, and received it upon the most infamous occasions without a blush. Under his protection, merchants defrauded the revenue, and bankrupts found shelter from their creditors. This was notorious; yet, when he was recalled, such had been his predecessors, and such were they likely to be, who should be appointed to succeed him, that he retired lamented, and carried with him certificates of his good conduct, signed however, chiefly by the monks, whom, previous to his departure, he had much caressed.

On his retreat, his power was divided, and the civil government was administered by the alcaldes mayores of the city, each alternately holding it a week. One of these, having, for the trifling consideration of twenty dollars, granted an order to a creditor in Spain, to seize for his own private benefit, the effects of a bankrupt; the agent of other creditors in England, taking the alcalde by the hand, with forty dollars, readily procured a reversal of the order, and thus purchased substantial justice for his employers.

Another alcalde having promised, for one hundred dollars, not to grant an attachment to a person, who had pretensions to some property, yet granted it, and being reproached for his conduct, replied with coolness, "How could I avoid it, when he gave me forty dollars? but be not uneasy, for to-morrow I will take off the attachment."

Obnoxious to such abuses, how can commerce flourish?

The province of Andalusia watered throughout its whole extent by the Guadalquivir, if properly cultivated, should produce corn sufficient, not only for its own consumption, but for exportation. Yet the wheat annually imported is little less than one million and a half of fanegas; the fanega being commonly one hundred weight, but at Cadiz, about three pounds less. Nearly one half this quantity, in the year 1787, came from Africa; eighty-five thousand fanegas were imported from America, and the remainder was furnished by Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia; the whole amount that year being one million, four hundred and forty-eight thousand fanegas.

It is remarkable, that though they have an opportunity of constructing tide-mills, yet, for want of these, they grind their corn with mules, which costs them ten reals, or two shillings nearly, per quintal or fanega.

To prevent a scarcity of corn, and to make a profit by the sale of it, the city has established a public granary, from which the bakers are supplied at a given price; and, according to that, the magistrates regulate the assize of bread. I visited this vast repository, and was much surprised to see the heaps of wheat full of all kinds of trumpery, not only barley, but vetches of various kinds, and a

variety of noxious seeds. Had the grain been winnowed by the machine now in common use all over Scotland, it would have been more beautiful to the eye, and much more wholesome for their food.

When I had satisfied my curiosity in viewing and contemplating the articles of commerce, under the protection of a friend, with whom I had spent much time at Madrid, I made a little excursion to see the arsenals at the Caraca. Cadiz itself is strongly fortified towards the sea by rocks, and, on the land side, by works erected at a vast expense. Beyond these are market gardens on the strand, watered by norias; and here begins the narrow causeway leading to the isle of Leon, which is an extensive flat, uncultivated, and scarcely susceptible of cultivation. Although barren, it produces considerable profit by the numerous salt-pools, which require very little trouble or expense; because the sun and air quickly occasion the water to evaporate, leaving the salt crystallized.

The village of Port Royal, through which we passed, is one long street, well paved, and very pretty. Here my curiosity prompted me to visit M. de Langara, who gave me a polite reception. Pleased with his countenance and manner, I most sincerely pitied his misfortunes.

Ever since the war, the exertions of Spain have been incessant to render her marine respectable; but more especially at the time when I was there, all was in motion, and the minister of the marine was making the most strenuous efforts to equip a formidable fleet. This was done to vindicate their claims upon the Mosquito shore, although that territory was never subject to the crown of Spain, and the

independent princes, who have dominion there, had been for ages in alliance with the English nation.

When I returned to England, I examined the nature and extent of the settlement which caused so much uneasiness to Spain. It consisted of no more than five hundred and sixty-nine freemen, including the women and their children, with one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three black slaves, and two hundred and four head of cattle. The uneasiness arose, therefore, not from the number of the settlers, but from their contraband trade; from their communication with the Mosquitos, who, in time of war, had been used to molest the Spaniards; and from the apprehension that, by their means, the English, in some future war, might establish themselves in force on the lake of Nicaragua.

This settlement was certainly valuable to England, as the connecting medium between Jamaica and the Spanish Main, for the exchange of our manufactures with Guatimala against indigo, cochineal, silver, and hard dollars. Indeed the indigo, growing wild on all that coast, yields the best commodity, and no country produces finer sugar-canes. The infant colony made about a hundred and fifty hogsheads in one year; but being obliged to pay the foreign duty in England, the mills were suffered to decay. Mahogany was a principal article of their commerce; and of this, the annual export was about three million feet. Beside these articles, they sent to England four tons of turtle-shells, paying a duty of one shilling a pound, with a hundred and twenty thousand pounds weight of sarsaparilla, the duty of which, at seven-pence a pound, was three thousand, five hundred

pounds, a sum more than sufficient to discharge all the expenses of ths new settle ment.

Such was the value of our possessions on the Mosquito Shore, that neither the minister who signed the preliminaries of peace at the close of a disastrous war, nor his immediate successor in office, who ratified that peace, would agree to their relinquishment; yet, in the year 1787, the settlement was evacuated, and our most faithful allies were abandoned to the mercy of their inveterate enemies.

The magazines at the Caraca, all well arranged, are full of stores, and new docks have been constructed at a vast expense, for, being sunk in a bed of soft clay and loam, they are consequently difficult to construct, and require unremitted labour to keep them dry. For this purpose they use chain-pumps, to the number of sixteen, each worked by eight men, who alternately pump four hours, and rest eight. These are criminals, mostly smugglers, condemned to this painful service, some for three, others for seven, and not a few for fourteen years. The smugglers are, however, distinguished from the thieves by a single chain, whilst the latter carry two. In this dock-yard alone are a thousand of those miserable creatures. I observed here a practice worthy of imitation. To preserve their store masts from the worms, from the wind, and from the sun, they are buried in sand, and by this simple method are preserved for many years.

In order to shew how much their naval power has advanced in the space of a few years. I shall subjoin a statement of their marine as it stood in the years 1776 and 1788.

| Force. | A. D. 1776: Number of ships. | A. D. 1788: Number of ships. |
|---|---|---|
| 112 | 1 | 10 |
| 94 | — | 3 |
| 80 | 5 | 3 |
| 74 | — | 42 |
| 70 | 41 | — |
| 68 | — | 5 |
| 64 | 4 | 5 |
| 60 | 6 | — |
| 58 | — | 4 |
| 54 | — | 1. |
| 40 | — | 2 |
| 34 | — | 40 |

I take no notice of the smaller frigates, they being of trifling importance.

By this statement it is evident, that in twelve years the naval force of Spain has been nearly doubled, considering merely the guns; but when we take into consideration the number of their leading ships; in point of respectability, it will appear to be much more than doubled, and if we pay attention either to the views of government, or to the peculiar taste and disposition of the new sovereign, we may conclude that no expense will be spared, nor the most watchful attention wanting, to render their navy still more formidable. In the summer of 1790 their fleet of observation consisted of twenty-eight ships of the line, among which were four ships of 112; beside these, they had six of the line stationed in the Mediterranean, and a strong fleet in America.

It is a question worthy of discussion, whether Spain ought to aim at being distinguished as a naval power, or whether the sums annually expended with that view would not be more profitably employed in exciting industry, by opening communications, promoting agriculture, cherishing manufactures, encouraging trade, and by adopting every plan, followed by the most enlightened nations, to facilitate commercial intercourse. Should she adhere to the colonising system, a powerful navy will be needful to protect her commerce, and to secure her monopolies; but then it should be inquired, will the proportion of trade obtained, beyond what she would enjoy, if she had lost her authority over these distant provinces, or if their trade was free, pay the expense of arming thus in times of peace; and of employing such a multitude of revenue officers to guard extensive coasts? but more especially, will it indemnify her for all the commercial wars, in which she may be engaged to support her trade?

These are questions proper to be resolved; and her best politicians think, that she would be richer and more powerful without colonies. If their opinion is well founded, it is absurd to expend so much upon their navy.

No country can boast greater advantages for trade than Spain; and even without a single ship she might be powerful and rich. Her wine, brandy, raisins, figs, almonds, oranges, and nuts; her olives, oil, soap-ashes and soap; her silks, linens and cottons, were they properly encouraged, with the finest wool, not omitting the *esparto*, so valuable for cables, &c. her iron, superior in quality to that of other countries, with tin, lead, and copper in abundance:

to which might be added her surplus corn, were the land in proper tillage; all these productions of the soil, with the manufactures, which, under a good government, must naturally find establishment in Spain, would be such a never-failing source of wealth, that should any of the surrounding nations wish to disturb her peace, she could have no cause to fear, because upon a well-peopled, compact, and united empire, no lasting impression can be made. But supposing Spain, with such advantages of soil and climate, producing such a rich variety of articles for trade, without exhausting colonies, armed for self-defence, but not inspiring either jealousy or fear, should confine her views wholly to domestic industry; which of all her neighbours could feel any inclination to molest her? In such circumstances must not every one of them rejoice in her prosperity?

War, among the rude inhabitants of infant countries, has only plunder for its object. This kind of depredation a well-disciplined peopled have no need to dread; and among the civilized it has been long since forgotten. But the flames of war have been too often kindled among polished nations, with a view to conquest; and projects of ambition have seldom failed to spring from wealth and power. Yet the more enlightened begin to see the folly of such pursuits, and all who are skilled in political arithmetic, are able to demonstrate their inexpediency. Not to mention the expense of conquests, both in men and money, it is found by experience, that an empire, not merely when possessing distant provinces, but as it extends its limits beyond certain bounds, becomes proportionably weak. Whenever this truth shall be universally acknowledged, only one source of devastation will remain.

At present, the greatest danger to the prosperity of Europe is from commercial wars. But when the colonies, still subjugated to the European powers, shall cast off the yoke, and the commercial nations better acquainted with their true interest, shall duly cultivate the arts of peace, this source of contention will be dried up, and the only surviving contest will be that of industry; or, in the language of the East, men will beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks.

The benefits arising to mankind from this species of contention, are described by Hesiod, with such beautiful simplicity, that I shall take the liberty to quote them.

A twofold envy, kindling twofold strife,
Marks the vicissitudes of human life.
On widely different principles they move:
Who hates the one, the other must approve.
Parent the one, of fierce protracted jars,
To man, predestin'd source of endless wars.
Night, sable goddess, gave the better birth,
By Saturn woo'd in lonely caves of earth.
This spurs the lazy on to noble deeds,
While the bright flame just emulation feeds.
The idle neighbour of the growing great,
Envies that source of wealth that forms his state.
Who plants, who sows, with him in both to vie,
Shall find some mimic mortal ever nigh.
Pregnant with good this mild contention lives;
By her each meagre artist eats and thrives:
Beggar on brother beggars keeps his eye,
And learns from them his humble suit to ply.

E'en poets, kindling at another's name,
Subdue their hunger by pursuit of fame.
*Perses*, these precepts, which my lines impart,
Grave on the living tablet of thine heart.
Nor let that worst ambition fire thy mind,
To join the mad pursuits of mad mankind:
To whom enough from Ceres' golden store
Earth yields for present day, but yields not more.
With this contented, soothe thine anxious soul;
Nor risk thine half by grasping at the whole.
View foreign riches with indifferent eyes,
Toil is the ways and means of rich supplies.

HESIOD'S WORKS AND DAYS.

As we returned from the Caraca, on the causeway, a little above the level of the sea, and afterwards in the highest part of the city, I observed a porous kind of rock, composed of flinty gravel and broken shells, united by a cement, such as was sufficient to connect, but not to fill up the interstices between them. This fact should be treasured in the memory, because it accords with many others, and points out a remarkable event in the history of the earth, subsequent to the grand revolution occasioned by the deluge.

As we returned to the city, I had the satisfaction of seeing a company of young gentlemen, who amused themselves in the foss of the ramparts with their favorite diversion of the balloon. Their ball, about eight inches in diameter, is made of leather, strongly inflated by means of a machine, so as to be exceedingly elastic, after which, it is smeared with clay. This they smite very obliquely against a wall, with their right hand; and to give it a greater momentum as

well as to protect the fist, the hand is inclosed in a wooden case, in which are many wide and deep furrows, crossing at right angles, so as to leave a corresponding number of blunt points. The antagonists, at the distance of about four-score yards, receive the balloon as it rebounds, and before it falls, one of them drives it back again, varying the angle within a given space, so as best to elude the attention of his opponents. This game, a species of fives, yet more elegant than our's requires much strength and good address.

In the evening I went to see the theatre. It is large, elegant and commodious; but as plays would not accord with the solemnity of Lent, they compromised the matter, and contented themselves with an exhibition of rope-dancers, tumblers, pantomimes, and puppet-shows, with some most whimsical dances, in all which they had excellent performers. The dancers were in the style of lunatics, every one clothed in some antic dress, and the scène represented the court-yard of a mad-house. They began with country dances, then suddenly they changed to the cotillion, the allemand, the galliego, and the fandango, passing with quick transitions from one to the other, and concluding with a rich variety of figures.

As it was Lent I heard many sermons, but not one, which to me appeared interesting. The most polished orators confine themselves to churches; but as it is found useful to have some, who can adapt themselves to the understandings and feelings of the vulgar, many preachers are appointed to harangue the multitude assembled in the market-place, and this they do with a vehemence of voice and gesture suited to their congregations. I observed often three or four of

these engaged at the same time, yet keeping such a proper distance as not to interfere.

One Wednesday evening, I went to the Franciscans to hear a penitential sermon delivered by a father of that society, who was famous for his discourses. This being finished, all the lights were extinguished, and instantly the scourges were applied. We could readily distinguish a difference in the sound, according as the part subjected to discipline was more or less covered with elastic muscles, and in proportion to the degree of energy with which it was applied; but moderation was the prevailing sentiment, and many scarcely let the left hand know what the right hand did. How much more fervent is the zeal of Catalans, who seem as if the scourge drew blood at every stroke! Here not a voice was to be heard; whereas at Barcelona the people uttered not only groans and howlings, but a mixture between both more horrible than either.

At times when the market-place was not occupied by orators, the scribes took possession of it with their benches, at which they sat with pen, ink, and paper, to write and read letters of all sorts, and to execute every kind of deed. The common price of a letter is eight quartos, or two-pence farthing; and although this sum is trifling in itself, yet, considering the number of illiterate people, who constantly employ them, they contrive to make out a comfortable maintenance.

Before I left Cadiz, I had the satisfaction of being witness to the ceremonies attending a funeral. After the physicians have turned their back upon a patient, nothing remains for him but confession,

absolution, the eucharist, extreme unction, death; and no sooner is the last event announced, than all the friends of the deceased assemble, *dar la pesame*, that is, to condole with the afflicted widow, who, clothed in mourning, and stretched upon a bed, yet scarcely visible for want of light, receives their compliments, and in a low voice speaks to each of them. As it is supposed that no one in the family of the deceased can pay attention to the wants of nature, some friend takes care to send in a dinner ready dressed, with plenty of every thing the season can produce. When the visitors retire, the widow, son, father, brothers, uncles, cousins, and relations, each by name, unite in a message of invitation to all the friends of the deceased, requesting their attendance when the body shall be carried, the day following, to the grave, and at the service to be performed the day after the interment for the repose of the departed soul.

In obedience to this summons, they assemble at the house of the deceased, and walk in procession to the church, where the corpse is placed during the service before the altar, with the face uncovered, and the hands uplifted, as represented on our ancient monuments, with this difference, that the deceased has a crucifix between his hands. After the funeral service, the nearest relatives assemble in the vestry, when all their acquaintance pay their respects, each by bowing to them, as he passes silently before them. This finished, they return in solemn procession to the house, where the salutation, with the same silence, is repeated.

If, as in the case of the gentleman whose obsequies I attended,

the deceased was a person of condition, on the day succeeding the interment, the church is hung with mourning, all light is excluded, excepting that of numerous wax tapers, a funeral pile is erected, and all the relatives assemble round it to attend the service of the mass for the soul of the deceased. On the loss of a husband, the disconsolate widow is under obligation to abstain six months from all public amusements; but the widower is acquitted for a few days abstinence from these.

Few places are more healthy than Cadiz. Yet when the solano, or south wind blows, which comes to them over the scorching plains of Africa having only the intervention of a strait, all the passions are inflamed, and during its prevalence, the inhabitants, who are most irritable, commit every species of excess.

For the pleasures of social intercourse, I did not meet with any city more agreeable than this. As all nations are here assembled within narrow limits, by their mutual intercourse they soften each others manners; and as, notwithstanding the late shock, commerce flourishes in a degree, with its never-failing attendants, wealth and hospitality; a stranger may pass away his time with the highest satisfaction to himself. For my part, excepting the vice-consul Mr. Duff, and the imperial consul Count de Greppi, I chiefly associated with Spaniards. Among these the principal was Don Antonio Ulloa, the well known companion of D. George Juan, to whom I had been particularly recommended. I found him perfectly the philosopher, sensible and well informed, lively in his conversation, free and easy in his manners. Having observed at his door two soldiers mounting

guard, I expected some pride of appearance, but I met with nothing like it. This great man, diminutive in stature, remarkably thin and bowed down with age, clad like a peasant, and surrounded by his numerous family of children, with the youngest about two years old, playing on his knee, was sitting to receive morning visitors, in a room, the dimensions and furniture of which, for a few moments, diverted my attention from himself, the chief object of veneration. The room was twenty feet long, by fourteen wide, and less than eight feet high. In this I saw dispersed confusedly, chairs, tables, trunks, boxes, books, and papers, a bed, a press, umbrellas, clothes, carpenters' tools, mathematical instruments, a barometer, a clock, guns, pictures, looking-glasses, fossils, minerals, and shells, his kettle, basons, broken jugs, American antiquities, money, and a curious mummy from the Canary islands, or at least its trunk with the head and arms, for having been the common play-thing of his children, they had amused themselves with drawing its teeth, and breaking off its limbs.

Among the extraneous fossils, he shewed me a variety of sea-shells, collected by himself near the summits of the highest mountains in America, some on the surface, but many bedded in the limestone rock. When I went to take my leave of him, on quitting Cadiz, he presented me with his Natural History of South America, a work highly deserving to be translated.

As usual, before I left the city, I inquired into the value of provisions, and found here, as in other cities, one contractor, who supplies the carcases at a stipulated price, making his contract for

twelve months. These the magistrates sell to the butchers, taking a profit for the city, and fixing the retail prices to the consumer. To avoid unusual fractions of a penny, I shall give these in Spanish *quartos*, of which eight are equal to two-pence farthing.

Beef sells for fifteen quartos the pound of sixteen ounces; veal for sixteen; mutton twenty-one; hog's lard twenty-four; bread seven. Wheat is forty-seven reals the fanega, or five and ten-pence nearly for a Winchester bushel.

The pay of a labourer is six reals, or something more than fourteen-pence a day; but artisans require double. Merchants reckon one hundred and eight *varas* to be equal to one hundred yards; but in reality four hundred and five varas make three hundred and seventy-yards. The feet and inches bear the same proportion.

Five fanegas of corn are reckoned in trade to correspond with eight Winchester bushels, but the proportion is sixteen to twenty-five.

Eight arrobas of wine make twenty-five gallons.

One hundred and four Spanish pounds are equal to one hundred and twelve English, at least in the rough calculations of a merchant.

# VOYAGE

FROM

# CADIZ TO MALAGA.

ON Friday, 23d of March, at eight in the morning, I went on board a little brig, which came from Yarmouth, and was bound for Malaga; but as it was an hour too late for the tide when we got under weigh, we had the mortification to see other vessels make good their passage, whilst we, after beating about the bay six hours, were reduced to the necessity of coming to an anchor. For my consolation, I had thus an opportunity of dining once more with my amiable friend Count de Greppi, and of lodging again under the hospitable roof of Mr. Duff.

Early the next morning, we set sail with a pleasant breeze, and before night, entering the straits of Gibraltar, had the satisfaction to view the proud rock, at the sight of which every British heart should

triumph in the recollection, not so much of the courage of its brave defender, as of his generous compassion for his besiegers in the hour of their distress. As we had the advantage of the current, we slackened sail, that we might be certain of not passing Malaga before the morning. But, by the time that we had entered the bay, and began to see the city at a distance, the wind died away, and for two hours we found ourselves becalmed. However, as the day advanced, the sea-breeze got up, and soon carried us to the place of our destination.

We have here two phœnomena, universally noticed, but never sufficiently accounted for: the constant influx into the Mediterranean, and the sea-breeze. Both have occupied the attention of philosophers; and their solutions, however satisfactory to themselves, have not, as I conceive, removed the difficulties involved in these subjects.

Doctor Halley, in his experiments to ascertain the quantity evaporated from the Mediterranean Sea, placing a vessel of salt water over burning coals, brought it to the temperament of the air in our hottest summer; and at the end of two hours, having found the evaporation, and the proportion of the surfaces to each other, from these he formed his calculation. He then attempted to discover the quantity of water annually poured into the Mediterranean by all its rivers, making his calculation by the produce of the Thames; and finding this unequal to the evaporation, he concluded, that he had assigned a sufficient cause for the constant influx. How inaccurate the premises! How hasty the conclusion! Not to mention his comparing the discharge from rapid streams, borne with impetuosity into the Mediterranean, and retaining their freshness at the distance of

many leagues from shore, with the more humble produce of the Thames, creeping almost imperceptibly along, and lost as soon as it has reached the sea; not to mention the impropriety of this comparison, it may be sufficient to remark, that the whole quantity of water contained in his vessel was brought to the temperature of the air in our hottest summer. No wonder then, that he should make the evaporation from the surface of the Mediterranean amount to two hundred and eighty millions of tons per day. But that surface is seldom, and but for very transient moments, of the same degree of heat with the incumbent atmosphere, because every breeze must make a considerable variation in its temperature, by commixing the waters from a considerable depth with those that are superficial. In a most interesting voyage among the Alps, by M. de Saussere, we find some experiments conducted by himself on the Lake of Geneva, by which it appears, that on the 6th of August, 1774, the thermometer of Reaumur at the depth of three hundred and twelve feet, stood at eight degrees and a half, when near the surface it was at fifteen degrees, and, in the air, twenty degrees.

Here we find five degrees of difference between the heat of the atmosphere and the surface of the water, in fine weather; but how much greater would have been the variation, had the lake been ruffled by a storm, more especially had the waters been troubled to the depth of six hundred and twenty feet, where, as it seems, the thermometer sunk down to four degrees three-twentieths.

Hence it appears, that the calculations of Dr. Halley are ill-grounded. That his conclusion is erroneous, will be evident, if we reflect,

that supposing the evaporation to exceed the annual supply from rivers, the Mediterranean Sea would be constantly growing more briny than the ocean, till, in process of time, it would become one solid mass of salt.

This being the case, some other cause must be assigned for this interesting phœnomenon. Supposing the fact to be well established, that the influx at the straits of Gibraltar does really exist, without any corresponding efflux by the same channel, there must be some invisible communication between the Mediterranean and the ocean; and this, considering the strong convulsion our globe has at some period suffered, is by no means improbable.

The other phœnomenon, not sufficiently accounted for, is the sea-breeze. It has been supposed to arise merely from the accumulation of heat on the earth by day; as the land-breeze is conceived to originate from the diminution of that heat by night. But we might inquire, whether the surface of the earth, by night, becomes colder than the surface of the water? If not, should not the sea-breeze continue all night? But this would be contrary to fact. That accurate observer, Dampier, has given a good description of these alternate changes in the direction of the wind on the coast, and at a few leagues distance from the land. He says, "The sea-breeze begins about nine in the morning, so gently, as if it were afraid to approach the shore; and then, as if unwilling to offend, it makes a halt, and seems ready to retire. It increases till noon, and dies away about five in the evening."

From the result of some experiments confirmed by my own observation,

I am induced to believe that the sea-breeze originates in the ascent of vapour from the sea, and the land-breeze from the condensation of that vapour.

That one cubic foot of water may be converted into sixteen thousand feet of steam, in the medium pressure of our atmosphere, we learn from Mr. Watt; and although vapour formed by the sun is not so rare as steam arising from the surface of boiling water, yet we know that the space it occupies, and the force of its expansion, are considerable. To ascertain this matter, I took a twelve ounce phial, half filled with water, in which I placed a tube, two feet long, and nearly one-quarter of an inch diameter in its bore. This tube I cemented so perfectly, that no air could pass between it and the mouth of the phial. Thus prepared, I exposed my apparatus to the sun, when instantly a vapour began to form, of a force sufficient to overcome the pressure of the atmosphere, and by degrees to make the water rise up four and twenty inches in my tube. But whilst even the thinnest cloud was passing before the sun, the water sunk in the tube with great rapidity, rising again slowly after the gleam returned. At sun-set, when the whole of the vapour was condensed, and a dew collected on the internal surface of the phial, the water sunk down again till it had found its level. At the closing of the day, the dew collected on that side of the phial which was turned from the sun; but in the night it was again taken up, and the whole before the morning was deposited on the other side nearest to the window, being always condensed on the side which was relatively cold.

How often do we observe the sun dissipating a thick fog, and converting it into that species of vapour, which, when the thermometer is above fifty-five degrees, is invisible. M. de Saussure remarked upon Col Ferret; a mountain of the Alps, bounding the Allée blanche, one thousand one hundred and ninety-five toises, or about seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, that whenever the sun shone strongly upon the valley, it dissolved the clouds as soon as they entered it. But this never happened opposite the glaciers; for there as if attracted by the ice, they descended rapidly, and seemed, as he observes, to spread themselves upon it. § 865. But in reality the rapid condensation caused this rapid motion of the vapour towards the cold expanse.

From some of the highest rocks he often saw the vapours, after sun-set, gradually depressed, and concentrating themselves in the bottom of the valleys. § 1126.

Agreeable to these remarks, mariners observe, that wind is generated by a single cloud.

During the time, therefore, that vapour is produced, the wind blows from the sea, but whilst the condensation lasts, it comes off the land.

We availed ourselves of a gentle sea-breeze; and, traversing the bay, we came into the harbour.

# MALAGA.

IN sailing up the Mediterranean, when first you open Malaga, you see it deeply embayed, and on the land side surrounded by high and rugged mountains, which seem to be destitute of soil, and therefore, not susceptible of cultivation; but as you approach, the prospect every way improves, the vineyards are distinctly seen on the declivities, hanging towards the sun, and all the lower lands appear to be exceedingly productive.

As soon as we had dropt our anchor, an officer appeared, to whom I communicated my desire of going immediately on shore, to deliver a letter to the Marquis of Vallehermoso, captain-general of the province. Having looked at the direction, after due examination respecting health, he gave us Prattique, to the no small satisfaction of our master, who feared that we might have been obliged to wait

for it two days, as often happens, arising either from the perverseness or neglect of the officer on duty.

Malaga is situated in a valley of no great extent, on the side of a deep ravine, which in summer contains no water, but in winter affords a bed to a considerable river. The houses are high; the streets are contracted, many of them not more than eight feet wide, others not so wide; all badly paved, and dirty to a proverb. It is divided into six parishes, and contains forty-one thousand, five hundred and ninety-two souls; of which by far the greatest proportion is of females; because, of those who arrive at the age of maturity, and go out to labour, here are found six women to one man. They have twenty-five convents; fifteen for monks, and ten for nuns; with nine hospitals, and one beaterio.

Of the buildings, whether public or private, the only one, in the least worthy of attention, is the cathedral, an edifice began A. D. 1528, and not yet finished. It is indeed two hundred years since it was so far brought to a conclusion, as to be fitted for the performance of divine service; but, notwithstanding new taxes are granted for its completion, and have been collected for near seventy years, it remains with one single tower out of six contained in the original design. The dimensions are three hundred and sixty feet by one hundred and eighty, with one hundred and thirty-five in height. It is a noble pile; but the part which most rivets the attention, is the choir, admirable for the perfection of its carved works, representing in very bold relief, the twelve apostles, and the most distinguished of the saints.

The bishopric is worth a hundred and twenty thousand ducats, or

£16,479 9*s.* 10*d.* But then, one-third of this revenue is disposed of by the king. The whole chapter consists of the bishop, with eight dignitaries, twelve canons; twelve minor canons, and the same number of prebendaries. Of the former, the dean receives six hundred pounds a year; but the other dignitaries only four hundred and fifty pounds.

The convents, though numerous, are few of them remarkable, either for architecture, or for any monuments of art. Of the friars, the Franciscans seem to take the lead, and to be most the objects of veneration among the common people. They have four orders, but I am not acquainted with their distinctive characters. A gentleman, who is no friend to the monastic institutions, was so obliging as to give me the subsequent description, but this relates only to externals:

Barb sans poux, et poux sans barb:
Barb et poux: ni poux ni barb.

Among these, the Capuchins appear to be the only useful members of society, giving themselves up to the service of the poor; yet even they might be dispensed with, and their place supplied with more advantage to the public, by the fathers of the oratory, or congregation of S. Philip Neri; who, although not bound by vows, are more laborious and more extensively useful, than all the regulars of the monastic tribes.

As one of my friends was retired, with other young people, to this congregation for a few days, to be engaged in reading, prayer, and meditation, previous to their receiving the eucharist at Easter;

I went to visit him in his retreat, and was much pleased with the attention paid by the fathers in preparing their minds for this solemnity.

In the evening I returned to hear the penitential sermon and the miserere. When, as usual, the lights were extinguished, and the flagellation, accompanied by the miserere, was begun; it became evident, by the fervor of their devotion and the vehemence of their discipline, more than commonly protracted, that the penitents, either deeply impressed with a sense of guilt, were more than commonly solicitous to placate an offended Deity; or that, mistaking his nature, they earnestly desired to please him by their voluntary sufferings. It is much to be lamented, that the fathers of the oratory, so highly to be respected for their good intentions, should not hold up the idea of reformation to their penitents, rather than flatter and deceive them with the vain hope of thus making an atonement for their crimes.

These fathers use the discipline on Wednesdays and Fridays, about seven in the evening, because at that time, immediately after the vespers, they rehearse their mattins; but all the religious orders, who rise at midnight to this service, perform their flagellation in its proper season; and many of them do it with such violence, that in the morning, the places where they stood, are found sprinkled with their blood. The Bishop of Malaga, although distinguished for his benevolence and piety, and, in the opinion of mankind, free from every stain, yet is said to practise secret discipline with more severity than the most zealous of the monks.

This good bishop, not satisfied with giving thus his body to the

scourge, gives more than half his goods to feed the poor, who assemble every morning at his doors to receive each a little bit of money, and from thence disperse themselves among the convents, where they never fail to get some bread and broth.

Beside these general benefactors, many of the merchants are exceedingly liberal in their donations to the poor; and among them, no one is more distinguished than D. Joseph Martinis, a gentleman equally celebrated for the extent of his information, the hospitality of his table, and the bountiful assistance, which he never fails to give to objects of distress. The poor are at all times welcome to his doors, where money is daily distributed, and for them every day his caldron boils. His most intimate friend assured me, that, with his own hands, he gave them more than eight hundred pounds a year. About eleven in the morning they begin to swarm about his habitation, young and old, the feeble and the robust, men, women, and children, clothed in rags, and half devoured by vermin; where, seated on the ground, they employ themselves in the most disgusting occupation, till the hour of distributing the meat and broth arrives; after which, they either lie down to sleep, or disperse themselves about the streets to beg, varying, as it may be readily conceived, their plan, according to the variation of the season.

With such encouragement for beggars, no wonder that they should abound in Malaga, where the lazy can have no inducement to employ themselves in labour, and where the profligate, when they shall have wasted their substance, may know for a certainty that they shall never be in want of bread. Hence it comes to pass, that in

the city, few traces of industry are seen, whilst filth and nastiness, immorality and vice, wretchedness and poverty, the inevitable consequences of undistinguishing benevolence, prevail. How evident is it from hence, that he, who finds employment for the poor, is their greatest friend; whilst he, who indiscriminately feeds them, should be ranked among their enemies.

Multitudes of beggars, infesting every street, mark a bad police; and certainly few cities have more cause than Malaga to complain of this. For some time I could not conceive the reason, why, wherever I had supped, I was constantly attended to my lodging by a servant with a light, but observing upon some occasion, that such attendance would be needless, because the stars shone bright, and the distance was inconsiderable; I was informed, that the servant and the light were not merely for comfort, but for safety, because robberies and murders were frequent in the night. Indeed when I was there, an officer, returning unattended to his lodging, was assaulted in the street by thieves, and upon making resistance, was stabbed in the back by one whilst another robbed him. In the last sixteen months they reckoned seventy murders, for which, not one criminal had been brought to justice; and in one year, as I am credibly informed, a hundred and five persons fell in the same manner. Similar to this, had been the consequence of gross neglect and mistaken lenity at Cadiz, till Count O'Reilley became its governor. Whenever such a man shall be named to the government of Malaga, the same Herculean labour will be undertaken here, and probably with the same good effect.

Their form of municipal government is excellent, but the defect is in its mal-administration.

At the head of this department stands the governor, representing majesty, and himself, when absent, represented by the *corregidor* with his *alcalde mayor*, the former resembling the mayor of our corporations, the latter performing the office of recorder. Both these are in the nomination of the crown. The alcalde goes his rounds in the beginning of the night, attended by an *escrivano*.

Of the *regidores*, or aldermen, two in rotation preside monthly. These have the privilege of selling their places, or of naming a successor; but should they neglect, whilst living, to dispose of their office, it goes by succession to the heir, either son or brother, being *hijos de la ciudad*, or free citizens. Should they have purchased, they may easily contrive to reimburse themselves.

The *alcaldes de barrio*, or petty constables, are twelve; of which six are named by the regidores, the other six are chosen by the people. They have staves, and walk the streets, two hours each, every night. They have the power to arrest till morning, and may command the assistance of the military.

The *alguazil mayor*, chosen by the regidores from among themselves, is like our constable of the hundred; endued with more extensive authority than the alcaldes de barrio; having the power of arrest over a whole district, yet subject always to the alcalde mayor, and obliged to give him an account of every thing he has done.

The *escrivanos*, or public notaries and scriveners, are twenty-four, to examine witnesses, and make minutes. No deposition can be

taken but by them, nor any judgment pronounced but on their report.

The *syndicos* are two, chosen annually by the people, to watch both for them and for the king, that neither they may be oppressed, nor the revenue be defrauded. Of these, one is subjected to the approbation of the crown, whilst his associate is altogether independent of the court. This officer, called *personero del comun*, is by the patent of creation, dated 5th May, 1766, like a Roman tribune, armed with his *veto* in the assembly of the regidores, among whom he sits, and may communicate at all times with the king, either in person, when it suits him to demand an audience, or by letter. Without his consent, the regidores cannot regulate the price of provisions, and when regulated, he inspects the quality.

The present alcalde mayor, little respected for his personal appearance, less admired for the endowments of his mind, and not proof himself against corruption, seems to have neither inclination nor abilities to curb the rapacity of the *escrivanos* or notaries, who taking bribes to the right and to the left, pervert justice, by drawing up false reports, always prepared to skreen for money the vilest offenders. Hence the adage.

*O bien; O mal; tienta al escribano.*

Murders and assassinations, with every species of excess and violence, must without the strenuous exertions of the magistrate and the strict execution of the laws, be frequent in a country, where,

whenever the wind blows over land, all the passions are inflamed, and in some persons almost to frenzy. Yet here, justice, when most awakened, pursues offenders with a tardy step, slow in its approach, uncertain in its vengeance. Innumerable instances are cited of criminals, who have died forgotten in the prisons; and of some who, whilst under sentence of death, having married and produced a numerous offspring, have been brought forth to execution, when all recollection of their crimes had been long since obliterated. A friend of mine in Malaga informed me, that he saw a woman, after nine years confinement, hanged, for having poisoned two husbands, and one mother-in-law.

The usual pretext for this neglect, is the desire, by repeated examinations of the criminal at distant periods, and by the inquiries consequent on his confessions, to get a knowledge of his accomplices; but the misfortune is, that by this delay, the purposes of justice are defeated.

In summer the inhabitants of these sultry regions, excluding as much as possible the sun, confine themselves to their habitations throughout the day, but when the overwhelming heat is succeeded by the refreshing coolness of the evening, they wander abroad, and when the light is gone, all the young people bathe for hours in the sea. The sexes, however, do not bathe promiscuously, but separate, and at a convenient distance from each other. At such seasons, to prevent intrusion, the spot where the ladies are, is guarded by sentinels with their loaded muskets, and should a gentleman be so indiscreet as to swim round to them, it must be at the hazard of his

life. Whenever, therefore, a young man is determined to intrude, he goes in disguise, as the female attendant of some easy fair one, and in that character passes unobserved.

This practice of bathing every night, is not designed so much for pleasure as for health, being meant to obviate every inconvenience experienced from the heat. Yet notwithstanding all precautions, the diseases of a relaxed fibre are most prevalent; for not to mention those which arise from irritability of nerves as the consequence of debility, tertians and putrid fevers rage with such violence, that more than three thousand died last year in the hospital of S. Juan de Dios, beside multitudes in the city and its environs.

I happened to be at Malaga in the holy week, and although the ceremonies are not equal to those of Barcelona, yet they are conducted with some degree of solemnity, and afford much amusement to the vulgar.

On Thursday morning the consecrated host was deposited in a mausoleum, erected for the purpose at a great expense; and of three keys, one was tied round the bishop's neck, who leaving some of the canons to keep watch and ward, which they did through the night, retired himself to dine with thirteen poor men, after which he washed their feet.

In the evening they sang the miserere, accompanied by soft music, and with such expression that scarcely any one, endued with sensibility, could refrain from tears.

On Friday, by seven in the morning, nearly ten thousand people were assembled in the great square to view processions; but just as

a crucifix was seen entering at one corner of the square, whilst the beloved disciple, with the blessed Virgin, made their appearance at the other, a sudden shower compelled the multitude to disperse for shelter. Thus unfortunately, the meeting of the son and mother was prevented; otherwise, these, and a variety of other images, were to have acted their several parts. John was to have expressed his sorrow by lifting up his hand, the blessed Virgin would have fainted, and all the people would have been dissolved in tears.

In the evening every one resorted to the cathedral, the sacred lights were extinguished, and the miserere was again repeated, after the host had been removed from the sepulchre to the high altar. This, to a good catholic, should be a most desirable moment, because he may gain one thousand and sixty days indulgence, every time he repeats "Praised be the holy hearts of Christ and of the Virgin."

On Saturday morning, the Resurrection was announced with all the usual tokens of exulting joy, and every one prepared to keep the feast. For this purpose, more than a thousand lambs had been brought into the market the preceding night, and after the example of the Israelites, every family, which could afford to purchase one, was zealous to keep up the remembrance of the christian passover. Light was re-kindled, and consecrated; and to represent the bright luminary of the church, a wax candle, twelve feet high, and twelve inches in diameter, pierced by five awls, was placed near the altar. Attendance on this ceremony procures for the penitent four-score days indulgence, the value of which may be estimated, either by money, or by corporeal severities; because as Mr. Gibbon, who in this case,

is a competent witness, informs us, four pounds for the rich, and nine shillings for the poor, or three thousand lashes, are equal to one year's penance.

In the evening, I observed hundreds of lambs, decorated with coloured ribbons, led by the boys about the streets. The market for these continued the three days of Easter, during which they enter free of every duty; whereas at other seasons, although calves and lambs entering the city are discharged from the millones, there is paid for them an alcavala of four per cent. on the value.

The country round Malaga appears wild and broken. The mountains are high, rugged, pointed, and at their summits destitute of soil, yet cultivated wherever a vine can be fixed. The rock under the broken fragments of schist is limestone and *marble.* The fruit trees are the algarobo, figs, almonds, vines, oranges, and lemons, with the aloes, producing here the prickly pear in such abundance, that the tithe of them is let for thirty thousand reals, or three hundred pounds a year.

The chief dependence of this country is on the vines. These are cultivated with much labour, and at a great expense; for beside the common pruning twice a year, and the collecting of the fruit, all the earth near each plant must be twice moved. Previous to the winter, it is collected round the stem, that the roots may be kept dry and healthy during the wet season; and before the great heats of summer, it is formed into a dish to retain the water, that the vine may not droop for want of moisture.

When it is considered, that these vineyards are always on the de-

clivity of hills, inclined towards the scorching sun, it may be readily conceived, that the labour is severe; and that the people, who with unremitted application perform this task, can never deserve the character of drones. The peasants of no country upon earth, are more patient of heat, of hunger, and of thirst, or capable of greater exertions, than this very people who have been accused of indolence. For my part, from what I have observed, and have been able to collect, I am satisfied, that if the Spaniards of the interior provinces are unemployed, it is to be attributed neither to the climate, nor to their constitutions; but either to the neglects of government, or to other accidental causes already noticed and explained.

The expense attending the cultivation of a vineyard is so considerable, being equal to three-quarters of the produce, that none but the lands unfit for corn are converted to this use, and many, which formerly yielded wine in great abundance are now neglected. According to the statement of Osorio, who wrote towards the close of the last century, three and one-eighth gallons of wine, the produce of twice that quantity of grapes, as it came from the press, cost one shilling and two-pence for the labour, being the very price at which t was sold in the villages, when the grape was plentiful. Notwithstanding the diminution in the quantity of land allotted to the vine, there are, in the district of Malaga, fourteen thousand vine-presses, chiefly employed in making the rich wines, which, if white, from the nature of the country, is called mountain: if red, from the colour, *vino tinto*, known to us by the name of tent.

For the purpose of making these wines fuller in the body, and

sweeter than they would naturally be, the grapes are left to be very ripe; then, being cut, they are exposed to the sun to evaporate their moisture; after which, they are pressed and put into vessels, with a due proportion of inspisated vinous syrup. Some late experiments of M. John Murphy, prove that the mountains of Malaga can produce a light and pleasant white wine, equal in quality to the best sherry. To obtain this, when he has gathered his fruit, he combs off the grapes from the stem, before he commits them to the press. I have tasted the produce both in England, and at his table, and think it already superior to the sherry commonly to be met with, and have no doubt that he will improve it every year, till he has brought it to be equal to the best.

The wine he sells for sixteen pounds the butt, of one hundred and thirty-five gallons, delivered on board the ship; whereas sherry sells for twenty-four, and is frequently spoiled with brandy.

Good mountain is sold from thirteen to sixteen pounds the butt, according to quality and age.

It is reckoned, that from eight hundred to a thousand vessels enter this port every year, of which, about one-tenth are Spanish; and the exports in wine, fruit, oil, and fish, are computed about three hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds per annum; but there have been times, when it has been considerably more. M. Martinis alone one year exported five thousand butts of wine, and other merchants in the same proportion to their usual sales. Their fish are anchovies, of which, in years of great abundance, they have sold ten thousand *baricas*, of two quintals each.

In my little excursions round the city, I visited the *Victoria*, a convent built in the valley between the old Moorish fortress, and the hill, on which Ferdinand erected his battery. My guide, a good old monk, endeavoured to amuse me with a legendary tale respecting this spot, and the reason of its having been thus honoured; but my attention was otherwise engaged, for I was taking notice of some people busily employed in pulling up oats from a fine crop of wheat. From their mode of winnowing their grain, after the mares have trodden it with their feet, their seed corn must be very foul; whereas with the simple machine I have referred to, the drum and principle of which was first described by Papin, they might save the expense of pulling up the oats, and keep their land much cleaner than at present.

How wonderful is it, that this beautiful machine is not better known, and that it should not yet have been universally adopted. Dr. Papin invented it in 1689, merely for the purposes of raising water, and of supplying deep mines with air; but in Holland, it was adapted to the use of husbandmen, for winnowing their corn. This great philosopher published his discovery to the world in a valuable work called *Recueil de diverses Pieces touchant quelques nouvelles Machines*, printed at Cassel, in 1695. He called this machine *Rotatilis Suctor et Pressor.*

I have been the more particular on this subject, because a tallow chandler in London has lately assumed the invention to himself and taken out a patent, although, as it thus appears, neither the machine

itself, nor the purposes to which he would apply it, have any claim to novelty.

Near the convent of Victoria I took notice of some blue marly clay, of which are made the earthen jugs, called *bucaros* and alcarrazas, used in this part of Spain for cooling water. It is remarkable that when the scorching *terral* wind prevails, liquids exposed to it in these jugs, become as cold as if buried in the snow; but, if subjected to the influence of the east wind, they soon grow warm. To explain this, we must observe that the *bucaros* being porous, suffer the water to transude, and to cover, as with dew, the external surface of the vessel; in consequence of which, being exposed to the dry land wind, the evaporation is carried on with rapidity, and, in proportion to the evaporation is the cold thereby produced; whilst the east wind, sweeping along the surface of the sea, becomes saturated with moisture, and therefore not only is itself incapable of carrying on the process of evaporation, and of increasing cold, but, operating as warm vapour, it has an opposite effect.

The effect of evaporation no where appears more striking than in the East Indies, where, for the purpose of procuring ice, they make large pits in wide extended plains, and nearly filling them with canes, they place on these, very shallow pans, unglazed and porous, and filled with boiling water. Thus exposed during the night to the influence of the land-breeze, a pellicle of ice is formed before the morning on the surface of the water, always thicker if the wind ha been warmer than usual.

When I was returned from the Victoria, the young Count de Villalcazar, to whom, as well as to his father, I was under the highest obligations for their polite attention, invited me to take a ride with him to see his country-house called the *Retiro*. It is indeed a beautiful retreat, situated on a declivity at the feet of the mountains, and not far distant from the sea; both which, with Malaga, contribute to enrich its prospects. It is a very ancient habitation, in the form of a castle; but as it was never strong, it must have been designed only to prevent surprise from the nocturnal visits of the Moorish pirates. The numerous fountains in the garden are pretty, and well supplied with water. The fruit trees are luxuriant. Here oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, olives, vines, apricots, figs, and almonds, mix together in beautiful confusion. Could I have prolonged my stay at Malaga, I should frequently have visited this enchanting spot.

This little excursion prepared me for one to a greater distance from the city.

Whilst I was attending the solemnities of Easter in the cathedral, I became acquainted with a person, who happened to stand near to me, and who, after answering my inquiries, and explaining to me such ceremonies, as most excited my attention, had the goodness to invite me to his house. Struck with the frankness of his manner, I accepted the invitation and went home with him, where I had the happiness of finding, in the person of his father, one of the most sensible and most intelligent of those, who honoured me with their friendship and esteem.

After I became more intimate in the family, this gentleman, called Don Felix Solesio, pressed me to spend a few days with him at his country-seat. On the eve of my departure my time was precious; yet such was the cordiality of his invitation, that I determined to comply with it.

On Thursday, 12th April, we left the city, and travelling westward, in a few hours we arrived at S. Carlos, near to *Aroyo de la Miel*, in the vicinity of which the snow continued still unmelted on the mountains. Here Don Felix has just finished a spacious mansion, with an extensive garden; the latter well planted with every thing the soil and climate can admit of, the former, though vast, yet inelegant, and destitute of taste. Utility being every where consulted, without the least attention to appearance, the poultry-yard and pig-sties are in the front of the house; and in the whole pile there is not one good room, nor the least regard to symmetry, but all the apartments are scattered and void of order, as if built without a plan. At his table appears the greatest affluence, and nothing but plate is to be seen; yet the same want of symmetry prevails, and the same deficiency of refinement, as if he had previously determined to have nothing modern. His eldest son, my first acquaintance, seems here to be unemployed; whilst the second, an active youth, overlooks the labourers, and occasionally works among them.

The estate they cultivate, is more than two leagues in length, and one in breadth, by the sea side, and hanging to the sun. Much of the land is good, the rest only fit for sheep; and the whole quantity as near as I could calculate, is about twelve thousand acres; for the

fee-simple of which he gave twenty thousand hard dollars, or four thousand pounds sterling.

It is but two years since he made the purchase, and in that short space of time he had planted two hundred thousand vines, five thousand olives, one hundred and twenty thousand mulberries, five hundred and eighty figs, three hundred pomegranates, seven hundred lemons, and as many orange trees, beside a great number of sugar canes. He has added to his works a tan-yard, and a paper-mill, each upon an extensive scale.

To conduct all these operations, he has engaged one hundred and twelve men, the labourers at five reals (one shilling) a day, the masons at nine. Last year he constantly employed between seven and eight hundred.

His present stock upon his farm consists of fifty-six oxen, twelve hundred sheep, four hundred goats, and one hundred and fifty-eight pigs; but all these will be increased.

The shepherds sleep near their flocks; and every night a watchman, well armed, rides round the whole estate, to see that all is safe. Were it not for this precaution, the thieves by profession, and the smugglers, when distressed, would commit frequent depredations.

In the midst of the estate, a vast quarry has been opened, and will be enlarged for the united purposes of procuring stone, and of giving vent to springs, which are here so copious, that from the mouth of the quarry, there issues a considerable river, discharging itself with great rapidity, and watering as it flows more than a thousand acres of his richest land.

The highest rocks upon these premises consist of *white marble*, the lower ones of limestone, and nearer to the level of the sea, there is *tuf*; which is a kind of petrefaction, by incrustation of calcareous matter, inclosing the branches and leaves of trees, with other vegetable and animal productions, not marine, but similar to those of the adjacent lands. Descending lower still, near to the sea, we find the surface covered with fragments of schist, and of white quartz.

In this part of his estate, adjoining to the sea, and near to the *Aroyo de la Miel*, he pointed out to me two Roman baths, joined by a Mosaic pavement, and as it appears, formerly covered by the same roof; the one twenty feet long, the other fourteen, each twelve feet wide; the lesser furnished with a stove, and both readily supplied with water, either from the sea, or from the rivulet. The steps to each are twelve feet long, one foot wide, and nine inches deep. Nearer to the beach appear some vaults, with other fragments of Mosaic pavement.

This enterprising man, a Genoese by birth, is a card-maker, and has an advantageous contract with the government; but happily, being a man of spirit, he employs all his gains in these improvements: and, should he continue to meet with protection from the court; in him it will be seen, that the man, although a stranger, who gives activity to wealth, and calls forth the resources of a country, far from being the object of jealousy and envy, deserves every possible encouragement, and should, as long as it suits him to reside in it, be enrolled among the citizens, and partake of all their privileges.

In his card manufactory, which, in honour of the Marquis of S.-

nora, was established at the place of his nativity, are employed two hundred people, to fulfil his engagements with the minister, because he is bound to supply a given quantity for the service of the colonies. These he delivers at two reals the pack; and government sells them in America for twenty, that is, for a dollar, or four shillings sterling; although better might be had for less than two-pence halfpenny, or one real. In consequence of this extortion, the demand falls so short, that there remain undisposed of four thousand boxes, each containing four thousand packs; yet the contractor continues to deliver the same quantity as usual, receiving monthly on account, through Martinis of Malaga, one hundred and fifteen thousand reals, or eleven hundred and fifty pounds.

There is at Malaga a benevolent institution, well suited to the condition of a country whose husbandmen are destitute of capitals. It is called *Monte Pio*, and is in fact a provincial bank, established for the purpose of lending money, without interest, to farmers, to employ it in the cultivation of their lands. These funds arise from vacant benefices, called *Espolios y Vacantes*.

The antiquities of this city, with its adjacent country, must to those who have a taste for such pursuits, be highly interesting. It was built by the Phœnicians, and passed successively under the dominion of the Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, and Moors. The first sovereign who swayed the sceptre there, making it the seat of empire, was Haly Abenhamith. When this monarch had established his power over the kingdoms of Granada and of Murcia, he marched at the head of his victorious troops to Cordova, where, having slain

with his own hand the usurper Zuleman, he took possession of the vacant throne, and left the united empire to his posterity.

It was not till the year 1487, that Ferdinand and Isabella, after an obstinate resistance, recovered Malaga from the dominion of the Moors. At that period it must have been a place of considerable strength, and two strong towers, the upper one called Gebalfaro, the other Alcaçava, with their communicating walls, must have been the chief dependence of the besieged. But its antiquities I leave to men better qualified than myself to treat of.

Before I quitted Malaga, I inquired into the prices of provisions. The pound there is of two-and-thirty ounces; but, reduced to sixteen ounces, the prices were as follow.

Beef, twelve quartos, or something under three-pence halfpenny.

Mutton, fourteen ditto, or nearly four-pence.

Bread, five ditto, or not quite three-halfpence.

Anchovies, three ditto. These have been sold for one quarto the double pound, but since there has been a demand for them in Naples, the price has risen.

# JOURNEY

FROM

# MALAGA TO GRANADA.

ON Sunday evening, April 15th, I prepared, with regret, to turn my back upon a city, with which, upon my first entrance, I was so disgusted, that I determined to leave it the succeeding day. Yet after a three weeks' residence, delighted with the manners of the inhabitants, in leaving it I lamented the shortness of my stay. Having then bid adieu to all my friends, and paid the last visit, where it was more especially due, to the Marquis of Vallehermoso; recommended by his excellency to the care and attention of my guide, I set forwards on my journey.

The way, for the space of about three leagues, passes along a bottom, shut in by mountains to the left, but on the right-hand open to the sea. The whole of this valley is covered with luxuriant crops

of corn, as are the adjacent hills with vines. As we advance towards Velez Malaga, the country appears more broken and occupied by innumerable pointed hills, all rich and cultivated to their very summits with the vine. The rock in general is schist, with some limestone, and one hill of gypsum. With such a rich variety of views, it would not be easy to find a more delightful ride than this. At the distance of five leagues we arrived at Velez.

This city occupies a declivity, and is exposed to the influence of the mid-day sun. It is commanded by a castle placed on the summit of the hill, which, as no longer needful for its defence, is suffered to decay. Here are two parish churches, six convents, and, according to the government returns, eight thousand five hundred and twenty-nine souls; but they are supposed to be nearer to twelve thousand.

Much trade is carried on from hence, chiefly for lemons, raisins, figs, almonds, oil, and olives, with some wine.

The government is in a *corregidor*, and thirteen regidores, assisted by the alcalde, alguazil, and thirteen escrivanos.

As to the accommodations for a traveller, I can say little, because I was happy in being received under the hospitable roof of Mrs. Blake, the sister of my banker, Mr. Joyes. Yet from a view of the *posada*, I thought myself doubly fortunate in having secured such good quarters, and such agreeable society.

On Monday, 16th April, at seven in the morning, we proceeded on our journey, passing along the *alameda*, so called from *alamo*, a poplar, this being the tree, with which most frequently the public

walks are planted. Here, in a cool and refreshing shade, where through the whole year the nightingale sings, and lemon trees diffuse their fragrance, the inhabitants of Velez assemble every evening.

It was with reluctance that I quitted this cultivated spot, where all nature seemed to wear a smile. Here the peasants at every step call for some blessing upon all who pass. Their manner is soft, their salutation is benevolent, yet peculiar; for they do not, as in other parts of Spain, address the traveller with *Vayausted con Dios,* that is "God be with you," but *Vayausted con la Virgen,* "May you be under the protection of the virgin."

When we had left this pleasant, this fertile valley, and began to climb the hills, the abundance of goats shewed clearly the nature of the country, that it was rough, arid, and uncultivated. Such we found it, rugged in the extreme; and if our mules had not been nimble and alert, dauntless and persevering, if they had not resembled in some measure the goats, in clambering among the rocks, we should never have been able to proceed.

The scene itself was sufficiently terrific, but it was rendered more so by the frequent view of monumental crosses. Of these the most remarkable was one raised on the spot, where the Marquis S. Antonio and his servant met their fate. The situation was convenient for the purpose, with a steep ascent, and roads almost impassable to engage his whole attention; whilst scattered trees served to skreen the villains, and enabled them unobserved to fire, at the same instant, on the master and the man.

We had, however, little reason to be afraid, because we had insensibly joined with others in the valley to form a powerful caravan for the passage of these mountains, the usual refuge of smugglers and of thieves. We had a troop of fifty, either horses, mules, or asses; and could have mustered twenty men well armed. Of our company two were equipped more completely than any of the rest; each of these had two guns slung by his side, one very long, the other short; two pair of horse pistols, and two lesser pistols in a girdle, beside a dagger for close quarters, when they should have exhausted their ammunition. These were two officers of the revenue, employed to watch the motions of the smugglers.

One of them, a young man, I found communicative and well informed. He told me, that since the tobacco has been raised from thirty to forty reals, that is, to eight shillings a pound, the smugglers have increased to such a degree, that they have now twenty where they before had one, although the officers wholly employed in collecting the duty on tobacco, are more than eighteen thousand, beside the soldiery, who are often called in to their assistance. He complained most feelingly of the hardships endured by the officers of the revenue, and of the absolute impossibility of living on their pay. This appeared, when he informed me, that for the maintenance of himself and horse, government allowed no more than eleven reals, or two shillings and two-pence a day, with an obligation to find his own horse; and should any misfortune happen, to replace it at his own expense. This speaks for itself, and evidently proves, that

the most faithful of them all, must have some other dependence, beside his pay.

When we had travelled four leagues in about six hours, we arrived at the *puerta*, or summit of these mountains, which were then covered with snow, and after another league, we began descending towards *Alhama;* where, hungry and fatigued, we arrived at four in the evening.

On the heights we had seen only the cork tree and the ilex; but, in the valley, if with such a rich variety of hills it may be called a valley, we found luxuriant crops of corn.

*Alhama* is remarkable for situation, being almost surrounded by a precipice, from which you look down upon a river, at least two hundred feet below you. In this it is beautiful to hear and see numerous cascades, assuming various forms, all foaming among the rocks; and when they have spent their fury, gliding almost imperceptibly along in one continued stream. Thus situated, the city is accessible only from the west, where a castle, formerly reputed strong, but now going to decay, commands the entrance.

These rocks are worthy of our observation. The upper stratum is pudding stone. Under this comes silicious grit or sand stone, including broken shells in great abundance; and near the water's edge, at the depth of two hundred feet, there appears a stratum of shingle or rounded gravel. Near to the river are springs, productive of much salt.

Whilst I was considering this singular situation, and contemplating some fragments of the rock replete with shells, an old monk joined me, and, upon looking at my small collection, assured me, as a re-

cent discovery, that what I so much admired was not the production of the sea, but a mere *lusus naturæ*. I thanked him for his politeness, and turned my inquiries towards objects, on which he could give me better information. From him I learnt, that the city contained fifteen hundred families, and had three convents, but no kind of manufacture: that mutton sold for two reals, or nearly fivepence a pound of sixteen ounces; bread for five farthings; and that as for beef, they seldom if ever tasted it; that the government was in twenty-four regidores, and that the number of *escrivanos* was fortunately confined to four for the service of the city and of three dependent villages.

As I was walking through some corn fields, I observed the peasants weeding their wheat crops. This operation they performed with very narrow hoes, and a remarkable quick motion. I admired their dexterity, and think their method preferable to our own, as being much more expeditious than that of our English farmers, who, after their spring harrowing, make use of paddles. Were they to employ the same implement among their turnips, they would make no dispatch; and should they exchange it for the hoe among their wheat, they would soon learn to handle it with ease, with expedition, and with safety to their crop.

When I returned to the *posada*, I found a good supper, civil treatment, and a comfortable bed; that is, comfortable, when compared to what I had expected; and in the morning I was equally surprised to find their charges moderate.

Whilst our caravan was assembling and preparing to depart, a venerable monk appeared, with a little image richly dressed, to beg our

charitable donations for the *Queen of Heaven;* then instantly every one was eager to express the warmth of his devotion, by kissing her feet, and by giving money to her treasurer. This work of piety accomplished, we began to mount our mules; but we were again delayed for a few minutes, to contemplate an object, which excited horror —the corpse of a poor traveller, who, the preceding night, had been robbed and murdered in the mountains, over which we were about to pass. As we advanced upon the mountains, we took notice of many monumental crosses, almost the only objects to be seen upon these unprofitable heights. The intermediate valleys are rich, and many of them well cultivated.

On these *sierras* the smugglers traverse the country, travelling well armed, and in companies of two or three hundred men, with a little field-piece, loaded with slugs, and fixed on the saddle of the leading horse. Thus prepared, they have been known to pass unmolested in the presence of the military, when in point of numbers they were by no means equal to a contest.

In this elevated region, wolves abound, for which reason shepherds with large dogs keep watch over their sheep by night, and seldom venture to fix their tents at any considerable distance from the fold.

The rock is mostly gypseous, including strata of selenite.

How striking is the contrast, when, after having traversed these almost barren mountains, the rich and extensive valley of Granada opens on your view. Here, without the assistance of the Noria, the land is plentifully watered, and loaded with luxuriant crops, such as wheat, maize, barley, beans, peas, hemp, and flax, with vines, mulberries, and olives in abundance.

The construction of their plough is remarkable for its simplicity. The handle, sheet, and share, are of one piece. This with a beam mortised into it and strengthened by a *retch*, with two pins to form the furrow, is the whole implement. Both the handle and the beam are lengthened out by pieces when such assistance is required.

From a comparison of all the ploughs to be found in the interior provinces of Spain, I am inclined to think, that the first idea of this now complicated implement originated in the use of a crooked stick, pushed forwards by a man, to form a furrow in loose soil. When afterwards he called for the help of oxen, it became necessary to contrive a beam, in order to regulate the line of draught, according to the stiffness or looseness of the soil, and the depth to which he wished to move the earth. For this purpose, it was needful that the beam should be of sufficient length to reach the yoke, that there he might have his point of support to be elevated or depressed, as occasion might require. In process of time he found it convenient to have two pins, to be placed in such a direction on the share as to remove the earth to the right and to the left, and thus to form a wider furrow than the share alone could trace.

Here then we have the plough, commonly used for tillage in the kingdom of *Granada*. As for the fin to the share, the coulter, the fore-sheet, and hind-sheet, the mould-board, the ground-wrist, the drock, the bridle or cat-head, with the foot and wheel or wheels they are evidently modern, and not yet introduced in this sequestered valley. As for harrows I saw none.

Oxen appear to be the chief dependence of the farmer, both for

tillage and for draft. They have no barns either for housing or thrashing out their grain, because when they have reaped their corn, they immediately tread it on areas in the open fields with cattle, and having freed it from chaff by the assistance of the wind, they lodge the corn thus cleansed in granaries.

For an excellent mule to carry me seventeen leagues from Malaga to Granada, I paid eighty reals, or sixteen shillings, wanting a small fraction.

## GRANADA.

GRANADA occupies the banks of two little rivers, the Xenil and the Daro, at the extremity of a vale, the circumference of which is about five and twenty or thirty miles. The valley itself is bounded by high hills, and beyond these to the south is the *sierra nevada*, a chain of mountains, so called because they are covered with an eternal snow. From this circumstance, the south wind is cooled in its passage, and comes refreshing to Granada.

According to the government returns, the city contains fifty-two thousand three hundred and twenty-five souls; but upon good authority, I may venture to say eighty thousand. It is divided into twenty-three parishes, with forty convents, three *beaterios*, seventeen *hermitas* or chapels, nine hospitals, and eight colleges.

Immediately on my arrival, I presented my letters to the archbishop, who gave me a polite reception; and during my stay, was so obliging as to make me dine constantly with him, excepting when I was invited by D. Juan Marino de la Barrera, president of the court of chancery.

This metropolitan has an income of two millions and a half of reals or twenty-five thousand pounds a year, with which he lives in some degree of splendor, maintains great hospitality, and distributes largely to objects of distress.

He is well lodged, has good equipages, and is served, like other prelates, chiefly by ecclesiastics, being constantly attended by his confessor, chaplains, secretaries, and pages. The latter are commonly either children of the nobility recommended to his protection, or they claim his favour as being nearly related to the ministers of state. In this capacity he has had the nephews of Count Florida Blanca, and of the Marquis of Sonora.

These pages, when he goes out, attend him to his carriage. When he is at home, they commonly wait in his antichamber, to receive and to communicate his orders, or at table stand behind his chair.

Yet they have time allotted them for study, that when their service is accomplished, they may be prepared for the altar, and qualified to occupy the highest stations in the church.

The confessor, chaplains, and secretaries dine with the archbishop. He is served on plate, has adopted the French cookery, and does well the honours of his table.

His bounty to the poor is such, that we can scarcely conceive

his income to equal his expenditure. Beside private pensions to families, and occasional relief in seasons of distress, he provides nurses in the country for 440 orphans and deserted children; he sends poor patients to the hot baths at the distance of eight leagues from Granada, where he actually maintains four-score; and he daily distributes bread to all the poor, who assemble at his doors. Once, as he did me the honour to inform me, he had himself the curiosity to count the number of these miserable creatures, and found the men two thousand, the women on that day three thousand and twenty-four; but at another time the women were four thousand. In this bounty he is imitated by forty convents, at which are distributed bread and broth, without discrimination, to all who present themselves. The Carthusians alone give annually sixty thousand reals.

These beggars are certainly objects of distress; but the question is, are they proper objects of compassion, and should they be sure to meet with indiscriminate relief? Without it they must perish. With it they propagate the race. Without it they would have no existence. With it they increase and multiply the objects of distress. Surely then charity ceases to deserve that name, when it extends the bounds of human misery. Were it possible to banish poverty and wretchedness by any other means, than by industry and unremitted application, benevolence might safely be permitted to stretch forth the hand, and without distinction to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, and furnish habitations for the desolate. But the misfortune is, that undistinguishing benevolence offers a premium to indolence, prodigality, and vice. These principles can

never be too deeply impressed upon the mind. Yet they are so little understood, that not merely in Spain, but in more enlightened countries, they are overlooked or violated, and no where more so than with us.

In the conduct of our archbishop, who is distinguished thus by the goodness of his heart, and no less admired for his understanding, I was struck with one instance of mistaken benevolence, not however uncommon amongst men, as arising from our being liable to act under the influence of general principles, without adverting to the reasons upon which those principles were built. Pleased and perfectly satisfied with his principal cook, who is likewise his confectioner, he was determined to part with this man, rather than advance his wages to something more than five reals, or a shilling a day; and this upon a principle of œconomy, that he might have the more to give in charity. Yet this faithful servant had a wife and five small children.

One article of his expenditure deserves the highest commendation. It is for free-schools established in every part of the diocese, and to these he pays particular attention at his annual visitations.

In one of my visits to the palace, I found him absent, but he had left word for me to follow him. I did so. It was to a jail, where I saw him waiting on the prisoners, and with his own hands serving them, whilst they were seated at a table plentifully furnished. This example of charity he exhibits annually in each of the prisons.

I have observed already, that in compliance with a general invitation, I commonly partook of his hospitality at noon. Besides this

visit, few evenings passed without my being present at his *tertulla*, when his friends assembled round him for conversation. Here some of the more ancient amused themselves with cards.

At one of these evening assemblies, I met with a young nobleman, an officer, who had the good fortune to be escorted, in a journey of six days over the mountains, by a party of smugglers, and to find a protector in the very person who had murdered the Marquis San Antonio. This man, the captain of a band, was not a robber by profession, nor did he allow of violence, except in cases of necessity; never permitting his comrades to plunder travellers, unless distressed either for arms, for horses, or for money, after they themselves had been plundered by some officer of the revenue; nor did he suffer them to murder any one, but out of resentment, or for self-defence.

At parting, the young officer would have given money to *Pedilla*, for that was the leader's name, but the generous chief refused it, saying, "When we had the misfortune to kill the Marquis San Antonio, it was under a mistake. If you can procure our pardon, we will quit a profession, of which we have been long since weary."

This gentleman assured me, that thieves often rob under the disguise of smugglers, in order to prevent a search, and thereby bring unmerited odium on the illicit trader.

Soon after my arrival, I visited the *alhambra*, or ancient palace of the Moorish sovereigns; and as long as I continued in Granada, I seldom passed a day without returning to contemplate an edifice, so perfectly different in its style of architecture from every thing I had seen before.

You enter first into an oblong court of a hundred and fifty feet by ninety, with a basin of water in the midst, of one hundred feet in length, encompassed by a flower-border. At each end is a colonade. From hence you pass into the court of the lions, so called, because the fountain in the middle is supported by thirteen lions. It is adorned with a colonade of one hundred and forty marble pillars. Of this I made a drawing, but had I previously seen the beautiful representation of it by Mr. Swinburn, I should have saved myself that trouble: yet as we have given different points of view, my labour, I trust, will not be lost. The royal bedchamber has two alcoves adorned with columns, and a fountain between them in the middle of the room. Adjoining to this are two hot baths. The great hall is about forty feet square, and sixty in height, with eight windows and two doors, all in deep recesses. Between this and the oblong court is a gallery of ninety feet by sixteen. All these lower apartments have fountains, and are paved either with tiles or marble in checkers. The idea of the ceilings is evidently taken from *stalactites*, or drop stones found in the roofs of natural caverns. The ornaments of the friezes are arabesque, and perfectly accord with the Arabic inscriptions, which are here suited to the purpose, for which each apartment was designed. Thus, for instance, over the entrance to the hall of judgment, is the following sentence:

Enter, fear not, seek justice, and justice thou shalt find.

A handsome staircase leads you to a suit of apartments intended for the winter.

This elegant pile was finished, A. D. 1336.

The *alhambra* has a jurisdiction peculiar to itself, with an alcalde, alguazil, escrivano, prison, gibbet, and a *cuchillo* for the purpose of decapitation.

Adjoining to this residence of the Moorish sovereigns, and communicating with it, is the palace of Charles V. built by Alonzo Berrugete in a superior style. It has two principal fronts, each of two hundred and twenty feet, by about sixty in height; and the orders are Doric and Ionic, with a rustic basement. The chief entrance is from the west under a portal, which has three gates, a large one supported by two smaller, with intermediate columns and pilastres, and battle pieces in bass relief. Passing through a spacious hall, you enter a circus of one hundred and twenty-six feet diameter, and of a singular construction; for it is a cupola, with a peristyle of two and thirty Doric pillars appearing to support it, but in reality placed there for beauty, because being a cupola it needs no such assistance. Above this you have a gallery of about twenty feet in depth, with two and thirty Ionic pillars to support the roof; this forms the communication with the principal apartments.

Near to the alhambra is the mansion of the governor, with some good rooms, but little worthy of attention. And not far from this, on the declivity of the hill, looking to the west, and commanding a prospect of the city, is the ancient castle, with its hanging gardens, furnished with numerous fountains, and enjoying a delightful shade.

To the east of the alhambra, on the opposite declivity, is the old palace of Xenalarife, which, with its gardens and fountains, may amuse an idle hour, if seen before its more beauteous rival has captivated

the whole attention. It is the property of the Conde de Campotejar, a descendant of the Moorish kings.

The ascent towards the alhambra is through a shady and well-watered grove of elms, abounding with nightingales, whose melodious warbling is not confined to the midnight hour: here, incessant, it is equally the delight of noon.

Whenever the heat was too intense to admit of wandering abroad, I took the opportunity to visit churches, and to amuse myself with pictures.

The cathedral, venerable both for antiquity and magnitude, is divided into five aisles; and adorned with Ionic columns. It is four hundred and twenty-five feet long, by two hundred and forty-nine wide; and the great dome is one hundred and sixty feet high, by eighty in diameter. In this church are some good modern chapels; and among these the most distinguished is that of *nuestra Senora del Pilar*, of Zaragoza, fitted up at the expense of the archbishop, a native of that city, to be at once the faithful monument of his liberality and taste, and the secure depository of his person and his image. The marble is rich, the sculpture excellent; both are from Italy. To secure the attention of succeeding generations, the materials, and the workmanship, are sufficient of themselves; but to call forth their devotion, the worthy prelate has obtained from Rome peculiar indulgences for those, who shall pray before this altar.

Beside this, a chapel, behind the great altar, now fitting up, will be in point of elegant simplicity, a model for all succeeding ones.

Among the best paintings in the cathedral may be reckoned those

of Don Pedro de Athanasia, a native of Granada. Of him we admire S. Bernard, a crucifix, the flagellation, the portraits of Ferdinand and of Isabella, with S. Ramon and the blessed Virgin; but above all, the famous picture of S. Pedro de Narasco, whose history, if authenticated, would deserve to be recorded. It happened, that when the midnight bell called the fathers of his convent to rehearse their mattins, they were all so sound asleep, that not one but himself awoke. As he hastened towards the chapel, he heard melodious sounds, and when he entered it, he found the vacant seats occupied by angels, and saw the blessed Virgin in his own, chanting the mattins with more than human fervor.

In the representation of this marvellous event, the painter has exerted his utmost abilities, and called forth all the powers of his art.

Beside these, we find four incomparable pictures by Espanoleto, two good ones by Risueno, and one excellent by John of Seville.

Here likewise is the famous sculpture of Charity; and here is deposited the image of the Virgin, carried by Ferdinand and Isabella in all their wars, as the pledge of victory.

In the *Cartuxa*, or convent of the Carthusian friars, every thing is valuable. The pictures are numerous, and executed by the best masters, such as Pedro Perugino, Alonso Cano, Palomino, Giuseppe Ribera, called el Espanoleto, Athanasia, who subscribes himself Athasi, Cottan, a father of this convent, Titian, and the divine Morales. The most striking pictures are, for beauty, *Paul*, the first hermit, fed by a raven; and for the marvellous, S. Hugo, holding the sa-

cramental cup, in which the wine appears to be changed into a little boy. The marbles, in great variety, and highly wrought, are from the vicinity, and appear to be well chosen. Their wine is excellent.

In the church of *nuestra Senora de las Augustias*, is a profusion of fine marble, with which the mountains in this vicinity abound; but no church in Granada shews more want of taste. The Corinthian pillars, had they been simple, would have been admired; but they are deformed by needless and most unmeaning ornaments.

The other convents, remarkable for good pictures, are Los Angeles, the Capuchins, and S. Domingo. In the cloisters of the last, are represented in fresco all the miracles of this saint, particularly his restoring to life, by the virtue of his rosary, a man who had been two years buried.

*San Juan de Dios* has a beautiful church, to be admired for its proportions, but to be execrated for absurdity and want of taste in all its ornaments. Here the treasures are inestimable. The urn, in which are deposited the ashes of the saint, is five feet high, surrounded by thirteen images of the apostles, each of about fifteen inches, and covered by a dome, which is supported by eight columns of about seven feet high; the whole of massive silver, and exquisitely wrought.

From the convents I turned my attention to the *hospicio*, or general hospital; and according to the accounts with which I was favoured by the president of the court of chancery, who appears to have paid much attention to this institution, the whole number of men, women,

and children was six hundred and fifty-five. Of these the majority were under the age of fourteen, and the rest chiefly ideots, and people who were become decrepit with old age; yet they are stated to have earned by labour seventy-five thousand reals, or one pound two shillings and eight-pence each upon the average, whilst their food cost only ninety-two thousand five hundred and twenty-two reals, and their clothing forty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty five, the former being equal to one pound eight shillings, and the latter to fifteen shillings, that is together only two pounds three shillings each. If there is no mistake in this account, the greatness of their gains, and the smallness of their expenditure, must be equally surprising. It is dated April 21, 1787. This hospicio is the more interesting as having been, perhaps, the first institution of the kind in Europe. It was established by the Archbishop of Granada, in the reign of Philip II. much about the time that our Elizabeth was engaged in making a provision for the poor.

Here is an academy, as in all the great towns of Spain, for the three noble arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture, conducted at the king's expense, and free for all; but this institution is yet in a state of infancy.

As for the manufactures, they are going to decay, and feel more than the common infirmities of age, receiving at best little encouragement from local situation, and being depressed and ruined by want of political wisdom in the government of this once thriving city. In the year 1552, about three-score years after the conquest of Granada, many regulations were published, and afterwards, A. D.

1672, confirmed, laying restraints on manufacturers, subjecting them to burthensome formalities, and to vexatious fines, stating the exact width, the number of threads, and weight of each piece of silk which should be wrought in Spain, whilst foreign productions were free from these restrictions, and fixing the price, at which their manufactures should be sold. As a compensation, the price of cattle, corn, and provisions of every kind was likewise unalterably fixed; but as the latter tended to hurt the market, and to depress the farmer, so the operation of the former, was to debase the quality of goods, and to bring slow yet certain ruin on the manufacturer, under the absurd idea of favouring the consumer.

The want of political wisdom has been here equally fatal to agriculture, as to manufactures, and to commerce

At the beginning of the last century, the university of Toledo represented to Philip III. the various grievances, by which the nation had been reduced both as to population and to wealth, stating among these the heavy duties collected in Granada on raw silk, amounting at that time to sixteen reals, or three shillings and twopence farthing a pound. Don Bernardo de Ulloa, A. D. 1740, makes these amount to nearly seventeen reals and a half, under the various appellations of *alcabala*, *cientos*, *diezmos*, *arbitrio*, *tartil*, *torres*, and *xeliz*, terms to be hereafter explained; whereas raw silk was then selling at forty-two reals, so that the tax amounted to more than forty-one per cent.

When Count Campomanes wrote his incomparable work, called *Educacion Popular*, the rate, according to the pound, was considerably

higher; but the proportion to the value was diminished. He states the duties thus. The royal tithe, upon a supposed valuation, is three reals; the ecclesiastical tithe, collected in kind, now worth six reals; tartil, seventeen maravedis, or half a real; and the alcavala, $11\frac{33}{34}$ reals; or, in the whole twenty-one reals, fifteen maravedis, equal to four shillings and three-pence farthing per pound, of sixteen ounces: whereas, before the conquest, the Moors paid no more than three reals and a half, or eight-pence three farthings nearly for eighteen ounces.

This four shillings and three-pence farthing was upon the raw materials; but the *alcabala* and *cientos* follow the manufacturer and merchant in all subsequent transfers of property, till it comes into the hands of the consumer.

The alcabala and cientos have been explained already. *Diezmos* are the tithes; *arbitrio* is a tax levied by corporation or municipal government, for provincial purposes; *tartil* was paid to the magistrate, who took charge of, weighed, and sealed the silk in the public magazines; *xelix* was paid to the auctioneer who sold it, and who kept the register; *torres de la costa* is a species of ship-money, for guarding the coasts from the depredations of the Algerines.

It is not possible to think of manufactures in Granada, without calling to mind the expulsion of the Moors, and pausing to examine the policy of that strong measure.

It is universally acknowledged, that they were numerous; and that, in consequence of their industry, attended by frugality, they had acquired opulence and power. As to their numbers, we are informed,

that of a hundred thousand condemned by the inquisition for apostatizing from the Christian faith, four thousand had been burnt without any good effect. Philip III. in the year 1609, banished to Africa one hundred and forty thousand out of the kingdom of Valencia; and in the three years following, six hundred thousand from Seville, Murcia, and Granada. If to these we add the multitudes who perished by famine, and by sword, we shall be inclined to state the loss to Spain, at least if not with Count Campomanes at four hundred thousand families, yet at one million of its most active subjects.

This loss, added to what the country had sustained by the previous expulsion of eight hundred thousand Jews, with all their wealth, in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, was, under such a government as that of Spain, irreparable.

The Moors are acknowledged, by the best Spanish writers, to have excelled in agriculture, particularly in watering their lands, in the cultivation of mulberry-trees, the sugar-cane, rice, and cotton, all introduced by them; in their peculiar breed of horses; and in the manufacture of silk, of paper, and of gunpowder, first brought into Europe by them.

How then was it consistent with sound policy to subject a country to such a loss? and upon what principles could the sovereign justify his conduct.

Their numbers, their industry, their frugality, with their consequent opulence and power, were circumstances, if taken in connection with some others, which led to their ruin and destruction: because, when government considered the obstinate adherence of the Moors to their

own religion, their invincible hatred of Christianity, their unity among themselves in point of customs, of language, and of creed, and their constant correspondence with the enemies of Spain in Africa; nay, when government regarded them as enemies never to be reconciled, and situated in a part of the peninsula naturally not only strong, but most accessible by a foreign power; their numbers and their wealth were the very circumstances, which made them formidable, and tended to create alarm.

Gentle methods had been tried, more rigorous had been adopted; and from the time that Cardinal *Ximenes* burnt their Alcorans, and baptized their children, they had been subject to all the horrors of inquisitorial power, yet in vain; for their constancy was never to be shaken; their adherence to the impostor Mahomet could not by any means be weakened in the least, much less could it be dissolved. Nothing then remained, but to get rid of them with as little injury as possible to their persons and their property.

In vindication of this transaction, many champions have appeared, and among them no one seems to have paid more attention to the subject than D. Fonseca, in his work called *Justa Expulsion de los Moriscos*. Some of his charges are, however, unworthy of his good sense and gravity, serving only to evince the sovereign contempt in which the Catholic faith was held by the Mahometans. I shall refer to them in order, as they stand, and this chiefly with a view of pointing out the means made use of for the conversion of those infidels. Speaking of the Moriscoes, our author says,

When, being conducted to church by the alguazil, they were com-

pelled to take the holy water,' they treated it with 'every expression of contempt; and when the host was lifted up, *le daban higas por debajo de la capa;* (P. 90.) that is, *they thrust their thumb out between the two middle fingers;* which, in Spain, is the greatest possible indignity and token of defiance. This, however, they did, *under their cloaks.*

They neither left legacies in their wills, nor did they give money to procure masses for the souls of their departed friends, unless when compelled to do so, and then they came to the priest with half a real to purchase half a mass. (P. 92.)

When they were dragged to the confessionals, they would not acknowledge themselves guilty either of mortal, or even of venial sins. (P. 100.)

Out of twenty children born to them, they carried one only to the baptismal font, and him they baptised twenty times, under twenty different names, and even lent this child from one village to another. (P. 106.)

They *ill-treated* the images of the saints, which they were obliged to receive into their houses. (P. 128.) That is, such was their abhorrence of every thing bearing the least appearance of idolatry, that, to express their indignation, they forgot good manners; and these images were found in the most indecent places, with their heads downwards, and other marks of sovereign contempt upon them. *(V.* Geddes Exp. of the Morisc.)

Should the measure itself be vindicated under the plea of necessity, yet the mode in which the expulsion was conducted can never be approved; for the Moors had only sixty days allowed them to dispose

of their effects; yet in quitting the kingdom, they were not to carry out gold, silver, precious stones, unless under the heavy duty of fifty per cent. nor even letters of exchange; but only merchandize purchased of native Spaniards. By their expulsion, houses went to ruin and decay, lands were left uncultivated, commerce was neglected, and manufactures felt the severest shock, a shock such as some scarcely survived, whilst others were wholly lost. The sudden departure of this multitude left a vacuity which it was not easy to fill up, more especially by a nation, which having for the space of seven centuries been trained to war, and inflamed only by military ardour, had learnt in that long interval to look down with contempt upon all, who were engaged in the mechanic arts, and more especially to despise those occupations in which their antagonists excelled.

Numerous privileges and immunities enjoyed by the *hidalgos* or knights, sometimes called *hijos dalgo*, have contributed very much to confirm hereditary prejudices to the detriment of trade. Their depositions are taken in their own houses. They are seated in the courts of justice, and are placed near the judge. Till the year 1784, their persons, arms, and horses, were free from arrest. They are not sent to the common jails, but are either confined in castles, or in their own houses on their parole of honour. They are not hanged, but strangled, and this operation is called *garrotar*, from *garrote*, the little stick used by carriers to twist the cord, and bind hard their loading. They cannot be examined on the rack. They are, moreover, exempted from the various taxes called *pechos*, *pedidos*, *monedas*, *mortiniegas*, and *contribuciones reals* and *civiles;* that is, from subsidies,

benevolence, and poll tax, or taille, paid by the common people, at the rate of two per cent. in this province, but in others at the rate of four. They are free from personal service, except where the sovereign is, and even then they cannot be compelled to follow him. None but the royal family can be quartered on them. To conclude the noble female conveys all these privileges to her husband and her children, just in the same manner as the eldest daughter of the titular nobility transmits the titles of her progenitors.

The proportion of hidalgos in the kingdom of Granada is not considerable; for out of six hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety inhabitants, only one thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine are noble; whereas, in the province of Leon, upon little more than one-third that population, the knights are twenty-two thousand. In the province of Burgos, on four hundred and sixty thousand three hundred and ninety-five inhabitants, one hundred and thirty-four thousand and fifty-six are entitled to all the privileges of nobility; and in the Asturias, of three hundred and forty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, nearly one-third enjoy the same distinction.

The two high courts of chancery in Spain are at Valladolid and Granada. The president of the latter honoured me with a statement of the various offices and officers belonging to his court, and subject to his authority. They are as follow:

16 Oidores, or civil judges.

8 Alcaldes del Crimen, or criminal judges

2 Fiscals, or attorney and solicitor-general.
1 Alguazil Mayor, or high constable.
1 Secretario.
104 Abogados, or counsel.
12 Relatores de la Civil, or reading clerks.
1 Teneinte Chanciller Mayor; vice-chancellor.
2 Tesoreros de Penas de Camara y gastos de Justicia, or treasurers.
1 Contador; accomptant.
16 Escrivanos de Camara; scriveners or notaries.
6 Relatores del Crimen; criminal reading clerks.
5 Escrivanos del Crimen.
2 Escrivanos mayores de hijos dalgo.
8 Porteros.
3 Agentes de los Fiscales.
40 Receptores, to recover fines.
32 Procuradores; solicitors.
32 Alcaldes de barrio; constables.
Alcaldes de Corte.
11 Alguaziles de Corte.
6 Escrivanos de Provincia.
1 Repostero.
1 Alcalde de la Carcel de Corte; jailor.
18 Porteros.

The municipal government is in a corregidor, twenty-four regidores, and twelve jurados, or in a lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men; with two alcaldes mayores, one alguazil mayor, thirty alguazils ordinarios, three escrivanos de Cabilda, twenty-four escrivanos del numero, thirty-two escrivanos reals, one alcaide de la carcel real, or jailor of the royal prison:

These likewise are subject to the president of the court of chancery.

During my stay in this delightful city, I paid several visits to Don Fr. Antonio de Gardoqui, one of the inquisitors, in whom I found a man of superior talents, well informed, and of remarkable humanity. After I had been one evening with him in his coach, attended by his associate, to take the air in the *paseo* or public walk, the archbishop did me the honour to examine me respecting my feelings, and in a pleasant manner, asked me, how an English clergyman, a teacher of heresy, could venture his person in a coach between two inquisitors? I told him, that when I had the honour to dine with those gentlemen at his grace's table, I had watched them narrowly, and observed, that they ate *beef* and *mutton* like other men, and concluded thence, that I had nothing to apprehend from them. The idea struck him, he laughed heartily, and assured me, that the inquisitors of the present day were become more gentle than their fathers, and seldom regaled themselves with human flesh, but said he, "Look sharp, for they have not yet forgot the taste of blood."

This was true; for although the *Quemadero*, when I went to view it, appeared to be neglected, and was suffered to decay; yet, not more than eight years before, two Jews and a Turk were burnt upon

it; and in the year 1726, the inquisition seized three hundred and sixty families accused of being secretly attached to the Mahometan religion. The accusation, in all probability, was true; because the court of the inquisition, amidst many imperfections, is remarkable for investigating facts; and even to the present day, both Mahometans and Jews are thought to be numerous in Spain, the former among the mountains, the latter in all great cities. Their principal disguise is, more than common zeal in external conformity to all the precepts of the church; and the most apparently bigoted, not only of the clergy, but of the inquisitors themselves, are by some persons suspected to be Jews.

Whilst I was at Granada, I had an opportunity of seeing a wretch hanged for robbery and murder. He had been twelve months under sentence of death, before he was ordered for execution. From that time he remained for some days under the direction of a priest, who gave him instructions, received his confessions, granted him absolution, administered to him the last sacraments, with the blessing of the church, and left him in the full assurance, that thus prepared, he should go immediately to Paradise.

This triumph of Christian charity over wholesome policy is universal, and to be found in every part of Spain; where, before the ministers of justice are permitted to execute the sentence of the law, the ministers of grace approach the criminal to administer all the consolations of religion, and to deliver him from the fear of death.

Just as I was entering the *Plaza Nueva*, the poor wretch was standing on one ladder, with a halter fastened round his neck, and the

hangman from another was preparing to spring upon him. After a few hours, his body was decently interred.

The environs of Granada are delightful; the public walks are pleasant; and the country all round the city, appears to be well cultivated. Going out one evening by the way which leads to Malaga, and turning to the right, by the *Paseo de jaraqui*, I wandered among the market-gardens. These appear a perfect wilderness of fruit-trees, and yet are covered with the most luxuriant crops of all kinds of vegetables. Every cottage has a little court or bower, formed by a lattice-frame, and wholly shaded by the vine; under which, in the evening, the peasant, with his family, assembles to take refreshment; whilst the nightingale from every tree is uttering his plaintive note. These gardens are all plentifully watered.

Of the public walks, the two most frequented are, one on the banks of the *Genil*, with cooling shades and refreshing fountains: the other, more wild and romantic, by the side of the *Daro*, a river known among the Romans by the name of *Auro*, and so called from the quantity of gold collected with its sand.

In one of my rambles near the *Cortuxa*, I stumbled on a beautiful specimen of schist, carrying iron and white mica, with numerous dodecaedral garnets, brought down from a higher level by the torrent. Ascending about a mile by the side of the ravine, I continually discovered more, and, had not a scorching sun compelled me to retreat, I should have laboured to find out the source from whence they came.

This scorching sun is highly beneficial to the production of nitre,

at the salt-works near Granada; where, with about one hundred men, employed during the summer, and twenty-six in winter, government obtains three thousand quintals annually. But then the lixiviating water is not carried by men, as in Madrid, but conducted by pipes to every filter.

To procure the proper kind of earth, they observe the spots which, early in the morning, appear black, and towards noon, become white round the edges; this they collect, and find that land, on which has been laid much dung, is the most productive. Once collected, it will endure for ages; and, having been exposed to the influence of the sun and of the air, yields the same quantity as at first, on every subsequent filtration. In the places where they find this earth, there is neither limestone, chalk, nor gypsum; and ashes being extremely scarce, none are used at the bottom of the filters.

I have already considered this wonderful production as a merchant; and happy should I be, were I qualified to discuss it with any satisfaction as a chemist.

Here a thousand questions crowd in upon the mind. From whence does this earth collect the vegetable alkali, whence the nitrous acid. Supposing the former to be originally the result of putrefaction, yet after the earth has been lixiviated, and all the vegetable alkali has been carried off by water, how is it impregnated afresh, merely by exposure to the sun and air; and where does it obtain this inexhaustible supply both of the alkali and its combining acid? But, if we reflect, that, with the nitrous salt, there is constantly found muria, or sea-salt, in considerable quantities; whence does it derive the fossil

alkali, and whence the muriatic acid, not once, but upon every subsequent exposure?

It is well known that old mortar produces six kinds of salt: for, beside the two just mentioned, both the nitrous and the muriatic acid are found combined with magnesia and with calcareous earth. But, if we recollect, at Anover and Aranjuez we saw Epsom and Glauber's salt, with the muria and the nitre, and both those salts contain vitriolic acid.

Here then, new questions will arise. What is the relation between these various substances, of chalk, magnesia, the fossil, and the vegetable alkalis? What connection can we trace between the muriatic, nitrous, and vitriolic acids? and, Is there one common principle of acidity?

This question will be both more natural and more interesting, when we consider, as far as relates to England, France, and Spain, the only countries which have come under my observation, that, in proportion to the quantity of sun, the chalk is found impregnated with vitriolic acid, and forms selenite or gypsum. At least it may be observed, that in our island, we have much *chalk*, and little gypsum; that in France both these substances abound; whilst in Spain, there is very little chalk, and a profusion of gypsum, more especially in Arragon, and in the southern provinces. Indeed, a learned naturalist, who resided many years in Spain, and traversed it in all directions, with a view to minerals, assures us, that he had never discovered there the least vestige of chalk. *(V.* Bowles, p. 13.) But I have already noticed it in one place; and in the neighbourhood of Granada it is likewise found, although I was not able to identify the spot.

His observation is however ingenious, and worthy of attention. He never met with it; I saw it only at Cervera, here, and at Picacente.

The *connection* between *chalk* and *gypsum* became evident to me from the moment that I discovered flinty gravel in the latter, precisely such as we always meet with in the former. Hence it seems to follow, either that chalk was gypsum, and has lost its sulphuric acid, or that gypsum was once chalk, and has made this acquisition. I am inclined to adopt the latter hypothesis; and if this be the true one, we must inquire whence has it derived the acid? Was the chalk impregnated with the vitriolic acid, whilst it remained covered by the waters of the ocean? As probably it was, or is the acquisition subsequent to that grand revolution to which I have frequently referred? Should we suppose the latter, and should we be inclined to seek the principle of acidity in the solar ray, we may perhaps be confirmed in this idea by the consideration, that, by means of green vegetables and water exposed to its meridian influence, all modern chemists have produced *vital*, that is, *dephlogisticated* air, in great abundance, always in proportion to the quantity of light, or, in other words, to the greater or lesser influence of the solar rays; and that saltpetre, by distillation, produces the same kind of air, in the proportion of twelve thousand inches to a pound, leaving behind the vegetable alkali uncombined with acid.

In the neighbourhood of Granada are some considerable plantations of the sugar-cane, which, as I am informed, yielded profit during the war; but are now attended with a loss. Political writers have

lamented the loss sustained by Spain in the neglect of this once-flourishing branch of agriculture; as if some fertilizing stream had been cut off, or diverted from its accustomed channel. They would have their country produce every thing it wants, and become thereby both richer and more independent. But in this they forget the benefits of commerce, and the advantages derived by it from the exchange of surplus commodities, when every nation cultivates and produces that, for which the local situation, the soil, the climate, and the genius of the people, are most adapted. Thus in the neighbourhood of Granada, the land allotted to the sugar-cane would produce good corn; and the fair question is, since they cannot have them both, which will be most profitable.

I took notice, in my excursions round the city, that all the corn-mills have horizontal water-wheels. These are suited to the country, and on the whole are best for them.

The nature of society I found nearly the same as in other inland situations, where the manners of the inhabitants derive no tincture from intercourse with strangers. The morning is employed, either in business, by those who have any thing to do, or, after mass, in visits to the ladies. They dine early, and eat after the Spanish fashion, with the sopa, the olla, and various kinds of meat stewed in their little pitchers, excepting at the president's and archbishop's, where the French cookery prevails. After dinner they go to the siesta; in the evening to the *paseo*. When the day closes, they assemble at the tertulia, or evening assembly, to which they

have access, and here they commonly amuse themselves with some round game at cards.

As for morals, they are much like the rest of Spain; the monks are exceedingly corrupt, and the women have no want of lovers to admire their charms. Yet in justice to them I must observe, that, according to the information of Father Porro, a famous confessor, there are numbers who are uncorrupted by the manners of the age, and who excel, not merely in the form but in the power of their religion. These, said he, are not accessible to strangers. Silent and retired, they are scarcely either seen or heard; and therefore, added he, a stranger passing through the country is in danger of being deceived in the judgment which he forms, if he too hastily draws general conclusions.

Before I left the city, I inquired, as usual, into the value of provisions.

Beef sells for nineteen quartos, that is something under five-pence a pound of sixteen ounces.

Mutton twenty-three quartos, or nearly sixpence halfpenny, in the city; but in the adjacent villages at twelve quartos or three-pence three-eights.

Bread four quartos and a half, or five farthings and a fraction

Oil fifteen quartos.

Wine eight quartos the quartillo.

Labourers have four reals, or nine-pence halfpenny nearly, per day. Artisans twice as much.

When I was about to leave Granada, my good friend Don Antonio de Gardoqui, the inquisitor, sent me a ham, some chocolate, and six bottles of old wine, as my stock of provisions for the journey.

The distance from Granada to Carthagena is computed to be fifty leagues; and for a good mule to carry me I agreed to give two hundred reals, or forty shillings nearly, being at the rate of five shillings a day; not allowing for the return, because the mule belonged to the *corsarios*, or public carriers.

Thursday, 26th April, we left Granada. Near the city the hills are cultivated and covered with vines; but as we advance, the country becomes more wild and broken, with high and rugged rocks laid bare and destitute of soil. The intermediate plains are abandoned to the Esparto rush, *stipa tenacissima* of Linnæus, the quercus, coccifera, the juniper, and a few miserable ilex.

The rock is chiefly schistous, often covered with limestone; and the surface is scattered with white quartz, which seems to have been formed in the schist, where it appears in considerable veins.

On these high mountains we saw many monumental crosses, but not one is recent, because, the police being here well established, and the laws now put in force, robberies are seldom to be heard of, and no murder has been committed the last twenty years.

After having travelled about six leagues we came to a village among the mountains, comprising about one hundred and seventy families. It is called *Diezma*.

As I travelled the whole day fasting, I hastened to the butcher's to see what was to be had. There I learnt the price of provisions,

and found that mutton sold usually for twelve, beef for eight quartos (two-pence farthing) the pound of sixteen ounces; bread for six and a half. For wine I paid three quartos the quartillo. But, unfortunately, neither beef nor mutton were to be had; and, to fill up the measure of my consolation, at the *posada* I could obtain no bed nor yet a room.

What was to be done? The day was closing, and it began to rain. The alcalde was to be sought for; but he was no where to be found. At the end of a long search, I met him returning from the field, and after a short salutation, presented him my pass; yet to little purpose, for he could neither write nor read. We went next in pursuit of the *escrivano*, but he was not at home. At last, however, we found a peasant, who had learnt to read and write. The pass was produced, and submitted to an accurate examination. It required that I should be provided with *every thing needful* at a reasonable price.

The alcalde having listened to it with attention, inquired what I wished to have. I replied, a bed. A bed! no such thing is mentioned in the pass. But, if *your mercy* will have the goodness to observe the expression, *every thing needful:* no, no, a bed is not *needful* to a traveller; he may do very well without one. I told him with great humility, that it was for *his mercy* to judge of what the pass implied, and began quietly to retire; when, seeming to recollect himself, he ordered a billet to be made out.

With this I went to my destined cottage, where a bed was spread upon the floor, and I went supperless to rest, having had little for

the whole day but some hard eggs, and, for want of a cork-screw, such wine only as the vineyards in the neighbourhood produced.

The next morning the good people of the house prepared my chocolate; and when I was to take my leave, no persuasions could prevail on them to accept of money for my bed.

From *Diezma* we began descending, and soon came into a spacious plain, bounded on the south by the mountains of the Sierra Nevada; rich in its soil, but too far removed from habitations to admit of cultivation, and therefore abandoned to the esparto rush. From this plain, we continued to descend by the side of a wide and deep ravine, in which appear many horizontal strata of rock, separated from each other, ten, fifteen, and even twenty feet, by beds of clay, sand, and gravel. Having left the ravine, we came to a little village, called *Parillena,* shut in by high cliffs of the same materials, with some beds of unmixed gravel. Here many of the habitations are merely excavations in the earth.

At night we came to *Guadix*, having travelled from Granada twelve leagues by computation, or as I conceive, about fifty miles.

All the way on the right, towards the Sierra, the country has a most singular appearance, looking like the stormy ocean; and the innumerable pointed hills seemed to have attained, what may be called, their quiescent state, being no longer fretted, washed away, and ravaged by heavy rains and vernal torrents. Protected by herbage, they are now fed by every shower, and at this season of the year, exhibit a delightful verdure.

It is evident, that the formation of these hills is of recent date,

and subsequent to the general revolution, which took place when the horizontal strata, for ages covered by the waters of the ocean, were lifted up to view, and became the habitable portion of our globe. At that period, the whole of this country appears to have been one extensive plain; but, being composed of soft materials, and subject to violent and heavy rain, it was soon torn in every possible direction by gullies, which in process of time, became deep ravines, till, the mouldering angles of high cliffs being washed away, the wide expanse was left covered with hills, whose pointed tops, as we may here observe, are all on the same level.

The elevation of this country is so great, and such is the influence of the adjacent mountains, covered with eternal snow, that the vineyards shew no signs of vegetation; whereas at Malaga, eighteen days before they were covered with leaves and fruit.

*Guadix*, situated at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, is a considerable city, and a bishop's see. It is divided into five parishes, and contains eight thousand, three hundred and fourteen inhabitants, with seven convents, five for monks, the other two for nuns.

At the entrance to the city is the *alameda*, or public walk, well-planted, and remarkable for neatness.

The *cathedral* exhibits three orders of architecture, Corinthian, Composite, and Anomalous. The front is whimsical, yet pretty. The inside is Doric and Corinthian. The marble, from the vicinity of this city is beautiful, and of various colours, red, grey, white, and green.

There are here some manufactures of hemp, flax, and silk; but the situation is far from being favourable to them. The article for

which this city is most celebrated being pocket knives, the first attention of my guide was to purchase one; and when we set forwards on our journey the succeeding day, he produced it.

The blade was sixteen inches long, and when open, it was prevented from shutting again by a strong spring. Although this was the first of the kind I had ever seen, my imagination immediately suggested the purpose for which it was designed. Having produced his weapon, he began to brandish it; then, supposing himself to have been suddenly attacked by some one, armed with an implement similar to his own, he stooped forwards, bending his knees, and holding his hat before him, by way of shield in his left hand; whilst his right hand, depressed and grasping hard the handle of his knife, directed its elevated point. Thus prepared, and casting a look of fury on his supposed antagonist, he sprung forwards, and, appearing to have received in his hat the thrust of his opponent, he gave the fatal blow, which was to enter at the lower belly, and in one instant to rip up the miserable wretch from end to end.

These knives are strictly forbidden; but, unfortunately, inveterate custom is too powerful for human laws, more especially in a country where the passions are easily inflamed; and where, from the nature of the judicial process, the laws must be weak in the extreme. For as we have remarked already, no information can be taken but by the *escrivanos*, nor can any judgment be pronounced but upon their record. Now as these officers are usually poor, and not unfrequently destitute of principle, they may, without much difficulty, be persuaded to change the complexion of an action, and at pleasure to make it

either black or white. Hence from impunity, assassinations are frequently committed; and as little security can be derived from the laws, it becomes the interest of every man to be armed for his own defence. With this view only he procures the formidable weapon; but when provoked to anger, his views are changed; that which was designed for his own protection, becomes the instrument of treachery, of malice, and of revenge.

Throughout this elevated country, there is little appearance of cultivation, although many considerable tracts of land, over which we passed, are good, and much of it might be watered. The natural productions are pines, juniper, savine, rosemary, with other aromatic herbs, Spanish broom, and the *passerina hersuta*, but chiefly the *esparto rush.*

Whilst traversing these mountains, the snowy tops of which are lost in clouds, we observed many flocks of goats, some of them numerous, and one consisting of five hundred, but we saw no sheep. As we advanced we met nine waggons, and a long drove of asses, loaded with flax, going to Granada. The leader in these droves is always distinguished from the rest, and will never suffer another to usurp his place.

The waggoners and drovers were all assembled, and being seated on the grass before the doors of a *venta*, that is, a solitary inn, were eating for their dinner some snails dressed with rice. As we approached, one of them respectfully rose up, and invited us to partake of their repast. We as respectfully declined the offer, and proceeded

to another venta, at the distance of about four leagues from Guadix.

Near this place I had an opportunity of observing the strata, and found them composed promiscuously of quartz, flint, schist, and limestone gravel, all rounded as by the action of water.

The *trillo* was smaller than any I had seen before; and, instead of flints, had forty bars of iron to cut the straw.

Soon after we had left this venta, we began descending by the side of a *baranco* or ravine, and with the highest satisfaction entered the rich vale of *Baza*. Yet even here the vines had not begun to bud.

*Baza* is said to contain six thousand five hundred families. The cathedral is scarcely worth attention. The organ indeed is large and handsome; but the great altar is antiquated, and void of taste.

Below the city is an extensive well watered plain. The soil is very white, and although remarkably strong, is tilled with the plough last described, without either coulter, fin to the share, or mouldboard; yet the wheat appears tolerably good, but the barley is very bad. They plough with mules.

From hence, ascending for near two leagues, yet still traversing the same plain, which is bounded every way by snowy mountains, in a circumference of about thirty miles; we discovered, that through this whole extent of country the natural rock is gypsum, and from that circumstance arises the whiteness of the soil in the subjacent plain. The strata appear to be horizontal, and are many of them

composed entirely of double lenticular crystals of selenite, like those of Montmartre, in the vicinity of Paris.

*Nitre* is remarkably abundant over the whole extent of this gypseous country.

On Saturday, April 28, in the evening, we came to *Cullar de Baza*, a wretched village, with many habitations excavated in the rock of gypsum. Previous to our departure, the succeeding day, it was indispensable that we should go to mass.

Here I observed, that as the chapel was not sufficiently capacious to receive all the people who attended; many stood on the outside, where they could neither see the officiating priest nor hear his voice. When however, the sound of a tinkling bell had reached them, they smote upon their breasts, and having crossed themselves, their devotions for that day were ended. Being at liberty to spend the remainder as they pleased, some began to amuse themselves with sports and pastimes, others worked in their gardens, and some went out to plough.

The little valley, which supplies this village, is about a quarter of a mile in breadth, inclosed by barren gypseous mountains; and although it is well watered and consequently fertile in flax, hemp, and wheat, with vines on the more elevated spots, yet the population bears too great a proportion to the extent of land susceptible of cultivation.

Looking down upon so rich, yet such a contracted spot, we instantly and evidently see that the human race, however at first, and whilst their numbers are limited, they may rejoice in affluence, will

go on constantly increasing, till they balance their quantity of food. From that period two appetites will combine to regulate their numbers. Beyond that period, should they continue to increase, having passed the natural limits of their population, they must suffer want. In these circumstances, beholding many of the poor, naked, and half starved, should they inadvertently ordain, that no one in their community should want, that all should have food, and every man an habitation; is it not obvious, that they would aim at impossibilities, and that, by every effort to relieve distress, they would only extend the bounds of human misery.

This subject is highly interesting, and should be thoroughly discussed; but, as I have treated it professedly in a Dissertation on our Poor Laws, and often occasionally in this work, I shall drop it for the present.

All the way from Cullar de Baza to *Vertientes*, three tedious leagues, we keep winding among the hills, which are covered with rosemary and aromatic herbs, but chiefly with the esparto rush and a few straggling pines. Here we saw no sheep. The whole country is given up to goats. Of these we admired one flock, containing two thousand, all as white as milk, feeding among the rocks, and scattered on the sides of a high mountain.

As we approached the puerto, or pass, we observed a few sheep among the goats, and some droves of pigs feeding round the scattered ilex.

*Vertientes*, so called from the parting of the waters, has twenty-five families; and *Contador*, at a little distance, has twenty more.

Beyond this pass the prospect opens, and in proportion as we descend from the high country, where the waters divide, one portion passing by the Daro to the Xenil, and thence by the Guadalquivir into the ocean; whilst the other, by a shorter passage, is precipitated with the Guadalentin, near Carthagena, into the Mediterranean sea. In proportion as we descend, vegetation begins to feel the influence of a warmer sun; the soil becomes more fertile, and all its productions appear luxuriant. The esparto rush, which in those elevated regions could scarcely be distinguished from grass; at a lower level becomes long and rampant. The vines begin to shoot, the lark is warbling in the air, and throughout a wide-extended valley the crops every where promise an abundant harvest.

At the distance of *a league* from *Vertientes*, or according to the expression of my guide, of *a league as long as Lent*, is *Chirivel*, a village containing a hundred and fifty houses, which, with fourteen others, including all the adjacent country, and one-third of the tithe, is the property of the Duchess of Alba. Here they have neither beef nor mutton; goats' flesh sells for ten quartos, or $2\frac{13}{16}$ pence a pound of sixteen ounces; and bread for two quartos and a half, or $\frac{11}{16}$ of a penny.

From hence we descend three leagues in the wide channel of a torrent, shut in by high hills and rugged rocks of schist, all the way to *Velez el Rubio*, where the country again opens on the view, and the vale expands.

This town is said to contain three thousand families, with one soli-

tary convent, and a beautiful church, built by the Duchess of Alba, to whom the town and the adjacent lands belong.

The posada makes a magnificent appearance, and, for a Spanish inn, may be called commodious; but, considering the expense the duchess has been at for the advantage of the public, more attention should have been paid to the comfort of genteeler travellers. The rooms, destined for their reception, are of a good size, and communicate by means of a spacious gallery. But the whole of the ground floor is abandoned to the carriers, and consists of a small kitchen, with a vast repository, designed at once for the lading of their mules, for their entertainment, and for their dormitory. Here their noise and riot, resounding through the house by means of the long gallery, is intolerable; and as the kitchen is open, they are constantly crowding round the hearth to procure their suppers, leaving the mistress of the posada no *leisure* to pay attention to any guests beside themselves.

The town is commanded by a castle formerly strong, now going to decay.

They have no beef. Mutton is sold for twelve quartos a pound, (3$\frac{5}{16}$ pence) goats' flesh for ten, bread for four.

From Velez you pass over an open and a fertile plain, till you reach the confines, and from the kingdom of Granada enter Murcia. Here the prospect changes; and, instead of a level country productive of grain, and not destitute of fruit trees, you meet with nothing but hills, barren, wild, and desolate, the resort of wolves, and covered chiefly with the esparto rush.

To guard this pass, a castle called *Xixena*, formerly a place of strength, was erected on the summit of a craggy rock, and its ruins still preserve a respectable appearance. The rock is schist.

As we drew nigh to *Lorca*, we overtook numerous droves of asses, loaded with pine-wood, cleft for the service of the hearth; and observed the Tamarisk, with the Nerium Oleander in great abundance.

Here the soil is white, and the gypsum rock appears.

After having passed three days in these elevated regions, constantly in sight of snow, and exposed to the severity of the winter's cold, the sudden transition to the heat of summer, as we descended into the plain, was more striking than agreeable. No sooner were we arrived near Lorca, than we observed multitudes of swallows, and when we came into the city, we were pestered with myriads of flies. On the mountains vegetation ceased, whilst at a lower level the peasants were engaged in the toils of harvest.

The hardships to be endured in the journey from Granada to Lorca, can be fully comprehended by those only, who have passed this way. With respect to living, it is bad; with regard to lodging, it is worse. I had indeed taken the precaution, or rather my friend the inquisitor had the goodness to provide a ham, and six bottles of good wine, but to little purpose; for unfortunately the ham had been neither boiled nor watered; and in this whole extent of way, and indeed in the whole tract of country between Granada and Carthagena, no vessel could be found big enough to boil it in, nor any thing deeper than a frying-pan. At Cullar de Baza I had ordered it to be dressed; and a traveller, who had joined me on the road, recommended that

it should be boiled in wine. I gave orders accordingly, and paid for the wine; but when, in the morning, I attempted to cut some slices, I found it was raw, and upon examination, found that my ham had been for hours over a little bit of fire, and in a vessel fit only for the frying of eggs. My wine occasioned equal perplexity, for I had no screw, and could neither procure a fork to draw out the cork, nor was there room to thrust it in. Patience, and a penknife, however, at last relieved me from this part of my distress.

The first night of my journey I was so happy as to be in a place, where my passport could procure a bed; but in a succeeding night, being at a *venta*, had not the good gypsies, for such they were, spread their own for me on the floor, I could have found no resource. They indeed at first refused; but when they saw that I was ill and fainting, they took compassion, and with cheerfulness resigned the bed, reserving however, for themselves, the chamber in which it had been spread.

But in Lorca, after having regaled myself with a good supper, and slept soundly in a comfortable bed, I forgot all former hardships.

*Lorca* is a considerable city on the banks of the Guadalentin, and contains, in nine parishes, twenty-one thousand, eight hundred, and sixty-six inhabitants, with eight convents for men, and two for women. It had lately manufactures of silk, wool, and linen, but these are gone to decay. Should the canal, intended to run up into the country, and to form a communication with Carthagena, be carried into execution, trade will revive, and agriculture, by the watering of more than three hundred thousand acres of good land, will receive

fresh vigour; for such is the effect of moisture, in this warm climate, that in a rainy season, the farmers have received a hundred for one upon their wheat.

The saltpetre works are here extensive, and appear to be conducted at a small expense of fuel.

I was delighted with the public walks, resembling the parks at Oxford, but upon a more extensive scale, and more beautiful, because the corn-fields, inclosed by them, are watered. Here, in the evening, the inhabitants assemble to take their exercise, and to enjoy their social intercourse under the shadow of the lofty trees.

The parade for the militia is spacious, and after sun-set affords a pleasant walk.

Of the convents, those most worthy of attention are S. Jago, S. Domingo, and La Merced.

The great church has nothing remarkable within, excepting a curious grant from the bishop and the dean, of forty days indulgence, every time any penitent shall say a pater noster and an ave maria to six saints, named in the grant, provided this be done for the benefit of the souls in purgatory.

The front of this church is elegant, the columns numerous, the architecture is Corinthian and Composite. Here every criminal may find a safe asylum.

An old castle, standing on the edge of a high rock, formerly the object of dependence, or of terror, is now regarded with indifference.

As we traversed the plain, after having turned our back upon this city, we took notice of the tillage. The land is strong; the

ploughs are similar to the one last described, and in these are used two asses. With such apparently bad husbandry, how astonishing must be the influence of the sun, to produce upon their watered crops of wheat a hundred-fold in proportion to seed!

Near the city we remarked olives in abundance, with many mulberry-trees; and took notice of numerous flocks of sheep, but saw no pens for them. The shepherds were attended by strong dogs, armed with spiked collars, whence I collected that wolves find shelter on the mountains.

My guide talked to me of some lead and copper mines in this vicinity, but I had no opportunity to visit them; yet I saw clearly, by the nature of the mountains, that minerals must abound in them.

As we increased our distance from Lorca, we lost sight of cultivation, and ascended among hills covered with esparto rushes, yet not altogether destitute of other vegetable productions, such as are more pleasing to the sight. Among these, the principal were the *spartium*, or Spanish broom, the nerium oleander in a few favoured spots, the *passerina hirsuta*, and the lovely cistus in abundance.

The soil is white with gypsum; yet the rocks on the mountains to the right and left, appear to be of schist. Nitre, both on the hills and in the valleys, might be collected in the greatest plenty, and at a small expense.

Here the peasants wear short trowsers, and buskins, called by them, alpargates, which are made with the esparto rush. Of these a man is able to manufacture two pair a day, and requires for his own use one pair every fortnight, being at the rate of about twelve shil-

lings a year for this article of dress; whereas in Granada, where the shoes are made with hemp, and cost three reals, a pair will last three months, being at the rate only of two shillings and four-pence per annum.

After having travelled seven leagues, we came to a village, called *la Penilla*, containing fifty scattered cottages. It is situated on the elevated tract of land, which is interposed between the two vales of *Lorca* and of *Camponubla*. The soil is calcareous, and produces, of wheat, eight for one; but of barley, twenty-four for one. A few mulberries, figs, olives, and prickly pears, by their luxuriant growth, serve to shew what the country, if duly cultivated, is able to produce. The barley is already housed, and the wheat is nearly ready for the sickle.

The land lies healthy, without the least sign of stagnant water; the springs are more than a hundred feet below the surface, and the inhabitants are remarkable for being free from tertians and from putrid fevers, whilst the valleys suffer exceedingly from both.

They have here no great proprietor, nor *vinculo*, as they express it. That is, the estates are freehold, and not entailed. Nothing, therefore, is wanted but a market to promote their industry. Bread sells at four, and mutton for ten quartos the pound.

We left la Penilla at six in the morning, and traversing a level country, shut in with high mountains and craggy rocks of schist, we came to the pass, and from thence descending to enter the vale of Carthagena, beyond the summit of the hill, we lost the limestone for near a league, and found the schist, but leaving that behind us,

we again met with calcareous earth and limestone, whilst all the higher rocks are evidently schist.

Near the summit is a noria, with water at the depth of ten feet from the surface.

Wednesday, May 2, I arrived at Carthagena, about the middle of the day, and found a most hospitable reception in the family of Mr. Macdonell, an English merchant established there.

# CARTHAGENA.

CARTHAGENA occupies the declivity of a hill, with the little intermediate plain between it and the harbour. This city is protected from the south and from the west by high mountains and barren rocks; but to the north and to the east it is open, and communicates with an extensive valley.

This valley, as we have seen, is separated from the plain of Penilla by a ridge of hills, which is a continuation of the mountains above mentioned; whilst, to the north, another chain of mountains divides between it and the vale of Murcia.

On the summit of the hill, commanding the city, is a castle now going to decay; but, on the adjacent heights, are raised considerable works to defend the harbour, with the arsenals and dock-yard.

They reckon here sixty thousand souls, distributed in fifteen thousand families.

The streets are wide, and the houses are commodious. They have generally flat roofs, which, in a climate like this, administers to the

comfort of the inhabitants, affording them a cool retreat, where, after sun-set, they may assemble to enjoy the refreshing breeze; and, as the rainy season is of short duration, these are sufficient to protect the interior of their mansions from humidity. The new parade, extending east and west at the head of the harbour, and looking through its entrance into the Mediterranean, is built on a regular plan: and, as a high schistous rock has been cut away to make room for this long range of habitations, excellent vaults are excavated behind each house, for the service of the merchants. At the end of this stands the royal hospital, a vast establishment, destined to receive the sick from the dock-yard and the army, with the *presidiarios*, or criminals condemned to the galleys, and in Spain reduced to the lowest state of servitude.

The cathedral, a miserable pile, is now degraded, and the bishop's see being removed to Murcia, it is become a parish church.

Of the convents, not one appeared worthy to be noticed; but the proportion allotted to the men is certainly remarkable; because, of nine, eight are occupied by them. Yet I could not learn the reason for this neglect and want of provision for the sex, whose helplessness, whether in the state of orphans or of widowhood, pleads powerfully for such a refuge; and who by nature, are most suited to the devout and peaceful engagements of the cloister.

I wished to have visited the dock-yard: but, when I left Madrid, knowing that I should meet Mr. Macdonell, I neglected to solicit letters of recommendation, and, for want of an order from the court, I was not able to procure admission. My loss, however, was the

less to be regretted, because I had visited the arsenals at Cadiz, and because every part of this dock-yard may be distinctly seen, either from the adjoining hills, or from the houses which look down upon it.

In the midst of the yard is a spacious basin, and in it the ships of war are moored, each in front of the magazine destined to receive her rigging and her stores.

The docks are kept dry by fire-engines, and of these, three are almost constantly at work. Considering the enormity of this expense; it appeared to me, that by means of water they might raise a ship to the needful height, and then suffer the fire-engine to rest till water was required to let her down again.

They have here two thousand criminals, chiefly smugglers, who, being condemned to work in chains, are called *presidiarios.* These are employed in the most servile labour, some for five, others for seven years; and at the expiration of these terms, they are turned loose upon the public, not corrected nor trained to habits of industry, but vitiated by the society of thieves, and unfitted to pursue the occupations, to which they had been originally trained. Before the introduction of steam-engines, these wretched creatures were obliged to work at the chain-pumps; but such was their malignity, arising from despair, that many, watching their opportunity, would throw stones, nails, and bits of iron, into the pumps, to spoil them.

These two thousand slaves require five hundred soldiers constantly to guard them; and, independently of this expense, they cost each to government five reals a day for their maintenance; whilst their work cannot be estimated at one-tenth of what they eat.

This absurd practice of employing convicts in the public service is no longer confined to Spain. We have adopted it in our more enlightened island, as may be seen at Portsmouth, where the master-general of the ordnance finds employment for two or three hundred criminals, who are better fed than the most sober, honest, and laborious of our peasants. Their daily allowance amounts to more than eighteen ounces of bread, with nearly a pound of butcher's meat, an ounce of cheese, a quart of soup, nearly a quart of beer, and plenty of potatoes. Thus fed, with good clothes, a comfortable lodging, and light work, is not their condition to be envied by the industrious poor? Yet such, to the nation, is the expense, that the charge for each individual is more than sufficient to maintain a family.

If, at Carthagena, we calculate the allowance for their convicts, omitting the soldiers' pay, we shall find thirty-six thousand, five hundred pounds expended, beside what is spent for the same purpose in the other sea-ports and garrisons of Spain. Yet, notwithstanding the enormity of this expense, and the cruelty thus exercised on the persons of those, who, under a wiser government, might have been profitable citizens, such is the effect produced by a vicious system of finance, that neither are these reclaimed, nor are others intimidated from treading in their steps; whilst with regard to the revenue, not merely is little gained in proportion to what is taken from the public, but, by the subtraction of such multitudes from profitable employment, their labour is lost to the community.

In this dock-yard the masts and timber are floated in water, without the least apprehension of their suffering by the worm; because,

as they never open their sluices till the water is become putrid, the evaporation, proceeding with rapidity, leaves a strong brine, in which it is impossible the worm should live; whereas, in the north of Spain, where the evaporation is not sufficient for this purpose, they bury their masts in sand, and by pins prevent their floating, when they are covered by the tide.

The fishery at this sea-port is considerable. It is divided into two branches, perfectly distinct and independent of each other; that within the port being the property of a fishing company, consisting of eighteen associates, established here by charter, whilst, in the open sea, all mariners who are enrolled, are at liberty to fish.

Within the port they take chiefly the atun, or tunny, and the *melvas;* but the former is the most profitable. It is from five to seven feet long, in shape somewhat like a mackarel, but the head is large and the tail is very small; the flesh is brown and flaky and admits of being salted. By this they clear about ten reals, that is two shillings, per arroba, or one penny, nearly, a pound. The melvas are purchased by the regidores for sixty reals, that is, twelve shillings the hundred.

Half the quantity of fish taken in the harbour must be sold for the benefit of the poor, at a price appointed by the regidores; and the king takes one half of all their profits, amounting to about a thousand pounds a year, as a compensation for his claim of one quarter of their fish. They are not allowed to follow their occupation in the night, lest they should take that opportunity for smuggling. In addition to these impediments, the regidores take the best

fish themselves, at their own price; and whilst they purchase at sixty reals, they sell again at a hundred, dividing the plunder among themselves. Till the year 1750, the corregidores, alcaldes, and regidores, claimed the privilege of taking the best fiish without paying for it, under the title of *postura*, that is, a bribe or recompense for fixing the price; but by a royal edict, that practice was prohibited, and now if they resolve to plunder, it must be circuitously.

In the open sea the fishermen enjoy more freedom from oppression, and have peculiar privileges. Their fresh fish is disposed of in the market, free from the alcavala, millones, arbitrio, and every other tax, only subject to the regulations above related, by which their profits are reduced; but as a compensation, for their salt, supplied from the royal magazines, they pay one real per fanega less than others to the king, and have six months credit. They export their salt fish duty free, and for home consumption, whilst foreign fish pays ten they pay only two per cent. in lieu of alcavala and millones to the crown. Yet they complain of being plundered by the intendant of marines, from whom they are to obtain their licence, and allege that he likewise robs them of their fish.

The magistrates, if called upon by the fish-carriers, must fix a reasonable price on baskets, casks, and package, and must determine what shall be paid for the weighing of their fish.

Here they make great quantities of the *esparto* ropes and cables, some of them spun like hemp, and others platted. Both operations are performed with singular rapidity. These cables are excellent, because they float on the surface of the water, and are not there-

fore liable to be cut by the rocks on a foul coast. The *esparto rush* makes good mats for houses, *alpargates* for peasants, and, latterly it has been spun into fine thread for the purpose of making cloth. If properly encouraged, there is no doubt that the manufacture may be brought to such perfection, as to make this once useless rush a source of abundant wealth to the southern provinces of Spain.

We have remarked, this rush, as the peculiar and natural production of all the high and uncultivated mountains in the south; and here we cannot help admiring the bounty of providence in thus administering to the wants of man, and giving abundantly in these dry and elevated regions, where neither hemp nor flax will grow, materials proper for his clothing, and for the employment of his industry.

The Spanish government, in order to derive a revenue from this valuable article of commerce, began, A. D. 1773, with laying a duty of two and a half per cent. on the exportation of the manufactured rush, and nine maravedis per arroba on the raw material. But some few years after, willing to confine the manufacture altogether to their own subjects, they proceeded further, and forbad the exportation of the raw material; yet unmindful of their favourite maxims, they have given to John Baptista Condom, of Madrid, a licence, nay an exclusive privilege, of sending it to a foreign market.

The most important production of this country, and the most valuable article of commerce is barilla, a species of pot-ash, procured by burning a great variety of plants, almost peculiar to this coast,

such as *soza*, *algazul*, *suzon*, *sayones*, *salicornia*, with *barilla*. It is used for making soap, for bleaching and for glass.

All the nations of Europe, by the combustion of various vegetable substances, make some kind of pot-ash; but the superior excellence of the barilla has hitherto secured the preference. The country producing it is about sixty leagues in length, and eight in breadth, on the borders of the Mediterranean.

The quantity exported annually from Spain, is about a hundred and fifty thousand quintals, paying a duty of seventeen reals per quintal, consequently producing a revenue of twenty-five thousand five hundred pounds a year; yet as we are informed by Don Bernardo de Ulloa, A. D. 1740, this article was farmed at six million two hundred and sixty thousand four hundred and twelve maravedis, that is £1,822 4*s*. 3*d*. Were it not for this oppressive tax, the quantity exported might be much increased, because the French, who formerly frequented the Spanish markets for barilla, are now supplied from Sicily, where, next to Spain, the best may be procured.

Carthagena is indebted principally to M. Macdonell for this article of commerce; at least to him must be attributed the flourishing condition to which it has been brought, because, previous to his establishment in this city, little of it was produced in the vicinity, and none was transported from a distance.

All the herbs already mentioned, as yielding the pot-ash, are indigenous, and may be collected in a swamp called *Almojar*, to the eastward of the city. Of the soza I found two species, the one called *blanca*, the other *fina*. These are both good, yet not equal in quality to the *sayones* and *barilla*.

The chief imports are bale goods and bacalao; the latter directly from Newfoundland, under the duty of thirty reals the quintal, or about six shillings the hundred weight. Of bale goods, muslins and cottons are prohibited; yet as many are now brought in as when the ports were open to them, government suffering thereby in the revenue, and the people paying double the former price for these commodities.

In my excursions round the city, I took notice, that the extensive valley to the north, and to the east, is beautifully varied in its form, every where either rising into little tumuli or sinking into bottoms; and although not enriched by any rivers, yet, from a few scattered norias, it is evident, that even the highest land might be plentifully watered. The soil is loomy, composed of calcareous matter, sand, and clay, from the dissolution of the adjacent mountains, which are of schistous rock covered with limestone.

They use oxen for draught; but in tillage they employ mules and asses, with the plough last described.

Their course of husbandry is wheat, barley, and fallow. For wheat they break up their land in September, and after three ploughings, the seed is put into the ground about the middle of November or the beginning of December. In July they reap from ten to a hundred for one, in proportion to the wetness of the season. For barley they move the earth once or twice, as opportunity permits, sowing their land generally in September, but always after the first rain subsequent to the wheat harvest, and receive from thirty to forty fanegas of grain on a fanega of land, or, in other words, from fifteen to twenty for one upon their seed, because a fanega is that quantity

of good land, on which they sow one fanega of wheat or two of barley.

A *fanega* of corn is here three thousand, three hundred and twelve solid inches, and weighs a quintal, that is, one hundred pounds Spanish, or one hundred and two pounds and three quarters avoirdupois; and among the merchants five fanegas and a quarter are reckoned equal to eight Winchester bushels of two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight solid inches; but upon a rough calculation, two fanegas of grain may be reckoned equal to three bushels, and one fanega of land may be considered as three quarters of an acre.

For their fallow crop they often sow barilla, and get from ten to twelve quintals on a fanega; but if, for want of rain, they are disappointed in the proper season for wheat, they sow that land likewise with barilla; and supposing the market price to be forty reals the quintal, it is found more profitable than a good crop of wheat. The average price is considerably higher; but as the commodity rises and falls between wide extremes, it is sometimes sold for twenty and at other times for a hundred and twenty reals the quintal.

They grind all their corn by wind-mills, I counted thirty near the city; and water is so scarce, that M. Macdonell pays thirteen pounds a year only for the carriage of it for the service of his family.

The trees most common in the valley are, elms, poplars, olives, figs, pomegranates, mulberries, apricots, palms, palmitos, and the ginjolero. This last bears a little fruit resembling, both in size and form, the olive, but with a smaller kernel, and remarkable for sweetness. The leaf is something like the ash, but of a darker green, with a shining surface.

The palmitos *(Chamærops humilis)* grow about two feet high, with leaves on a long stem spreading like a fan. They bear good dates in clusters, and the root is excellent, resembling the artichoke. Between each coat is a fine texture of fibres, like net-work, commonly used instead of hemp for charging and for cleaning guns.

I have remarked already, that the rock is schist, covered with limestone; but in some places we find the silicious grit or sand-stone, with shingle or smooth gravel and sea-shells; and at no great distance from the city is a mountain, from whence they obtain the *gypsum* used for plaster. The whole country abounds with *saltpetre.*

Of diseases, the most endemical are intermittent and putrid fevers. These arise from the proximity of the extensive swamp already mentioned, containing many hundred acres, which might easily be drained, so as to produce the most luxuriant crops. In the year 1785, during the three autumnal months, they lost two thousand five hundred persons, and the succeeding year two thousand three hundred more; yet the *Almojar* remains undrained. Government, indeed, exerted its authority, but not in the most effectual manner, for the relief of the inhabitants.

When a report of this calamity had reached the court, an order was dispatched to the physicians, that no other medicine should be administered to the sick, than the famous one prescribed by Don Joseph Masdeval, and called by him his Opiate, of which the following is the formular:

℞ Sal absinth,

—Ammoniac optime depurati aa ʒ j.

Tartari Stibiati, termino clariori Tartari Emetici gr. xviij. triturentur per horæ quadrantem, deinde adde & optime misceantur Pulv. Cort. Peruv. ℥ i.

Syr. absinth q. s. fiat Opiata.

Of this he gives one-sixth part every two hours, with one spoonful of the following mixture.

℞ Aq. viper ℥ v.

Aq. benedict Rulandi termino clariori Vini Emetici ℥ j.

Cremor Tartari pulv. ʒ j. m.

With these medicines he interposes plenty of broth, and continues to use them till the patient is restored to health.

In a conversation I had with him at court, he informed me, that the common operation of these medicines was at first to act as an emetic or cathartic, often bringing away lumbrici; but being continued, they relieved the stricture on the external surface of the body, promoted perspiration, and acted sometimes as a diuretic. He assured me, that in the most desperate cases, the disease had given way at the end of four days, after he had begun to administer his medicines: and he did me the honor to shew me a variety of attestations from medical men, in almost every part of Spain.

That I might have no doubt of the true nature of the disease, he related the usual symptoms, such as, in the beginning, a remarkable prostration of strength, with intense pain both of the head and of the back; intolerable thirst; the tongue foul, dry, black, chopped, and trembling, when protruded; pulse small, hard, quick, and intermitting; parotid glands swelled; urine limpid at first, but

turbid in the progress of the disease; respiration difficult; the white of the eyes become red; petechial spots on the arms and breast; hands trembling; watchfulness at first, followed by propensity to sleep perpetually without consciousness of having slept; delirium; noise in the ears, followed by deafness; involuntary tears; coldness of the extremities; quivering of the under lip, and if the patient were ill treated, death.

From this description, there could be no doubt of the disease; but as to the operation of the medicines, that certainly will admit of some discussion. On the common principles of chemistry it is evident, that a double decomposition takes place, and that the tartar emetic is reduced to an inert calx. I must acknowledge, that when first I was informed of this curious medicine, I was inclined to think, that the tonic power of the bark enabled the stomach to bear this extraordinary quantity of tartar emetic, but on more mature consideration it seems clear, that being decomposed, this active medicine has lost its efficacy; and I am confirmed in this idea by a fact related to me by Dr. Masdeval, when I had the honour to meet him at the Escurial. He had prescribed this opiate to a monk, who was in the last stage of a *typhus* or putrid fever; but the nurse by mistake gave the whole quantity at once, thus administering eighteen grains of tartar emetic at one dose, yet without any other visible effect than abating the violence of all his symptoms. I am therefore satisfied, that the cleansing of the alimentary canal must be attributed to the emetic wine, and that the operation of

the famous opiate would be nearly the same either with or without the stibiated tartar, and must be ascribed wholly to the bark.

The physicians of Carthagena were willing to allow this medicine all the credit, which was due to it, and to prescribe no other whenever they should be convinced that this might be used with safety; but to be precluded in all cases from the use of other remedies, they thought, would be unreasonable. They therefore sent their remonstrances to court; but in answer, there came an express order from the king, that they should be subject to the intendant of the dock-yard, and should prescribe according to his directions.

On the receipt of this mandate from the court, the intendant immediately assembled the physicians, and made known the royal pleasure, informing them, that in case of disobedience, the prisons were prepared, and the guards in waiting to execute his orders. They expostulated, but to little purpose; and being told that nothing short of absolute submission would be accepted, they consented to prescribe the opiate in all cases, and to evince their sincerity, they signed a certificate, that no other medicine was so efficacious as this recommended by the king.

The people, however, were not so submissive to the royal mandate, and knowing that the physicians were engaged not to vary their prescriptions according to the exigency of the case and the variety of diseases by which they might be attacked; they absolutely refused to send for medical assistance, and resolved to take their chance for life or death. When therefore information was carried back to court, that the physicians were likely to be starved, and

the people to die for want of their advice; the minister relented, and agreed to compromise the matter, leaving the sons of Æsculapius at liberty to follow their own judgment for the citizens at large, and compelling them to administer no other medicine, beside the opiate, to all the patients in the royal hospital.

This perhaps is the first instance of despotic power controlling the functions of physicians, and prescribing uniformity to that class of citizens in the line of their profession.

The municipal government of Carthagena is in a military governor, with his alcalde mayor, thirty regidores, whose office passes by inheritance, if not previously sold; and two syndics, chosen by the people as their peculiar guardians.

The governor is their supreme and independent judge for the army, and for strangers settled in the country, whilst his alcalde presides in the tribunal for the citizens.

Nothing can be more vicious than this form of government by hereditary regidores, who may here be called the thirty tyrants; yet to render the yoke still more intolerable, the *escrivanos del numero* succeed likewise by inheritance, and may even sell their office in shares, to be served by a deputy. Although the *syndics*, like the Roman tribunes, are chosen by the people, it is under the influence of the regidores; and as they are appointed only for a year, they dare not exert themselves in the discharge of their duty towards their fellow-citizens.

It is reported, that in consequence of this vicious system, both the

*regidores* and *escrivanos* are constantly intent on plunder. Certain it is, that many sources of peculation are open to the former, beside the one already mentioned, in setting a value on provisions; but the principal, and those, most generally noticed, are, creating new offices for themselves or their dependants, with more than ample salaries, and distributing among themselves large sums under pretence of destroying locusts, where few or none are to be found; after which they make false reports to government, and procure such vouchers for their watchfulness, activity, and zeal, that they obtain high encomiums when they deserve the most severe reproof. Not long since, they expended three hundred thousand reals, or about three thousand pounds, and then levied the whole by an *arbitrio* or tax on the inhabitants, although no one could imagine, what part of the adjacent country had been infested by the locust. To complain of these abuses would be dangerous, and to such an extent is the venality increased, that every citizen is anxious to secure the favour and protection of a regidor, as the only means of safety for his person and his property. This circumstance is sufficient to evince the viciousness of government, and the mal-administration of the laws; for wherever patrons with their clients are to be found, we may be certain that the laws are weak, and that violence hath usurped the throne of equity.

In consequence of this want of energy in government, murders and assassinations are frequent in Carthagena, and for many years not one offender has been punished for these crimes, because the most atrocious villain, unless miserably poor, may find refuge in the rapacity of the *escrivanos*.

Want of fidelity to matrimonial vows is equally prevalent at Carthagena, as in the other provinces of Spain.

It was here that a gentleman one morning said gravely to his friend, "Before I go to rest this night, the whole city will be thrown into confusion." This he himself occasioned by going home an hour before his usual time, to the no small vexation of his wife and of her *cortejo*, whose precipitate retreat, and unexpected arrival in his own house, occasioned the like confusion there; and thus by successive and similar operations, was literally fulfilled the prediction of the morning.

I have already traced the corruption of morals to one grand source, the *celibacy of the clergy;* but here it must be observed, that this operates only as a pre-disposing cause; whilst the occasional cause, by the acknowledgment of those, who are most competent to judge, must be sought for in the introduction of Italian manners on the arrival of Charles III. from Naples, with the previous want of reasonable freedom in the commerce of the sexes.

If in addition to these I might venture to assign another cause for this universal depravity of morals, I should seek for it in the want of admonition; because the secular clergy seldom, if ever, preach. The monks indeed descant upon the virtues of their patron saint; or labour to extol some favourite senora, and to set up altar against altar; but they seldom appear solicitous to improve the morals of the people; and except during Lent, they do not often exhort the people to repentance. Their contemptible effusions have been justly ridiculed by a Spanish author, who, in point of wit and humour has had few superiors; and all who have read his entertaining history

of the famous preacher, *Fray Gerundio;* will acknowledge the justness of his censure. Had not this work been most absurdly condemned by the inquisition, the same reformation might have been effected in their pulpit eloquence, as was happily produced in England by a similar performance of our Echard, entitled, "Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy."

Such has been the poverty of Spain in point of pulpit orators, that neither monk nor ecclesiastic, among all with whom I conversed, could recommend one author, as worthy to be noticed; and even in the present day, if a preacher of more than common abilities appear, he is admired as a prodigy, and almost worshipped as a saint.

Precisely such was a famous capuchin, Father Diego of Cadiz, who visited Carthagena, whilst I was there, and every evening preached in the great square to more than ten thousand people. Many of his admirers assembled early in the morning to secure good places, but as he did not begin till after six, the magistrates gave orders, that no one should be allowed to take a seat till two in the afternoon; yet finding the tumult and confusion, the broken chairs and broken heads, thereby increased, they permitted every one to use his own discretion, and consequently, some more zealous than the rest, again took their stations soon after sun-rise.

The good father is learned, eloquent, and modest; and although the vulgar ascribe to him a variety of miracles, he disclaims all such pretensions.

This man, licensed by the bishop, and protected by the magistrates, was constantly attended by a guard, to prevent his clothes from

being torn from his back for relics. What he spoke was heard with the most profound attention; and after one discourse on the forgiveness of injuries, many were reconciled, and became good friends, who had been before at enmity. One sermon, however, had a pernicious tendency; yet so deeply is a sense of honour, of gratitude, and of filial piety impressed on the human heart, that few appeared to relish his doctrine, or to be convinced by his arguments; but most of his hearers seemed to shudder with abhorrence, when he endeavoured to persuade them, that in cases of heresy, they were in duty bound to accuse, at the tribunal of the inquisition, their nearest, and their dearest friends.

Before I left the city, I inquired into the price of beef and mutton; the former was sold for twelve, and the latter for thirteen quartos the pound of sixteen ounces.

A quarto is one farthing and an eighth English.

# JOURNEY

FROM

# CARTHAGENA TO ALICANT.

ON Tuesday, May 15, at seven in the morning, I took leave of my obliging friends, and set out for Murcia in a calasine; and traversing the vale by which I had entered Carthagena; at the distance of four leagues, I came, about noon, to the *Venta de Jimenao.* After dinner, in about three hours, we left the valley, and ascended by a beautiful new road among the mountains, most of which are cultivated to their very summits.

The reason of this high cultivation, and of the extraordinary fertility of the vale, from which we had ascended, appears to be the constant mouldering of the high and tender schistous rocks, by which the soil is renovated and fed unremittingly with a rich and loamy clay.

By cutting through the hills to make the road, they have discovered vast strata of shingle or smooth gravel, of white quartz, of limestone, and of silicious grit.

As we ascended, we met two waggons loaded with garlic, and my guide assured me, that what I saw was the weekly supply for Carthagena.

In descending towards Murcia, I took notice of one monumental cross, and by the inscription, it appeared that a traveller had, three years before, been robbed and murdered there.

The vale of Murcia is equally rich, and rich from the same cause as that of Carthagena; but it certainly exceeds in beauty every thing I had seen in Spain. The soil is a rich loam, well watered; and the wide expanse appears like a well cultivated garden. Oranges and lemons, olives and mulberries abound; and the whole valley swarms with such multitudes of men, all active and usefully engaged, that they resemble bees, when employed in collecting honey, or returning loaded to the hive. Being dressed in white they are the more conspicuous. They have only a linen waistcoat, and short trowsers.

As we approached the city, one of the *corsarios*, or common carriers, who accompanied us all the way, had the misfortune to break a basket committed to his care, and thereby the greater misfortune of discovering the contents. After this accident I observed him pensive, and evidently saw, that although tempted, he at first resisted his inclination. At length he took one cake, closed the basket, and turned away his eyes; but by degrees he seemed to get the

better of his scruples, and before we reached the city, he had almost cleared the whole. Had he met with the temptation sooner, I am inclined to think that not one cake would have arrived at the place of its destination. I smiled at his simplicity, and pursuing my reflections on the various temptations incident to human frailty, I arrived at this conclusion, that ignorance of evil is the best guardian of our innocence.

The entrance to Murcia is by a straight and spacious avenue, well planted, and well watered; to the right and to the left of which the land, with water in abundance, produces the most luxuriant crops.

The city is divided into eleven parishes, with a cathedral; and contains, by the last returns to government, fifteen thousand families. It has nine convents for nuns, and ten for friars.

As soon as I arrived, I hastened to the cathedral, whose lofty tower had, from a great distance, attracted my attention. The front is elegant, with sixteen marble columns of the Corinthian order, and thirty-two images as large as life. One of the most striking features about this edifice, is a chapel of the Marquis de los Veles, an hexagon, covered with a dome in the Gothic taste, which is both light and elegant. Round this chapel is a stone chain curiously wrought.

I was much disappointed, when I entered the cathedral, to find the interior of it so little correspondent to the expectations excited by the beauty of its front. Indeed there is nothing in it remarkable, beside the pictures and the jewels.

Of two silver altars, one is plain; the other, for high festivals, is more ornamented. One *custodia* of silver, for the elevation of the host, or consecrated wafer, weighs nearly six quintals and a half, that is, something less than six hundred weight; another contains eight pounds and four ounces of the purest gold, with six hundred emeralds, and many valuable diamonds. One vessel somewhat similar, only used for preserving the consecrated wafers, and called *el copon*, has five pounds of gold, beside many brilliants of considerable value. On the right-hand of the altar is a massive urn of silver, four feet long, two and a half wide, and four feet high, containing the ashes of the two bishops, Fulgentius and Florentinus. Over this a little chest of gold and silver, highly wrought, contains one hair taken from the beard of Christ, and sent from Rome by Cardinal Velluga, who was bishop of the diocese.

It would be endless to enumerate all the jewels belonging to this church, forming a mass of treasure, which, if in circulation, would animate the general industry, and be productive of new treasures to the country, as far as its influence could extend.

The sacristy allotted for the reception of this wealth, is in the centre of a vast tower, constructed like that of Seville, but at present not quite so high. When finished it will be more lofty by ten feet than that famous edifice. As you ascend, not by steps, but by inclined planes, you go round the sanctuary, a spacious apartment destined as a refuge for assassins, where they may be equally secure both from the sword of justice, and from the dagger of revenge.

In this voluntary prison I saw two murderers, who had each his bed. They attended me up the tower, and appeared happy to converse; but I had so little expectation of hearing truth, that I did not urge them to relate the circumstances, which brought them to that melancholy dwelling.

From the top of this high tower you have a delightful prospect, commanding all the valley, with the circumjacent mountains. From hence you look down upon the city, every way surrounding the cathedral, and itself placed nearly in the centre of the vale; the dimensions of which, extending east and west, are nearly six leagues, and two leagues from north to south. It is bounded on the south by the chain of mountains over which we had passed, and by which it is separated from the vale of Carthagena. To the east it communicates by a small opening of about a league, with the vale of Orihuela and the sea. To the north-west are hills, and beyond these, high mountains bounding the distant view.

The cathedral is built with freestone, distinguished by the name of *Oolite*, because it appears to be composed of shells in small fragments, with round globulæ, resembling the spawn of fish. It contains likewise many bivalves and anomiæ entire.

Of convents, the largest is that of the Cordeliers, but the prettiest is the one allotted to the nuns called *las Capuchinas*.

I was exceedingly struck with the bridge over the *Segura;* magnificent in itself; and delightful for the prospect it commands of the river, the city, the vale, and the distant mountains, all in the most pleasing points of view.

This river being often overflowed during the rainy season, the city would have been long since swept away, had it not been for a strong dike, twenty feet wide, and as many high, by which it is protected. This dike, projected merely for the safety of the city, being extended many miles up into the country, affords a pleasant walk to the inhabitants; and as they have fixed here the sacred *stations*, it serves likewise the purpose of devotion. I have already explained the nature of these stations, when describing the convent of the Franciscans at Seville.

No one, who has lived always in a temperate climate, can conceive how much a traveller suffers from the flies, when he passes the summer in the southern provinces of Spain. But of all the cities through which I passed, not one appears to be molested with such swarms of those teasing insects as Murcia. It is here, therefore, that a man may fully comprehend, why Beelzebub, god of the flies, should become the title of a being who is held in supreme detestation by the human race. To disperse them, in some houses, they have a large fan suspended over the dining-table, and kept constantly in motion; in others, one of the domestics is unremittingly engaged in waving the bough of a tree all the time the company is eating; but the great, have a servant at their elbow, whose sole employment is, with a napkin, to keep off the flies.

My stay was short in Murcia. This city, with its environs, is highly interesting; but unfortunately, not finding the letter of recommendation to the principal person in his native city, with which Count Florida Blanca had favoured me; I too hastily concluded, that the

custom-house officers at Cadiz had lost it, when they examined my portmanteau, and took from me all my letters. I had afterwards the mortification to discover, that they had placed it amongst my letters to Valencia; but it was then too late to profit by the discovery. Disgusted with the filth and miserable accommodations of the posada, and having no other recommendation to any person resident in Murcia, after having passed one night in it, I resolved to quit the city.

The posadero, who, like most of the inn-keepers in this part of Spain, is a gipsy, assured me, that he paid thirty reals, that is, six shillings a day for rent, and seven hundred and fifty reals a year for alcavala; yet among all the wretched ventas and posadas I had seen, this appeared one of the most wretched.

His composition for the alcavala is very low, because every arroba of oil, paying five reals, and the pound of butcher's meat three quartos, supposing his consumption to bear any proportion to his rent, the amount must be considerably more than seven pounds, ten shillings, per annum.

Notwithstanding these heavy duties, *beef* sells for eleven quartos, or a trifle more than three-pence the pound of *sixteen* ounces; *mutton* for thirteen quartos; *pork* is worth fifteen; *kid* sixteen; *bread*, if very white, four quartos.

On Wednesday, May 16, at three in the afternoon, I placed myself in my calasine, and proceeding by the river side, took the road for Alicant.

To the left is an old castle on the summit of a high calcareous rock, which is insulated, pointed like a sugar loaf, and charged with extraneous fossils.

All the crops, such as wheat, barley, oats, peas, flax, hemp, with alfalfa *(medicago sativa)* appear luxuriant, and the trees are full of verdure. These are chiefly the elm, the poplar, the willow, the cypress, oranges, lemons, figs, mulberries, palms, medlars, quinces, and pomegranates. In short, the whole valley is one continued garden.

I took notice that all the ovens are separate from the cottages, and are covered with earth to retain the heat.

Early in the evening we arrived at *Orihuela*, four leagues from Murcia. It is a rich and thriving city, built on each side of the Segura, and contains twenty-one thousand souls, with thirteen convents, and a seminary for two hundred students, established here, A.D. 1555.

The cathedral is antiquated, and little worthy of attention; but the parish church of S. Augusta is elegant; and that of the Augustin friars will, when it is finished, be a valuable acquisition to the city.

In the neighbourhood are established some good saltpetre works for government.

Water in the whole of this valley is so abundant, that the crops have no dependence on the rain: hence the proverb:

Llueva o no llueva, Trigo en Orihuela.

From this city we passed along the valley, with the river on our right, and high mountains to our left, through vast plantations of mulberry trees. Here, the liquorice appears as a noxious weed, spreading over the whole country; because the soil, being deep, is peculiarly suited to its growth; and the warm sun, with plenty of water, makes all vegetables shoot with peculiar vigour.

The rock is calcareous.

Leaving this extensive plain, with the Segura on the right, we turned up a little vale of communication to the left, and passing between high rocks, at the end of about a mile, we entered the rich vale of Punda. This, with many corresponding valleys, all run from east to west, agreeable to the general direction of mountains and vales in Spain, and near the sea communicating with the vale of Orihuela.

On the mountains we observed some monumental crosses.

The dress of the peasants consist of a waistcoat, trowsers, stockings, all white; esparto sandals, a coloured sash, and a close black bonnet.

At the distance of two leagues we came to *Alvatera*, a miserable village, with a magnificent church, belonging to the Marquis of Dos Aguas. The country produces chiefly vines and olives. As we advanced we met a travelling flock going to feed upon the mountains. At the meeting of four roads we took notice of a high pole, with an iron hook, supporting one quarter of a man. The other quarters were suspended in the principal places where this wretch had been guilty of robbery and murder.

In the bottoms, the wheat crops appear heavy, and bowing for the sickle; and the barley is collected round the areas ready to be trodden by the cattle.

All the roads are here in a state of nature; but were the rich soil of clay and loam removed, a firm bed of gravel would be uncovered and the roads for many generations would want no repairs.

At the distance of about a mile from Elche, passing the wide

bed of a torrent, then dry, at the entrance of an extensive grove of olives, I observed three poles, similar to the one I had remarked before, each with the quarter of a man, being the monuments of as many robberies, accompanied with murder.

*Elche*, Ilici of the Romans, might with propriety be called the City of Dates; for it is every way surrounded by plantations of palm-trees. These, about the month of May, are loaded with fruit in pendant clusters, which, forming a complete circle, resemble, when ripe, a crown of gold, with a plume of feathers rising from its centre. Each cluster to appearance would nearly fill a bushel, and is said to weigh from six to ten arrobas. There is a remarkable variety in this fruit, both as to the taste and colour. Some dates are green when ripe, but most commonly they are yellow, and not unfrequently of a dark brown. Some are sweet, others are inclined to acidity. The male trees produce only flowers, the females bear the fruit.

Elche is divided into three parishes, and contains, according to the last government returns, seventeen thousand four hundred and three souls, of which eight thousand six hundred and fifty-seven are males, and eight thousand seven hundred and forty-six females; but the widows are seven hundred and fifty-one, and the widowers three hundred. They have twenty knights, eighteen advocates, twelve escrivanos, thirteen inquisitors, and three convents, two for monks, the other for nuns. The great church is a beautiful building, with a majestic dome, and is elegantly fitted up. For the service of the altar it has two curates, a vicar, four doctors, and many chaplains. It is built

with sand-stone; but as the natural cement is weak, the stone moulders away and cracks.

This city belongs to the Duke of Arcos, now Count of Altamira. It is governed by his corregidor, four regidores, as many deputies from the commons, two alcaldes, and one alguazil mayor. The ducal palace is situated on the brink of a deep ravine, and carries the marks of the most remote antiquity. It was recovered from the Moors by Peter surnamed the Cruel A. D. 1363.

They have no beef. Mutton is sold for thirty-two quartos the pound of thirty-six ounces; lamb for twenty-three; pork for thirty-six; wheaten bread is worth five quartos and a half the pound of eighteen ounces, and barley bread, two quartos.

Leaving Elche, and passing through considerable plantations of olive-trees, interspersed with algarrobos; when the prospect opens, you have the sea on your right-hand, at the distance of about a league; on your left you see the distant mountains fading on the sight, and sinking in the horizon; whilst at the distance of four leagues in front you command the high fort of Alicant.

As you approach towards the city, the country is wild and broken, discovering a sandy rock; but having descended nearly to the level of the sea, you find a rich soil, and luxuriant crops of corn, with extensive plantations of the almond.

In all the southern provinces of Spain, especially in this vicinity, you see numerous fountains and reservoirs of water covered with arches, although perhaps unjustly, attributed to the patient industry of the Moriscos; when with equal probability of truth, they might

be ascribed to the Romans, to the Carthaginians, or to the more ancient inhabitants of the peninsula.

I was much entertained in this short journey with the superstition of my guide; a species of superstition not confined to him, because I found it equally in all the coachmen and common carriers with whom I had afterwards occasion to converse upon the subject. They carry constantly about with them the paw of a mole, to secure their mules and horses against the *mal de ojos*. This I at first conceived to be the *diseases of the eye;* but upon a more accurate inquiry, I found myself mistaken, and discovered that this expression meant, the evil influence of witchcraft, conveyed by looks. In the southern provinces of Spain, like as formerly in England, and even now in Cornwall, children and the common people universally agree in attributing necromantic powers to the female in each village who is the most deformed in person, the most decrepit with old age, and the most haggard in her looks. In Cornwall it is needful for the witch thrice to repeat, "I wish," but in Spain one look conveys the fatal influence; and the object, unless relieved by a superior power, may droop and die. The proper amulets are the paw of a mole carried in the pocket, a bit of scarlet cloth worn by men, or the *manesita* fastened on the wrist of children. The manesita is a *little hand* of jet, ivory, glass, or stones, set in silver, with the thumb thrust out between the middle fingers. But for want of these, a person apprehending danger may readily defend himself by the same position of his thumb. For this reason, whenever the fond mother observes an ugly hag looking stedfastly upon her child, she screams

out, *fesla una figa*, that is, thrust out the thumb in token of defiance. This kind of superstition is by no means novel. We trace it distinctly in the Romans:

> Ecce avia, aut metuens divum matertera cunis
> Exemit puerum, frontemque atque uda labella
> Infami digito, & lustralibus ante salivis
> Expiat, *urentes occalas inhibere perita.*
>
> Persii Satyra, II. 31—34.

In this little journey I took notice of a new establishment, which does much honour to Count Florida Blanca, as contributing not only to the ease and comfort of the traveller, but to the safety of his person. Government is engaged in raising, at the distance of every league, a little cottage, with a suitable garden, as the habitation of a *peon caminero*, who is to receive five reals a day for repairing the highways, and for protecting passengers. For this purpose he is furnished with all proper implements and arms. This institution will be made general through all the provinces.

# ALICANT.

ALICANT is situated at the bottom of a bay, formed by the capes of La Huerta and San Pablo. It is protected by a castle, built on the summit of a mountain, to which, when attacked by enemies, the citizens have been taught to look up with confidence; but, in the present day, it is rather the object of their terror, because large portions of the rock, shattered exceedingly, overhang their base, and threaten a part of the city with destruction.

The streets are narrow, and were exceedingly ill paved; but now, indebted to the indefatigable zeal of the governor, Don Francisco Pacheco, few towns can boast of superior neatness; and by the well directed labours of one man, this city, formerly in every sense a nest of vermin, is become a most delightful residence.

By the last returns to government, it appears, that the inhabitants are seventeen thousand, three hundred and forty-five. Of those, eight thousand, five hundred and twenty-four are males, eight thousand, eight hundred and twenty-one females; the unmarried men and boys,

four thousand, nine hundred and sixty-six; the unmarried women and girls, four thousand, five hundred and seventy-six; but the widows, nine hundred and thirty-seven, whilst the widowers are only three hundred and forty-one. Divided according to their age, there appears to be:

| | |
|---|---|
| Under seven years of age, males and females - - | 2,865 |
| From seven to sixteen - - - - - - - - | 3,144 |
| From sixteen to twenty-five - - - - - - | 2,870 |
| From twenty-five to forty - - - - - - | 3,782 |
| From forty to fifty - - - - - - - - - | 2,033 |
| From fifty upwards - - - - - - - - - | 2,651 |
| Total | 17,345 |

The clergy are fifty-six, including those, who in four parishes have the cure of souls, with others who are ordained either to ecclesiastical benefices, or on their private patrimony; this being equal to three reals a day, that is, to about eleven pounds sterling per annum.

Of the seculars, sixty-four are knights, twenty-eight advocates, thirty-one escrivanos, two hundred and ninety-four students, nine hundred and seventy-four farmers, two thousand, three hundred and one day-labourers; the merchants and shop-keepers are three hundred and thirteen; the manufacturers, eleven; the artisans, one thousand, three hundred and ninety-two; the servants, six hundred and thirty. Beside these, eight convents contain about two hundred and fifty persons under vows.

The equivalent, in lieu of provincial rents, purveyance, and the

royal monopolies of brandy and salt, for this city, with the villages of its vicinity, is five hundred and thirty-nine thousand, three hundred and sixty-one reals, or somewhat less than five thousand, four hundred pounds. Now, as the whole district, or *corregimiento*, of Alicant contains, according to the government returns, thirty-three thousand and forty-five souls, the proportion of this tax is not more than sixteen reals, or about three shillings and two-pence for each inhabitant to pay.

Neither the churches, nor any of the convents are worthy to be noticed. In the great church, indeed, I was much amused, but not with the architecture, nor yet with any of the altars; for that which caught my attention was a grant from the college of cardinals, sanctioned by the archbishop and the bishop, of two thousand, five hundred and eighty days indulgence to any penitent who shall say before the altar of the Virgin, *Ave Maria purissima*, and as many to all, who hearing this, shall answer, *Sin peccado Concebida.*

For the service of the great church they have ten canons, three dignitaries, and two beneficed clergy; but these are reckoned poor. The bishop's seat is at Orihuela, where the canons have a more ample provision made for them.

The commerce of Alicant is considerable. From five hundred to a thousand vessels enter annually this port, of which the major part are Catalan. In the year 1782, there entered nine hundred and sixty-one. The principal articles of export are,

Anise-seeds, from three to four thousand quintals.

Almonds, from eight to ten thousand quintals.

Barilla, from sixty to ninety thousand quintals,
Brandy, about a hundred thousand pipes.
Cumin, from two thousand to two thousand, five hundred quintals.
Esparto rush, and the same in ropes and mats, the quantity uncertain.
Figs, about a thousand quintals.
Fish, uncertain quantities.
Grana sylvestre, called also vermillion, about three hundred quintals.
Lead-ore, uncertain quantities.
Liquorice in root.
Lavender flowers, both to England and to Holland.
Lemon juice.
Pomegranate peel.
Raisins, from sixty to a hundred thousand quintals.
Salt, about a hundred thousand tons.
Saffron, Silk, and
Vinegar, all uncertain in their quantities.
Wine, about two hundred tuns.
Wool, from three to four thousand quintals.

The value of our commerce with Alicant and its dependencies will appear from the following statement of the years 1784 and 1785, given to me by the English consul.

# ALICANT.

## Exports to GREAT BRITAIN, and Imports. 1784.

| *Ports.* | *Exports.* | *Value.* £ | s. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alicant, .... | Barilla, 7,375 bales, .... | 40,562 | 10 |
| Valencia, .. | Raisins, 146,560 baskets | 40,304 | 0 |
| Murviedro, .. | Brandy, 430 pipes ..... | 4,300 | 0 |
| Alicant, .... | Wine and Fruits ..... | 3,800 | 0 |
| La Matta, .. | Salt, 630 tons, ..... | 378 | 0 |
| Tonnage, 7,100. | By computation £ | 89,344 | 10 |

| *Ports.* | *Exports* | *Value sterling* £ |
|---|---|---|
| Alicant, .... | Newfoundland fish, 55,800 quintals ... ..... | 34,875 |
| Valencia, .... | ditto, 5,200 ditto ..... | 3,380 |
| Denia ..... | ditto, 8,900 ditto ..... | 5,785 |
| Alicant, .... | Shetland lyng, 1,500 ditto .... | 1575 |
| | Salted salmon, 674 tierces .... | 1,685 |
| | Manufactures, iron, copper, tin, &c | 2,000 |
| | Woollen, ..... | 6,000 |
| | Valencia, ditto, and ditto .... | 19,945 |
| Tonnage, 3,932 ..... | ..... £ | 75,245 |

## ALICANT. Exports. 1785.

| | | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Alicant, .... | Barilla, 2,957 bales ..... | 21,068 |
| Valencia, &c. | Raisins, 120,000 baskets .... | 39,000 |
| Murviedro, | Brandy, 300 pipes ..... | 3,000 |
| Alicant, .... | Wine and fruits, ..... | 1,500 |
| La Matto, .. | Salt, 1,600 tons..... | 690 |
| Tonnage, by computation, 5,712 ..... | | £ 65,528 |

## Imports. 1785.

| | | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Alicant, .... | Newfoundland fish, 45,000 quintals, ..... | 30,375 |
| Valencia, .. | ditto, 15,000 ..... ... | 10,500 |
| Denia, .... | ditto, 8,900 ..... .... | 7,700 |
| Alicant, .... | Salmon, 100 tierces ..... | 275 |
| | Shetland lyng, 1,250 . ... | 1,312 |
| | Manufactures, ..... | 1,174 |
| | Woollen .... ..... | 3,780 |
| | Valencia, ditto and ditto .... | 27,106 |
| Tonnage, 3,824 ..... | ..... | 82,222 |

*Barilla* is a considerable article of commerce, and till the year 1780, was confined chiefly to this port; but since the duties have been raised from one hundred and fourteen maravedis and three quarters the quintal to four hundred and forty-two, being the same that was previously imposed by government at Carthagena, the trade has been more equally divided. The present duties on the quintal of one hundred and fourteen pounds avoirdupois are as follow: royal duty, four hundred and forty-two maravedis; alcavala, thirty-five and two-thirds; brokerage and consular duty, twelve; in all about two shillings and ten-pence.

Whilst the duty on the export of Barilla was little more than three reals the quintal, the Spanish government exacted twenty-four for soap; in consequence of which, the oil and pot-ash were carried to Marseilles, and made into soap, for the service both of Spain and of her colonies. (*Vide* Campomanes, E. P. part iv. p. 249.)

Brokerage is a duty of a quarter per cent. on all commodities imported and exported, paid by the merchants to the Marquis of Paralis, as a compensation for the privilege of naming their own brokers; because the marquis claims the nomination under a grant from the king, to whom he had lent thirty thousand dollars, a sum equal to four thousand five hundred pounds; but to avoid the consequences of this oppressive grant, they agree to pay him the interest of a hundred thousand dollars.

Of the *Esparto rush*, M. Condom exports annually about three hundred tons from this port for Marseilles, and about four-score cargoes, each from fifty to a hundred tons, for Genoa, Venice, and the Levant.

With the raw material he is bound to send out one-third manufactured; but this part of his agreement may be, without much difficulty eluded.

It is curious to observe the expedition and facility with which the women and children spin the esparto thread. After having soaked the rush in water, and beat it sufficiently, they, without either wheel or spindle, contrive to twist two threads at the same time. This they do by rubbing them between the palms of their hands, in the same manner as the shoe-maker forms a thread upon his knee, with this differenee, that one motion gives the twist to each thread, and at the same time unites them. To keep the ends asunder, the thumb of the right hand is interposed between them, and when that is wanted for other purposes, the left thumb supplies its place. Two threads being thus twisted into one, of the bigness of a large crow-quill, forty-six yards are sold for a quarto, or about a farthing and a small fraction of a farthing, and of this the materials are worth about one-fifth.

I was no less struck to see the address and dispatch with which the soft-wood turners, at Alicant, execute their work. They sit on a low stage, above which the two poppet heads and points are raised six inches, and instead of a pole and treddle they use a bow. To this they give motion with the right-hand. The left hand holds the tool, which they guide by the constant application of the right foot, whilst the left foot keeps the moveable poppet and point close up to the work. Such a position must be exceedingly uneasy, till custom and long habit have reconciled them to it.

The *Grana Sylvestre* is not as yet a considerable article of commerce; it is only a few years since it was introduced. Guixona, a town about five leagues from Alicant, sends annually a number of people over all the mountains of Granada and part of Andalusia to collect it; but hitherto with no remarkable success.

*Saffron* of late has been in much request for a foreign market, and is collected from the vicinity of Albazete, about one hundred and twenty-five leagues from Alicant, where it is produced in considerable quantities. It is worth from fifty-five to sixty-five reals per pound, and pays on exportation, for all duties, two hundred and seven maravedis, or about fourteen-pence the pound of sixteen ounces.

At Alicant the *fishery* is free from all kinds of duty; and as a further encouragement, a tax of ten per cent. beside four hundred and eighty maravedis, by way of principal duty and millones, is laid on all foreign fish.

The dog-fish might be rendered valuable, were it not for the spirit of monopoly, and the contracted views of government. It is good to eat, and yields about five-and-twenty pounds of oil. Beside the flesh and oil, the skin alone was usually sold for twenty reals, whilst the ports were open; but now that the exportation is prohibited, the price is sunk to eight reals, and the fishery is thereby considerably injured.

In this province, the privilege of fishing is confined to the enrolled seamen, who are about sixteen thousand.

With such a nursery for sailors in the Mediterranean, and with one similar to it in the Bay of Biscay, where peculiar privileges are

granted for that purpose, Spain will soon be formidable as a naval power. The Catalans already supply Alicant with pilchards, taken on the coast of Gallicia; whereas formerly this city imported annually from England about fifty cargoes.

The *municipal government* of this city is in eight regidores, of which four are noble, and four commoners; these are all considered as possessing a freehold, descending by inheritance to their children, yet not entailed upon them, and therefore saleable. They have four assessors, chosen by the commons, who continue in office two years, but two are annually changed. To these are added two syndics, of which one, the *personero*, is to represent the grievances of the commons; but neither of these have votes. The usual president of this court is the governor, or, in his absence, the alcalde mayor, who resembles our recorders. In the corporation are included three physicians and two surgeons, who have salaries.

The attendants of the court are, proctors, advocates, *escrivanos*, and alguazils.

To keep good order in the various quarters of the city, they have *alcaldes de barrio*. These formerly purchased their office, and contrived to repay themselves with interest; but the present governor makes a new election every year, with this exception, that he continues those, who are distinguished for fidelity.

The *escrivanos reales* are merely notaries; the *escrivanos del numero*, to the number of twenty-three, may be called pettifoggers; against these, the governor declares a never-ceasing war; but the contest is unequal. He attempted to restrain their influence by the introduction

of *viva voce* evidence; but this attack they effectually resisted. Having detected five of them in some mal-practices, he sent them to prison, and at the same time gave notice, that the next offender should visit Africa. He complained to me one day in the most feeling manner, of the distress he felt in being daily witness to abuses, which he was not able to correct, because these wretches can never be convicted, unless upon evidence taken by an escrivano. He lamented that, even when he knew the evidence produced was false, he was bound to give judgment agreeable to it, and could contrive no redress. Yet one point he carried, in not suffering them, as usual to make a long and expensive process of a trifling matter.

In their turn they do all they can to harrass and perplex him. The corporation having made their agreement with one contractor to supply the citizens with meat, this man caused his cattle to be driven through the city in the middle of the day. The governor remonstrated in vain. Hearing, however, repeated complaints of mischief, and, seeing the people, distracted in their attention, following in crowds, as usual, wherever any thing like a bull, their favourite animal appeared; he interposed his authority, and absolutely forbad the admittance of oxen after a certain hour in the morning. The contractor, on this restraint, refused to supply the city, and, urged forwards by the escrivanos, appealed to the intendant of the province. In consequence of this appeal, the governor could find no refuge, but in the direct interference of the minister; and had his friends been less powerful at court, he must have given way.

Previous to the appointment of Don Francisco Pacheco to the

government of Alicant, the city swarmed all day with beggars, all night with prostitutes and thieves. These were fed by the religious houses, by the ecclesiastics, and by the alms of well-disposed, yet mistaken citizens. The governor saw in a proper light both the cause and the consequences of this abundance of unprofitable subjects, and therefore determined to confine them; yet he knew that prejudice would run strong against him. For this reason, he engaged the most popular preachers, during Lent, to expatiate on the merit of giving to the poor, and afterwards to explain the propriety of making a distinction in the distribution of their alms, so as not to offer a premium to laziness, prodigality, and vice.

When he had thus prepared his way, he assembled the citizens, laid his plans before them, and formed a society, consisting of two hundred and fifty of the first people in the diocese, with the bishop, canons, and principal nobility at their head, under the denomination of "Brethren of the Poor." From these were elected governors and guardians for the House of Mercy, and for the twelve quarters, into which the city is divided for the purpose of taking an exact account of all the inhabitants with their age and occupation. Every guardian, in his several quarter, has three assistants to examine with him the condition of the poor, and to distribute the relief appointed by the governors the preceding week, whether in money, in raw materials, in medicine, or in aliments, agreeabe to the report which has been made to them.

In the House of Mercy, children, instructed in the most common, and therefore the most useful manufactures, are trained to industry, and the lazy are compelled to work.

They have no other source of revenue beside the produce of their labour, and the voluntary contribution of the citizens.

This institution bears date only the 30th of June, 1786, and in May, 1787, they had expended six hundred and twenty-nine pounds for the support of about one hundred men, women, and children. These are well fed, and do little work at present; but, when they shall have been reconciled to the idea of confinement, their diet will be administered with a more sparing hand, and their labour will be rendered more productive.

They have here another institution, likely to be of extensive utility in providing for orphans, for deserted children, and for the sons of soldiers, who are burthened with numerous families. It is a military academy, in which they are taught reading, writing, and accounts, the manual exercise, and every thing needful to qualify them for serjeants. Don Francisco Pacheco had the goodness to review for me a little regiment of these, who went through all their evolutions, and gave their fire with wonderful address. The whole number in the kingdom is two thousand, from whom will be selected all the serjeants for the army.

Under the same protection, I had the happiness of seeing a review of the artillery, with prizes distributed to the engineers, who were most distinguished for their skill. Much attention is paid to their education, not only at Alicant, but all over the peninsula.

The military establishments of every kind appear respectable, and mark at once wisdom and humanity in all their regulations. The soldiers are enlisted for eight years, during which they are frequently indulged with furloughs. When they have served fifteen years, their pay

goes on constantly increasing, and after thirty-five years, they retire with the rank of commissioned officers, and a pension of about twenty pounds a year.

Among the numerous objects attracting the attention of a stranger, none was more interesting to me than the *Castle*, with the rock on which it stands, and that for various reasons. As an Englishman, I was curious to examine a fortress so bravely, or rather so rashly, defended by its governor in the year 1707, more especially the chasm left by the springing of a mine, which proved fatal to General Richards, with twenty of his officers. When the Spaniards had nearly finished their work, they gave warning to the garrison; and when they had lodged in it thirteen hundred barrels of powder, they generously permitted the English general to send his engineers, who viewed the mine, with its contents. These reported, that the burthen was too great for the quantity of powder, and that the garrison was safe.

On the day appointed for the springing of this mine, people from every part of the country assembled on the opposite hill, to view the catastrophe; and notice of the fatal moment was given to the garrison. Precisely at that moment, the officers, engaged in drinking, and somewhat elated by their wine, declared their resolution not to quit the battery, till they had drank two bottles more, for which they had sent a servant; but no sooner had he turned his back, than the battery, together with General Richards, and twenty gallant officers, mounted in the air.

By the chasm, it may be readily imagined how great must have been the burthen; but when I had observed the shattered condition, and

loose-jointed nature of the rock, it became evident, that the engineers of the besieged were either ignorant or rash in the extreme.

This fortress might have been battered to pieces from Mount St. Julian; but the besiegers preferred a mine.

In scrambling among the rocks, I observed a track, very strongly marked, leading to a part of the fort, in which the walls are low. This being at once the steepest and most rugged side of the mountain, where I imagined no human foot-step had ever yet been traced, I was much surprised to see so strong a path. It was very narrow, but well trodden; and although winding at the back of the fortress, it communicated with another path leading from the country to the eastern quarter of the city.

When, on my return, I inquired very minutely into the nature and use of such a private and sequestered way, this was the result of my inquiries.

The laws in many provinces of Spain being peculiarly favourable to the softer sex, if the wife complains of ill treatment from her husband, he, on her sole evidence, is confined in prison; and should she declare, on oath, that he had beaten her, the punishment would be yet more severe; he would be sent for many years to the *presidios*.

When, again, a father is displeased with the conduct of his son, if it be such as tends to bring either ruin or disgrace upon his family, the young man is sent to learn wisdom in a forced retirement.

It appears from the observations of the chief justice, Count Campomanes, in the appendix to his *Educacion popular*, that in Spain many persons of quality are shut up in prison, or sent to the *presidios*, for these and similar offences. He states, however, yet not much to the

honour of the Spanish ladies, that their accusations are not always just. From him we may collect, that a great number of these fair-ones, persuaded by their cortejos, falsely charge their husbands with ill-treatment, whenever the good men shew a disposition to be jealous.

Some young men of fashion, at the request of their fathers or their wives, are, as the governor informed me, destined to pass their tedious hours in this castle. Yet, by the connivance of the centinels, they are frequently, in the dusk of the evening, permitted to scale the walls; when, passing disguised into the city, they amuse themselves among their friends, till the company retires; after which they return by the same sequestered path to their destined habitations: and this precisely was the path which had attracted my attention.

In a conversation with the governor on the operation of a punishment long since inflicted both in France and Spain, and lately adopted in our island, that of employing criminals on public works; he perfectly agreed with me, that their labour is scarcely worth a tenth of what it costs; and assured me, that as far as his observation went, this punishment rather tended to harden them in wickedness, than to produce any reformation in their manners. He particularly mentioned, that of the four thousand five hundred and seventy-nine convicts banished to the presidios or garrisons of Africa, the major part, on their discharge, at the expiration of their terms, returned to the eastern coast of the peninsula; and to this circumstance he attributed the prevalence of the most atrocious crimes in that part of Spain. He considered therefore the *presidios* as the worst school, to which the youthful offender could be sent.

The country in the vicinity of Alicant is wild and broken; the

mountains are lofty, rugged, bare, and little susceptible of cultivation; the valleys are mostly small, but remarkably fertile; the soil is sandy, with beds of clay and marl. The rock in general is calcareous. The city is partly fed by a valley to the north, and by the *Huerta*, a rich and extensive valley to the east, at the distance of one mile, but chiefly by the vale of Murcia. The carriers bring wheat, and load back with fish.

The Huerta is watered from a vast reservoir, called *El Pantano*, constructed in the mountains, at the distance of about five leagues from Alicant. The governor had the goodness to carry me in his coach to view this artificial lake, formed between two high mountains by a wall, the dimensions of which, reduced to English feet, are as follow: one hundred and forty-seven high; two hundred and sixty-two wide at top, from mountain to mountain, and not more than twenty-four at bottom. The thickness of the wall is sixty-seven feet at top, and one hundred and twenty-one at bottom. It is very properly made elliptical, to sustain the lateral pressure of the water; but had the thickness of the wall been only seven feet at top, instead of sixty-seven, this would have been more than sufficient; because the area of any surface being given, the pressure of fluids on that surface is in proportion to its depth. The depth being given, it matters not whether the quantity of water be one acre, or ten thousand acres. For the same expense they might have constructed many such reservoirs, one below the other; but, when we consider the age, in which this was made, (A D. 1542) we are not surprised to find so much labour lost.

When the stream comes near the Huerta, it is separated into four by the administrator, and each proprietor of land receives, or should receive, the quantity allotted to him, in proportion to his land, paying for this the stipulated price. To prevent violence and fraud, A.D. 1739, the king, by his royal edict, established sixty-two regulations for the distribution of this water, and appointed a special court to enforce these regulations; yet notwithstanding, either through ignorance of hydrostatics in the managers, through their negligence, or through the influence of bribes, many obtain more than their just proportion, and others are left to murmur and complain. It is to be lamented, that government does not construct more pantanos. The farmers in the Huerta could dispose of five times as much as they receive at present; and were the whole interval between the mountains occupied with reservoirs, they might all be filled. This pantano, although vast, has been replenished by four hours' rain.

Independent of the produce in all kinds of grain and herbage, government derives a direct revenue of near two thousand pounds a year by the distribution of this water.

The rock is a fine limestone, covering schist, and as the country produces pines, juniper, and coscoja, in abundance, fewel for burning lime is on the spot; so that the expense of constructing reservoirs would not be great.

After having examined the pantano, I visited, on the succeeding days, the Huerta, to get acquainted with the agriculture of that rich well planted, and well watered valley.*

Going eastward from the city, having ascended gradually for about a mile, you look down upon a wide expanse of nearly thirty thousand acres, every where inclosed by lofty mountains, excepting towards the sea, and covered with oranges, lemons, figs, mulberries, almonds, cherries, apricots, peaches, nectarines, plums, apples, pears, pomegranates, olives, algarrobos, the more humble yet not less profitable vine, and the liquorice, with every species of grain, of leguminous plants, and of herbage for the cattle.

This vale is said to contain more than twenty thousand persons, and I can readily believe it; for wherever you pass, you see old and young, men, women, and children, innumerable, all busily employed, ploughing, sowing, reaping, treading out the grain with cattle, winnowing the corn, or conveying it to granaries, hoeing in the vineyards, distributing water to their crops, or digging their land, and preparing it for fresh productions.

When I visited this delightful vale, they had reaped their barley, and were engaged in treading it with mules. To these they added carts drawn backwards on the area, for the purpose of separating the grain, and of cutting the straw for fodder. Others were employed to wind off silk from the cones. Their reel is five feet wide, and receives six compound threads from thirty, thirty-six, or from forty-two cones, which swim in a furnace of boiling water. These threads are made to traverse on the reel, that they may not agglutinate together.

I was much pleased with the reticulated fences round most of the little farms, composed of reeds ranged in pairs, crossing each other

like a lattice frame, yet so as to form, not rectangles, but lozenges or rhomboidal figures, with the reeds not interwoven, but bound together by esparto threads.

Every part of the Huerta is refreshed with water once in fifteen days during the summer, but in winter it may go three weeks or a month unwatered. Beside the refreshing stream derived from the pantano, they have some norias: the most remarkable of which, belonging to Mr. Arabet, is worked by wind, and raises the water forty feet.

The land never rests; for no sooner has it rewarded the farmer with one crop, than he begins to prepare it for another. In September he sows barley, and having reaped it about the latter end of April, or the first week in May, he immediately puts in maize, which comes off about the middle of September. But before this ripens, he puts in sandias (the *cucurbita* of Lin.) or some other esculent, which yields him a third crop in the course of the same year. In November he sows wheat, and in June he reaps it. The produce both of wheat and barley is from fifteen to twenty-four for one, having sowed of the former nearly two bushels an acre, of the latter between three and four. Flax is put into the ground about September, or the beginning of October, and comes off in May; but hemp, which is sowed in April, continues on the land till August. These with cucumbers, melons, *garbanzos* (*cicer* arietinum) peas, French beans, lettuce, alfalfa (*Medicago* sativa), form a rich variety of crops, which, cherished by a bright sun, and fed by abundant streams from the pantano, prove a never-failing source of plenty.

In the spring they abound with oranges and lemons; in summer they have plums, cherries, figs, apricots, and nectarines; in autumn they gather grapes; and in winter a rich variety of fruits supplies their tables. Thus Ceres and Pomona appear to be engaged in a never-ceasing contest, which shall most contribute to the wealth and prosperity of this favoured valley.

One of the most valuable productions of this country is the barilla. For this they plough their land four or five times, dung it well, and then, having turned the earth twice more, they make it smooth with boards instead of harrows, and sow their seed in the months of January and February, waiting always for wet weather.

When the plant is about the bigness of a shilling, they clear off all the weeds, and in September they collect the crop into heaps of about six feet high. Of these they burn fifty in one hole, stirring well the broth with sticks; then, protecting it from rain, at the expiration of eight or ten days, the stone will be cold enough to be removed.

Beside the barilla (*salsola soda* of Linnæus) this vicinity produces many other species, which, by combustion, yield the pot-ash. These are,

1st. Alguasul, or *mesembryanthemum.*

2nd. Salicor, *Salicornea Europæa,* of two species, one annual in swamps, the other perennial in dry and stony places.

3d. Barilla punchosa soda colorada, *salsola kali.* This gives few ashes, and little salt.

4th. Sofa prima, *chenopodium maritimum.* This plant is the most common, and is to be found all along the coast.

5th. Sofa blanca, *chenopodium album.*

6th. Sofa gorda, *salsola vermicularis.*

7th. Sosa lenosa, *salsola rosacea.*

8th. Hyerba de la plata, *mesembryanthemum* cryst.

Of these the salsola kali, the salicornia, and the chenopodia, are found in England; but they do not produce a sufficient quantity of salt to make the cultivation of them profitable.

The rapid progress of vegetation in warm climates fills the inhabitants of more northern regions with astonishment. Having one day expressed my surprise on this subject to the governor, he carried me in the evening to the garden of Don Lorenzo Mabile, at a little distance from the city, where we wandered about under the shade of trees, which four years before had no existence but as slips, as seedlings, or as suckers. We observed three hundred fig-trees, and three thousand five hundred vines, loaded with fruit; and he already drinks in his family the wine of his own vineyard. Beside these, he has collected together innumerable pomegranates, apricots, apples, pears, plums, mulberries, oranges, lemons, algarrobos, and azaroles *(cratægus)* which by their luxuriant growth seem to have been planted at least twenty years.

From this vineyard he made last year three tuns and a half of wine, each vine on the average yielding one quart.

The whole produce of Alicant is about four thousand tuns.

For the fontillion wine, the grapes are gathered, picked from the stalks, and exposed on elevated wicker frames for the space of fifteen days to the influence of the sun and wind, in order to evaporate the superfluous moisture, after which they are submitted to the press.

Among the natural curiosities in the vicinity of Alicant, the most remarkable are the baths of Buzot. Having heard a description of them from a physician, I resolved to visit them before I left the city, and for that purpose, I formed a party on the 31st of May. Early in the morning we mounted our horses, and having passed through the Huerta, we ascended suddenly twelve or fourteen feet to a plain, upon a higher level, called the *Campillo*, which, like the Huerta, is watered by the pantano.

After having traversed this well cultivated and fertile plain, we began to climb the hills, and at the distance of four leagues from Alicant, near to the village of *las Aguas*, we arrived at the romantic spot where the warm springs break out.

This country is broken by high mountains, of which the most remarkable are the Buchampana, the Sierra Gitana, and the Cabezo, so called by contraction from *cabeza de auro*, or head of gold. The Sierra Gatina derives its appellation from the gypsies. This elevated chain, exposed to every storm, is far from being a desirable abode, because the lightning breaks upon it with more than common violence, and the thunder is reverberated by its innumerable rocks. These rocks are calcareous, and discover fossil shells. Here I found some marmor metalicum, or ponderous earth, with gypsum or calca-

reous earth, each saturated with vitriolic acid; and in many places I picked up iron ore with hæmatites.

On the southern declivity, near to the base of these lofty mountains, four copious mineral springs break forth, two of them near together, the others more remote. Their temperature is about one hundred and four degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. They have evidently the chalybeate taste, deposit a sediment of yellow ochre, and upon evaporation, Glauber's and sea salt are found crystallized in it. Two or three small tumblers filled from any of these springs prove speedily and pleasantly cathartic.

This part of the country is frequently shaken by strong earthquakes.

I had here an opportunity to examine the natural history of the *grana kermes*. It is found on the coscoja, or *quercus coccifera* of Linnæus, here growing to the height of from twelve inches to two feet. The grana appear on the stems or small branches, some near the bottom of the plant, but mostly on the upper branches, yet always protected by the leaves, and fixed to the stem by a gluten, which both to the sight and to the touch resembles thin white leather, spread over the stem, and covering, like the cup or calix of the acorn, a segment of the grana. Upon a more minute investigation, I traced the agglutinating coat through a small foramen into the grana, from whence it had proceeded, and where it spread, like the placenta, on the internal surface.

The grana were of various sizes, from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in diameter, perfectly spherical, and covered with a white

powder, which being rubbed off, the surface appeared red, smooth, and polished. Upon the same stem I found the grana in three stages. In the first I discovered only tough membranes filled with a red juice resembling blood, but on paper leaving a stain as bright and beautiful as the best carmine. In the second stage there appeared under the first coat or pellicle, a thin tough membrane inclosing the eggs, now most minute, and scarcely to be distinguished without the assistance of a convex lens. Between this membrane and the pellicle was the same red liquor, but less in quantity than was contained in the former stage. By a careful dissection I took off the pellicle, which was evidently separated from the inner membrane by what seemed to be the viscera and blood-vessels, but near to the foramen these two coats adhered closely together.

The interior membrane is thin, white, and tough, with a lunar septum, forming the ovary, which at first is very small, and scarcely discernible, but progressively enlarges, till in the third stage it occupies the whole space, when the tincturing juice disappears, and only eggs are to be seen, to the number of fifteen hundred or two thousand.

It is clear to me that the grana derives no kind of nourishment from the plant on which it is fixed; and from its position I am inclined to think, that the little animal chooses the quercus coccifera, which in its prickly leaf resembles the holly, only for the sake of shelter and protection from birds.

I put some of the grana into a coffee-cup on the thirty-first of May, and, June the twelfth, I discovered a multitude of animalculæ,

of a bright red colour, exceedingly minute, running about the cup with astonishing rapidity, but for short intervals. A friend put some grana into a snuff-box, where he soon forgot them; but when, at the distance of a few weeks, he had occasion to resume his box; he found the top covered internally with dew, and a multitude of winged insects, all dead, adhering to it.

Before my excursion to Buzot, some peasants of Las Aguas had spread themselves on the adjacent mountains, where they collected more than four arrobas, or one hundred weight of grana, which they had sold in Alicant for fifteen reals, or about three shillings a pound.

Beside the grana kermes, I observed on the coscoja many large red excrescences; and of these, two species are distinguished, the one formed on the leaf, the other on the stems of the amentaceous flowers. The former appears in the middle of the leaf, on both its surfaces, and is at first of a green colour; but as it swells, it becomes of a bright red, and occupies the whole leaf, with this exception, that in some a narrow margin of the leaf remains. The latter are longer than the former, and where they are found, the stems of the amenta are considerably larger than the rest; yet the florets, which appear on the surface of these excrescences, are not to appearance affected by them. These morbid tumors have many perforations, communicating with little cells, which contain each a small white grub. The cell is formed by a strong membrane, but the substance of the tumor is spongy. In the excrescence on the leaf I could not discover any nidus, although I have no doubt that these, like the former, were occasioned by the ichneumon fly, and that each of them contained an egg.

I might here proceed to give at large the natural history of the locust; but this task having been so well performed by the judicious Bowles, I shall be exceedingly brief upon the subject. These voracious insects commit the greatest devastations in the south of Spain; and this proceeds, not merely from the warmth of the climate, but from want of cultivation, because the females never deposit their eggs in arable land, but always in the deserts. For this reason, Gallicia, where agriculture prevails, is little infested with the locust.

Adanson in his voyage to Senegal, has given us a striking picture of the desolation occasioned by a cloud of locusts which darkened the sun, and extending many leagues, in the space of a few hours laid waste the country, devouring fruits, and leaves, and herbage, the bark of trees, and even the dried reeds with which the huts were thatched.

Of the locust tribe, Linnæus reckons twenty species. Those I have observed in Spain are the *Grylli Italici*, distinguished by the redness of their wings. Their jaw-bones are strong, and dented like a saw. Their head bears a striking resemblance to that of the horse, and this similitude has been remarked in the whole genus. The sound of their wings is said to be like the noise of distant chariots.

They are not always considered as a plague, being commonly seen only in the forests; but when the season has been peculiarly favorable for their propagation; when these rapacious insects darken the air; when their assembled hosts fall upon the rich pastures; when they rob the vines and olives of their foliage; when they devour the corn; when they enter the houses, and lay waste every thing before them,

they are then universally regarded as the scourge of heaven. As such they were considered, when, for four successive years, from 1754 to 1757, they ravaged all the southern provinces of Spain and Portugal.

The description of this gloomy scene, at least of one similar to it, which a prophet has given us, is scarcely to be equalled for beauty and poetic fire. He calls upon the people to lament, because a nation, strong and without number, whose teeth are the teeth of lions, had suddenly invaded them. Then turning to the heralds,

"Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in my holy mountain. Let all the inhabitants of the land tremble, for the day of the Lord cometh, for it is nigh at hand: a day of darkness and of gloominess; a day of clouds and thick darkness; as the morning spread upon the mountains, as people great and strong: there hath not been ever the like, neither shall be any more after it, even to the years of many generations. A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame burneth. The land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness, yea, and nothing shall escape them. The appearance of them is as the appearance of horses; and as horsemen, so shall they run. Like the noise of chariots on the tops of mountains shall they leap; like the noise of a flame of fire that devoureth the stubble; as a strong nation set in battle array. Before their face the people shall be much pained; all faces shall gather blackness. They shall run like mighty men; they shall climb the wall like men of war; and they shall march every one on his way, and they shall not break their ranks; neither shall one thrust another; they shall walk every one in his path, and when

they fall upon the sword they shall not be wounded. They shall shall run to and fro in the city; they shall run upon the wall; they shall climb up upon the houses; they shall enter in at the windows like a thief. The earth shall quake before them; the heavens shall tremble; the sun and moon shall be dark, and the stars shall withdraw their shining. And the Lord shall utter his voice before his army, for his camp is very great; for he is strong that executeth his word; for the day of the Lord is great and very terrible, and who can abide it."

JOEL, Cap. ii. 1—11.

Their usual resort is in the forests, and in deserts, where they may safely lodge their eggs without fear of having them disturbed. The female being impregnated, the male hastens to the river, and is drowned in the stream. The female then deposits her eggs in the nearest uncultivated spot, and protects them from the rain by a covering of glue. Having finished this work, exhausted with fatigue, she drinks and dies.

The eggs are hatched in March, in April, or in May, according to the situation and the season. When hatched, the assembled tribes continue together for about three weeks, till their legs, and teeth, and wings have acquired strength, after which, they disperse themselves over the neighbouring country, and devour every kind of vegetable.

When the provincial governors are informed in spring, that locusts have been seen, they collect the soldiers and the peasants, divide them into companies, and surround the district. Every man is

furnished with a long broom, with which he strikes the ground, and drives the young locusts towards a common centre, where a vast excavation, with a quantity of brush-wood, is prepared for their reception, and where the flame destroys them.

A. D. 1780, three thousand men were thus employed at Zamora for three weeks; and it was reckoned that the quantity collected exceeded ten thousand bushels.

A botanist, in the vicinity of Alicant, may have in that pursuit alone, full employment for his time. On the mountains he will find the esparto rush, junipers, pines, the coscoja, rosemary, thyme, mint, sage, lavender, many species of the cistus, and a vast variety of plants too tedious to be enumerated. Those which struck my attention most were the cistus, the caper, with its beautiful white petals and purple stamina, and the Nerium Oleander.

Without going twenty miles from the city you meet with every climate of the temperate zone, either by ascending the mountains, or keeping near the sea. From this circumstance, the botanist derives the greatest advantages in the prosecution of his favourite amusement.

My principal object was the fossil kingdom. With a view to that I examined Mount St. Julian near the city. The summit is calcareous freestone, with cockles, beaked oysters, and some other bivalves. Under this lies a stratum of gypsum, charged with fragments of slate, then calcareous rock, with fossil shells. After this, near the level of the sea, is a stratum of shells divided into an upper lay of small fragments; and one inferior to this, composed entirely of shells, mostly

perfect, and cemented together by broken fragments, yet unmixed with heterogeneous matter. Beneath this comes a stratum of pudding rock, some loose bowlder stones, all calcareous, and a few shells. This stratum is near to the water's edge.

The rock, on which stands the castle of Alicant, is calcareous, and abounds in fragments of fossil-shells; but the Sierra to the north, beyond the valleys, evidently appears to be composed of schist.

I was much surprised to find in Mount St. Julian such discordance in the shells deposited in the rock at different levels. Near the summit, the fossil-bodies are bedded in the rock, and petrified themselves; but near the level of the sea they are loose, and appear scarcely changed; the former, as we have seen, are cockles, oysters, and some other bivalves: the latter are, the arcæ, cunei, buccini, cassides, cylindri, murices, cochlæ, and pectenoides of Da Costa, of which species not one appears upon a higher level. I was the more forcibly struck with this difference at different levels, from a recollection of the Isle of Shepey fossils, described by Ed. Jacob, Esq. and of the Hampshire fossils picked up under Hordwell Cliffs by Mr. Brander, so well described by Dr. Solander, compared with those to be found on the limestone hills in the vicinity of Yeovil, of Sherborne, and in Marston Moor; for in there may be observed precisely the same discordance.

Such facts, wherever they occur, as they may hereafter assist us in acquiring a more perfect knowledge of the changes which have in remote periods, happened to the earth, should be carefully recorded.

About two leagues from Alicant is a mountain, called Alcoray, in which the rock is calcareous, charged with extraneous fossils. Here they have discovered cinnabar and red gypsum, which is perhaps coloured by the cinnabar.

I shall content myself for the present with having recorded facts; hereafter when occasion offers, I shall refer to them again, and perhaps raise some hypothesis upon them, if at least, in the mean time, a gentleman, who is infinitely better qualified to treat this subject, should not be prevailed upon to communicate his thoughts. Should he indulge the public with his Observations on the Deluge, we shall then be happy in possessing a complete register of facts, and may hope for some consistent theory, such as will stand the test of ages, and be confirmed by every subsequent discovery.

Of *diseases*, the one most prevalent in this part of Spain is the intermittent fever, arising here, not from marsh miasmata, but from the quantity of melons and *sandias*, (a species of *cucurbita*) which the peasants eat, and from their hard labour, when exposed to a scorching sun. For this, in the beginning of the disorder, the patient is bled four times, and drinks lemonade; after which, in seven, or at most in fourteen days, unless death should intervene, he usually recovers. Should any visceral obstructions indicate, in the opinion of the faculty, such treatment, the Peruvian bark is administered in small quantities, and is said to complete the cure. This account I have from a physician of the royal hospital, who favoured me with a minute relation of his theory and practice in this disease.

It is happy for the people that they have another source of hope, under the various diseases incident to the human frame, beside the skill of their physicians, a source of hope that never fails them at any season of distress. Thus for instance, St. Anthony, the abbot, secures his votaries from fire; and St. Anthony of Padua delivers them from water; S. Barbara is the refuge of the timid in times of thunder and of war; St. Blass cures disorders of the throat; S. Lucia heals all diseases of the eyes; S. Nicholas is the patron of young women, who desire to be married; St. Ramon is their powerful protector during pregnancy; and St. Lazaro assists them when in labour; S. Polonia preserves the teeth; St. Domingo cures the fever; and St. Roque is the saint invoked under apprehensions of the plague. And thus in all diseases, under every pressure of affliction, some saint is accessible by prayer, whose peculiar province it is to relieve the object of distress.

In seasons of general calamity, when not individuals, but the community is threatened with pestilence or famine; when the usual patrons are either deaf to their prayers, or have no power to assist them; public processions are appointed, and the *SSma fax* is exhibited to view. This most sacred relic, like its rival the *SSmo sudario*, preserved among other valuable remains in the cathedral of Oviedo, is the exact representation of the Redeemer's face, impressed on the handkerchief of Santa Veronica, of which three only were produced.

A learned Jesuit has favoured the world with the authentic history of this inestimable treasure. Of the three impresssions, one is at

Rome, a second is acknowledged to be at Jaen, and the third was for a time deposited at Jerusalem. This, at a season, when persecution raged, was sent to the king of Cyprus, and from that ill-fated island, it sought refuge in a private chapel belonging to the Pope. Here it rested for a time; but having been sent to Venice, where the plague was raging, it acquired such reputation, that the Venetians were determined to retain it for ever in their city. The Pope reclaimed his treasure, and a cardinal was sent to conduct it back to Rome; but in the mean time his holiness having by death caused a vacancy in the papal throne, the good cardinal made a present of his charge to a chaplain, who was appointed curate of San Juan, in the Huerta of Alicant, and thither it travelled with him.

This man, little knowing the treasure he possessed, threw it carelessly into a chest, and covered it with all his stock of clothes; but to his astonishment, when he opened the chest, the sacred image was at the top. Thinking, however, that his servants might have placed it there, he again thrust it to the bottom. This happened thrice, and a third time, to his confusion, he found it on the surface. This wonderful event proved the revival of its fame; and from that period the succession of miracles wrought by its superior energy has been unremitted.

It happens unfortunately for this inestimable relic, that the face is much smaller than natural; whereas those of Jaen, of Oviedo, and of Rome, are all of the proper size. But then it is remarked by the learned Jesuit, that, according to the testimony of the reverend monks who perform the sacred offices in the convent of Santa Clara,

where it is preserved, the face does not always appear of the same size, being sometimes indeed diminutive, but at other times visibly as large as those of Jaen and of Rome.

Of late there have been no authentic records of its averting either pestilence or famine; but in the year 1480, after a long drought, being carried in procession, refreshing showers immediately succeeded, and, from that time has been considered as the richest treasure of the *Huerta*.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the topography of the ancient city, with its chronology, or with the geography of the surrounding country, to sit in judgment on the history of this learned Jesuit, who states, that when, in the year 1489, the curate or S. Juan, in the Huerta, assisted by two Franciscan friars was carrying the *SSma faz* to Alicant, he passed a little ravine, called Lloxia, and made a stand on a rising ground beyond it: but I am inclined to suspect, that he did not recollect the situation of the city at the time, to which his miracle refers. I leave this matter therefore, to be discussed by others.

Alicant stood formerly about a league further to the eastward than at present, on the other side of Mount S. Julian, not far from the cape *de la Huerta*, and the modern city, so late as the year 1519, consisted merely of six cottages; but in three and forty years, subsequent to that period, one thousand families had taken refuge in it from the ravages of the Algerines.

All the ancient houses in the Huerta, by their lofty and strong towers, evidently shew how much were dreaded the depredations of

those pirates; and the vast increase of Alicant proves the peace and security its citizens have enjoyed under the protection of its castle. Even so late as the year 1776, the Algerines invaded, like a cloud of locusts, all the sea coast of Catalonia, Valencia, and Granada, but they were soon repulsed. In these incursions, it was not so much for plunder, as for prisoners, that they came; because they knew for a certainty that their captives would be redeemed by the *Fathers of Mercy*: an order of monks instituted for that purpose. They had too much wisdom to set a value on the labour of a slave: it was the hope of the ransom only which allured them. What a pity is it to see the compassion of these fathers misapplied, and productive of the evils, which they were anxious to prevent! yet, such mistakes were common.

I had the curiosity to ask Don Francisco Pacheco, his opinion respecting the failure of the Spanish expedition against Algiers. He was present on that memorable day, and being both high in command, and a confidential friend of General O'Reilly, he was competent to form a judgment of his conduct. The armament consisted of twenty thousand men, with a strong fleet to cover them; but the boats were capable of receiving only eight thousand men. The first division, therefore, were ordered to form upon the strand, and to rest upon their arms till the whole force should be disembarked, because the design of the general was to move in columns, and to take possession of a mountain, which commanded the city of Algiers. The troops of this division made good their landing, and met with nothing to molest them; but the commanding officer, seeing the Moors

assembled to oppose him, yet not in force; impatient to gather laurels, instead of halting agreeable to orders, cried out, *a ellos mishijos, at them my sons*, and rushed forward to the attack. The enemy retired, and he continued to pursue them, till his men were harrassed and thrown into confusion by multitudes, who lay hid behind camels, rocks, and bushes.

The second division hastened to support the first, but it was now too late, and the confusion becoming general, the commander in chief was obliged to order a retreat. This he conducted with such skill, that, embarking his troops in sight of more than a hundred and fifty thousand Moors, he saved his artillery, and lost only four hundred and sixty men; a trifling loss, when it is considered that they had been skirmishing fourteen hours without intermission.

Had it not been for the rashness of the officer, who had the command of the troops first landed, the city must in three days have been reduced to ashes.

On the testimony of such a witness, I can neither doubt these facts, nor the conclusion which he drew from them; for of all the persons of rank, whom I had the honour to approach, I no where saw his equal for good sense, for firmness, and for probity.

The highest gratification attached to travelling is the pleasure of conversing with distinguished characters. This pleasure is so great, that had I met with one only, such as the governor of Alicant, I should have been well rewarded for the fatigues of a long and of a tedious journey. I think I never saw a brighter model of perfection. Calm and recollected, he appears always to command himself; bold

and intrepid, he makes the most obstinate to obey; yet so mild and gentle are his manners, and so much benevolence appears in his words and in his actions, that all but those, who violate the laws, feel inclined to cultivate his friendship. As a knight of Malta, he has a rich commandery in a delightful situation, where he might enjoy every gratification, which this world can give, excepting that of being extensively useful to mankind. For this reason he chooses rather to continue in his government of Alicant, where he meets with contradictions and vexations at every step he takes, either for the improvement of the city, or for the establishment of a regular police. His perseverance, however, will surmount all difficulties, and the latest posterity will bless the remembrance of his name.

In viewing such a character, one cannot help lamenting that he should be a knight of Malta, and therefore a stranger to domestic comfort. Although a knight of Malta, he appears not insensible to the charms of beauty; for speaking one day of the Andalusian women, of their persons, their gracefulness, and their animation, he remarked with feeling, that such superlative beauty was sufficient to turn a wise man's head. I quit with much regret the contemplation of so amiable a character.

The *weights* and *measures* of Alicant differ from those of other provinces.

The *quintal* is four arrobas of twenty-four pounds each, and the pound is of eighteen ounces Spanish, or nineteen English; consequently the quintal is two pounds heavier than our hundred weight.

The *vara*, of four palms, is very nearly equal to the English yard.

The *cantaro* is four azumbres, or thirty medias, and is equal to three gallons. It is used for liquids.

The *cahiz* contains twelve barchillas, or forty-eight celemines, and is equal to seven bushels and a half.

Eight *quartos* are equal to nine farthings.

The price of *Provisions:*

Bread—four quartos for sixteen ounces.

Beef– ten quartos the pound of eighteen ounces now, but twelve years ago it was only six quartos and a half.

Mutton—sixteen quartos and a half now, but at that period thirteen.

Veal—seventeen quartos.

Pork—eighteen quartos.

Fresh fish—commonly eight quartos.

Oil—nineteen quartos the pound, but by the arroba thirty-three reals.

A fowl, big or little, is fifteen quartos.

Salt is twenty-eight reals the fanega, or hundred weight, at the Alfori, or the king's store; where an administrator, a fiel medidor or meter, an escrivano, and a visitador or supervisor, give attendance.

The contract for provisions is made for six years.

# JOURNEY

FROM

# ALICANT TO VALENCIA.

JUNE 6th, I left Alicant. In the vale, the only thing, which struck my attention, was one of the Moorish fountains; but as we ascended to a higher level, I became interested in the strata. Here I saw what I had before conjectured, that these high mountains are composed principally of schist, and that the schist is capped with limestone; yet some of the strata are of gypsum. From these heights we descended to the rich valley of Montfort, which is watered by copious streams, and apparently well cultivated. The soil is light, and in their ploughs they employ one mule, yet the land produces abundantly, oil, wine, figs, grain of every species, and barilla. The

tomato and the capsicum seem to be in great request. Montfort is four leagues from Alicant.

After dinner, we proceeded five leagues more to Villena. The way chiefly passes through a rude uncultivated country, between barren mountains of gypsum, which are altogether deserted, and fit only for monumental crosses. In a ravine, I observed a little stream, flowing over a bed of selenite, whose margin is covered with sea-salt. Having passed the mountains, we entered the fertile vale of Elda, where vines, almonds, figs, and olives, with wheat, maize, barley, and alfalfa, cover the wide expanse. In the vineyards they were ploughing with two mules, but in the open field they use a single ass. On the left, between Elda and Villena, is *Sax*, a village of two thousand souls, in a most romantic situation, at the foot of a steep and rugged mountain, on the summit of which, is an old castle looking perpendicularly down upon the village, with its adjacent plain. Having crossed this plain, we travelled between high rocks and mountains to Villena.

*Villena* is a considerable city, placed at the termination of a sierra, called S. Christobal. It contains two thousand five hundred families, divided into two parishes, with two convents for men, one for women, a congregation of S. Philip Neri, a palace for the marquis its proprietor, and several other considerable edifices. On the adjoining mountain is a very ancient castle, formerly a place of strength, but commanded by a more elevated mountain.

In this city are established manufactures of soap and linen, with many distilleries for brandy.

The public walks are very pleasant, and well laid out; the fountains send out copious streams, and together form a rivulet by which the plain is watered.

Thus plentifully watered, this extensive plain produces wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, leeks, onions, parsnips, alfalfa, hemp, vines, olives, figs and mulberries.

Near the city is a lake of salt two leagues in circumference; and at the distance of four leagues, a hill, composed of rock-salt, is covered with gypsum.

Provisions on the whole are reasonable; beef being sold for six quartos, or something under seven farthings, a pound of sixteen ounces; but mutton is worth fourteen quartos, or nearly four-pence.

In the *posada* I observed, that the windows have no kind of fastening; from which I collect, either that remarkable simplicity prevails, or that a watchful police restrains the sallies of intemperance, with the depredations of consequent distress.

All the rocks in this vicinity are limestone.

June 7th, at five in the morning, we proceeded on our journey over the plain to Fuente la Higuera, leaving *Almanza* to the left, at the distance of near a league.

Bishop Burnet is mistaken in the account he has given us of the famous battle of Almanza. The fact was simply this: the Duke of Berwick, anxious to bring on a decisive action, sent two spies into Lord Galway's camp, under pretence of being deserters, with a report that the Duke of Orleans was conducting from France a reinforcement of twelve thousand men; that in two days he was expected;

to arrive, when the two dukes, with their united forces, would compel the English to engage. Lord Galway fell into the snare, raised the siege of Villena, marched his army, April 14th, three long leagues, and in the middle of the day, with his fainting troops, attacked the Duke of Berwick, who was calmly waiting to receive him. The event was such as might well be expected; for by this stratagem, the duke put the crown on the head of Philip: and by his valour he preserved it there.

The day after this engagement, the Duke of Orleans, with only fourteen attendants, joined the victorious army.

*Fuente la Higuera*, a village of between two and three thousand inhabitants, is built upon a rock, surrounded by high mountains of limestone, and looks down upon a fertile valley. This vale is not well cultivated; yet, such is the richness of the soil, that all the crops are good; and the trees are most luxuriant in their growth. Were it well watered, it would certainly be more productive.

The village belongs, with many in its vicinity, to the Marquis de dos Aguas, who names the magistrates

When we left Fuente la Higuera, we joined company with five men, who had the charge of six horses, all loaded with dollars, and bound for France. As soon as we had descended to the plain, every man crossed himself, discharged his musket, then loaded his piece afresh, and slung it by his horse's side.

From this delightful plain we soon entered a contracted valley, shut in by limestone rocks, where the prospect changes at every step. All the level spots are covered with wheat, barley, oats, or maize;

the higher lands are allotted to olives, figs, or vines; and the rugged moors, unsusceptible of culture, are abandoned to rosemary, thyme, mint, lavender, and the lovely oleander, whilst lofty pines vary the scene, and crown the most elevated rocks. The road, lately finished, is surrounded, well stoned, and perfectly straight. As we advance, the valley widens, and we admire groves of algarrobos, with olives and extensive vineyards.

On the left hand we look up to the desolate convent and castle of *Montesa*, built for the military order of that name, A. D. 1319, by D. Jayme 2nd, and ruined by an earthquake, 23rd March, 1748.

This country is frequently convulsed; and it is remarkable that, previous to the shock, the wells are all affected, rising and falling suddenly between wide extremes.

At the end of every league we see a neat cottage with its garden, the habitation of the *guardia de camino*, whose office, as we have already seen, is to defend the traveller, and to mend the road.

About seven in the evening we arrived at *Roblar*, and went to the *posada del rey*, a modern edifice, built by the king, well furnished, and administered on his majesty's account. The beds are excellent, with palliasse, mattress, and fine linen. In the morning, when I drank my chocolate, they brought me a beautiful china cup and saucer, made at the royal manufactory of the *buen retiro*, in imitation of the French. The price of every thing is fixed, and the administrator is remarkably attentive to his guests. It is, without exception, the most comfortable inn I have met with in Spain They have fourteen bed-rooms, a kitchen for the common carriers,

a spacious coach-house, and stabling for three hundred and thirty horses, mules, and asses.

From hence we look up to *Xativa*, or Sætabis, now called *San Felipe*, a city containing about ten thousand souls, with eight convents for monks, and two for nuns. This circumstance bespeaks the richness and beauty of the country. Indeed no valley can be more fertile than this extensive plain; the whole appears to be a garden, covered with the most luxuriant herbage, bearing three crops in the year, and yielding wheat, barley, rye, beans, peas, rice, maize, oil, wine, and silk, in great abundance.

Xativa had the honour of giving birth to Joseph Ribera, better known by the name of Espanoleto.

On these mountains we see limestone, marble, alabaster, and gypsum, of various colours. In the former, fossil-shells are found.

When we leave this plain we again traverse the mountains, where we have occasion to admire the patience and perseverance of the Spanish character. They are now making a new road, and seem resolved to keep it on a level, notwithstanding the inequality of the ground over which they are to pass, not turning either to the right hand or to the left. If they meet with a deep ravine, they fill it up; if with a hill, they cut through it. I observed them in one place, rather than deviate a little from a right line, cutting a wide passage through a limestone rock for a considerable way, to the depth of more than fifty feet. Their ambition scorns all bounds; and by their strenuous exertions, they seem determined to remove every obstacle, which can impede them in their progress to absolute perfection.

From the summit of these mountains we have an extensive prospect, and look down upon the rich valley of Valencia.

Here I picked up some beautiful red gypsum. Several veins of cinnabar have been discovered in this neighbourhood in calcareous rock; but I do not mean to insinuate that the gypsum is coloured by this mineral, because I rather suspect that the tincture is from iron.

About four in the evening we arrived at Valencia, having travelled, in three days, twenty-seven leagues, or about one hundred miles.

# VALENCIA.

THE situation of Valencia is delightful; and the country round it is a perfect garden, watered by the Guadalaviar, on the banks of which the city stands. It is divided into fourteen parishes, including the cathedral, and is said to contain a hundred thousand souls. On the average of two years, A. D. 1782 and 1786, the marriages were six hundred and eighty-one; the births, two thousand six hundred; the burials, two thousand five hundred and twenty-five. The city is evidently flourishing; and were we to judge by the returns to government, we should be inclined to think the progress, in respect of population, since the commencement of the present century, had been rapid. In the whole province, A. D. 1718, when the equivalent was settled, they reckoned sixty-three

thousand seven hundred and seventy families, and two hundred and fifty-five thousand souls. A. D. 1761, these amounted, when numbered for the quintas, or levies for the army, to one hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight families, and six hundred and four thousand six hundred and twelve souls. A. D. 1768, Count d'Aranda obtained an account from the bishops of one hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-one families, and seven hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-six souls; and now, by the last returns, we may calculate them at one hundred and ninety-two thousand nine hundred and seventy families, because we find seven hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one souls. In this province they reckon only four persons to one vecino or master of a family.

In a city like Valencia we naturally expect to see many convents; they are indeed numerous, being no fewer than forty-four, nearly divided between the monks and nuns. Beside these, we find ten churches, belonging to congregations, colleges, and hospitals.

The streets are narrow, crooked, and not paved; yet they are clean, and therefore healthy.

The principal buildings are, the cathedral, the convents, and the university; of which the former, without comparison, is the most worthy of attention. It is of Grecian architecture; light, elegant, and highly finished, more especially in the dome, and in six of the larger chapels. Altogether I never saw a more pleasing structure.

Near to the entrance, the first chapel to the right, opposite to the high altar, is dedicated to S. Sebastian. This contains a good

picture of the saint, by Pedro Orrhente of Murcia. Next to this, when you have passed the entrance to the chapter-house, is the chapel *de la communion*, with its cupola and three altars. Similar to this are the chapels of S. Francis of Borja, of S. Pasqual, and of S. Thomas. The former of these is elegantly fitted up by the Countess of Penafiel, who as Duchess of Gandia, owes peculiar reverence to S. Francis, once the lord of Gandia, and now its patron. The cross aisles have each four altars, and massive marble pillars. Behind the great altar, eight little chapels, decorated with marble columns, contribute much to the beauty of this edifice. To the north, the church is fitted up in much the same manner as we described it in the south; and round the choir, in twelve recesses, are twelve altars, making altogether fifty-four altars, at most of which incense is daily offered.

The great altar, thirty feet high by eighteen wide, is silver; and the image of the Blessed Virgin, six feet high, is of the same precious metal; the workmanship of both is admirable. On the altar, in eight several compartiments, are represented, in bold relief, as many sacred subjects, executed by the best masters, who lived at the close of the fifteenth century. These are protected by folding doors, of greater value for their paintings than the altar itself for the silver it contains. The subjects are twelve; six on the outside, and as many on the inside, the production of Francis Neapoli, and of Paul Aregio.

In the sacristy, I saw a massive sepulchre of silver gilt, designed for the reception of the host on Good Friday; a magnificent throne

and canopy of silver, for Easter Sunday, and of the same metal, two custodias, one with Corinthian columns, and images of the two patron saints; the other, twelve feet high, with a gold border, innumerable gems, and a little image of S. Michael the archangel, composed entirely of brilliants. This was added to the treasures of the church in the year 1452.

All the best pictures are disposed of in the sacristy and chapter-house. Those by the canon Victoria, and by Vergera, are excellent; but the most beautiful, and little inferior to Raphael's, are many by Juanes; more especially his Holy Family, in the chapter-house, and his Ecce Homo, in a chapel of that name.

Among the relics, those held in the highest estimation are, many thorns of the Redeemer's crown; the curious cup in which he drank at his last supper; and a wretched picture of the Blessed Virgin, by S. Luke.

The revenues of this church are considerable. The archbishop has one hundred and sixty thousand pesos, or twenty-four thousand pounds a year; seven dignitaries have each from eight to fourteen hundred pesos; twenty-six canons, ten lecturers, a master of ceremonies, chanters, assistants, &c. to the number of three hundred, are all well provided for.

Whenever the nation shall be reduced to the necessity of doing as the French have done; what amazing wealth, now stagnating and useless, will, by circulation become productive!

After satisfying my curiosity in the cathedral, with the edifice, the treasures, and, above all with the paintings, I ascended the tower to

take a view of the city and of the surrounding country. The prospect is extensive, and highly interesting. You look down upon a vale plentifully watered, wooded, and well cultivated, adorned with a rich variety of orchards and of corn-fields; yet, from the numerous habitations, appearing like one continued village. To the east, you see this valley open to the sea; but bounded in every other direction by distant mountains.

In the convents I found some good pictures, more especially in the following: in the two Carmelites, the Capuchins, the Dominicans, Franciscans, Augustines, the convent allotted to the nuns of Jerusalem, and the congregation of S. Philip Neri. In these, the artists whose works are most worthy to be admired are, Jacinto de Espinosa, Juan Bautisto Juanes, Francisco Ribalta, Don Joseph Ramirez, Vicente Victoria, who was a disciple of Carlo Maratti, with many others, all natives of Valencia. In the church of San Juan de Mercado, the roof is painted in fresco by Palomino, who was likewise of Valencia. The famous Supper of Ribalta is in the college of Corpus Christi.

This seminary is worthy of attention, not merely for the pictures, which are beautiful; but for the library, which is well chosen, considering the age in which the patriarch of Antioch lived. He finished his college in the year 1604, and all the books were collected by himself. Among the relics in the sacristy, I took notice of a piece of sculpture so minute, that in the size of an octavo volume it contained more than a hundred figures carved with the greatest elegance and truth.

In this college twenty-three masses are repeated daily for the dead, and for each the officiating priest receives four reals. In Spain few people of distinction die without making a provision for this purpose; but as the religious houses sometimes receive the legacy, and neglect the obligation connected with it, this proves a source of frequent litigation between the community and the friends of the deceased.

Of all the parish churches, not one, beside S. Nicholas, appeared worthy of attention. In this I admired the roof, executed in fresco, by Vidal, a disciple of Palomino, and the dome painted by Victoria. S. Thomas, of Villanueva, does credit to the pencil of Vergara. Three pictures by Espinosa, and two by Juanes, of which one is the Last Supper, painted by that great master for the altar, must be reckoned among the finest pictures of Valencia.

The revenue of the religious houses is said to be considerable; but the most wealthy society in Valencia, is the one last established; for when the convent of Montesa was destroyed by the earthquake of 1748, the monks removed their habitation, and settled here. They have lately fitted up their church with much taste, and at a considerable expense. This they can well afford, because, for the maintenance of four and twenty friars, they have a net income of nine thousand pesos, or something less than fourteen hundred pounds a year.

The university of Valencia is a respectable community. It was founded at the solicitation of S. Vincent Ferrier, A. D. 1411; and soon after its institution, D. Alonso III. of Arragon, granted the

privilege of nobility to all the students who should graduate in law. It was lately much on the decline; but the present rector has raised the reputation of his seminary, and they now reckon two thousand four hundred students. When I was at Valencia, he had just returned from Madrid with his new plan of study, approved of by his majesty. (22d Dec. 1786.) The professors are seventy, viz. seven for the languages, including Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic; four for the mathematics, comprehending arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, astronomy, and experimental philosophy. In philosophy, including logic, metaphysics, moral philosophy, and physics, three permanent and as many temporary professors. In this branch they take father Jacquier for their guide. For medicine, with chemistry, they have eleven professors; six permanent, the other five changed at the end of three years. In this science they have adopted the best modern authors, such as Beaumè, Macquer, Murray, Heister, Boerhaave, Home, Van-Swieten, and Cullen. They have adopted the practice of the latter; but unfortunately, they have overlooked his best performance, which, without a question, is the Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ; and they appear not to be acquainted with the works of Haller and of Gaubius. Like the medical school at Edinburgh, they have a clinical ward, visited daily by the students, and clinical lectures given by the professors. Beside these, with singular liberality of sentiment, they permit the professors to take what bodies they think proper from the hospital to be dissected by their surgeons.

For civil law, for canon law, and for ecclesiastical discipline, ten permanent professors are appointed, with nine assistants; who are chosen for a time, and changed in rotation every year.

Eighteen professors, of which eleven are permanent, teach theology, including ecclesiastical history, and what they call theologia escolastico-dogmatica.

These lectures begin the first of October, end the last of May, and are interrupted by as few holidays as the catholic religion will admit of.

During the month of June, all the students are publicly examined in the lectures they have attended the preceding year; if approved, they receive their matriculation, and pass on to a superior class; if not approved, they continue another year in the same class, and being then found deficient, they are expelled the university. To excite their emulation, prizes of books and money are proposed, and distributed at the end of the examination, to those who have made the greatest progress in the sciences.

To graduate, if in arts, the student must, for a batchelor's degree, have obtained two matriculas, that is, he must have attended lectures two years, and must, at the public examination, have been twice approved; and to be master of arts, he must have gained three matriculas. In divinity and law, after four matriculas, he may claim his batchelor's degree; but to be doctor, he must have gained five. For the batchelor's degree in medicine, he must have attended the medical classes five years, and five times he must have passed his examinations. After this he must practise two years in the hospital before he can be admitted to his last degree. This certainly is an improvement on the plan pursued at Edinburgh, where three years study, or rather three years' attendance on the lectures, and a slight

examination, is all that is required for the degree of doctor. In Valencia, the candidate for this degree is privately examined by the professors. After this, if approved, he performs public exercises, and submits to a second examination. The professors then enter the chapel, and give their votes in private. If these are favourable, they proceed to examine him once more in public, and if he acquits himself to their satisfaction, it is finally determined by vote that he shall be honoured with a degree.

The candidate for professorships form a distinct and separate class, and to be admitted into this, a man must have gained a certain number of matriculas in every science which can be useful in his line, and must pass a severe examination, both in public and in private. Thus, for instance, in medicine, to be what they call *opositor*, that is, to be admitted into the class of those who may be hereafter candidates for a vacant chair, whether permanent or temporary, he must have obtained two matriculas in Greek, two in mathematics, and one in the mechanics; he must defend a thesis, and be examined in every branch of medicine, by three censors at least, both in public and in private. After the examination, the censors with the rector enter the chapel, and having sworn before the altar to judge impartially, they decide by ballot whether the candidate be qualified or not. If all his exercises meet with their approbation, he is publicly received, invested with the ensigns of his order, and immediately takes his seat among the professors of the university.

From this class alone all vacant chairs are filled; and from the *opositors* are taken the correctors of the university press. Whilst

thus employed they receive a salary. When a chair is vacant, it is filled by opposition; that is, it is given to him among the competitors, who upon a strict examination, is judged to be most worthy of it.

The salaries are moderate. The rector of the university has thirty pounds a year; the vice-rector, fifteen. The permanent professors have in general forty pounds a year, but the professors of chemistry receive sixty; the anatomist has fifty for salary, with ten for thirty dissections; and he who gives lectures on the practice of medicine is allowed seventy-five. The temporary professors, twenty-four in number, receive no more than fifteen pounds per annum.

This establishment being in a state of infancy, it has been thought expedient to offer premiums to the professors who excel. After twelve years unremitted application to the duties of his office, if any one shall write usefully on the science of which he is professor, he is to receive an additional pension of ten pounds; and if, after twenty years, he shall produce any valuable work, he will be entitled to an additional pension of twenty pounds: but should he compose an improved system, such as may be usefully adopted in his class, he will be entitled to a pension for life of thirty pounds a year, in addition to the former, on condition that he resigns his property in that work to the community.

The profits of the university press are designed, in the first place, to compose a fund of three thousand pounds. Of the surplus produce, sixty pounds a year is to be reserved for purchasing books, after

which the residue will be equally divided every fourth year between the rectors, professors, librarians, and correctors of the press.

Their library contains many thousand volumes, mostly modern and well chosen, all collected by D. Francisco Perez Bayer, and presented by him to this university. At his table at Madrid I had frequently met the rector, and was therefore happy in renewing our acquaintance at Valencia. He did me the honour to conduct me through the library, and shewed me a valuable collection of pictures in his own apartments. They are principally the works of the best masters of Italy and Florence; but among them he has some capital performances of Juanes.

The rector is a man of profound learning, and very zealous for the advancement of science in his community. For this purpose he undertook a journey to Madrid, and to him must be ascribed all the recent regulations, with the incomparable plan of study laid down in the royal edict, to which I have referred. These do much credit to his understanding, and if carried into execution, will make this seminary one of the most respectable in Europe.

Beside the library of the university, four galleries in the archbishop's palace are devoted to the same purpose, and contain thirty-two thousand volumes, among which are many modern publications in every branch of literature. The rudiments of this collection, at the expulsion of the Jesuits, about the year 1759, consisted only of their spoils; but the worthy prelates, who have been honoured with the crosier in this city, have swelled the catalogue by the addition of not a few among the many valuable productions, which have appeared in Europe since the commencement of the present century.

Should literature revive in Spain, I am inclined to think it will be at Valencia. Men of genius are not wanting there; and whenever they shall take the pen, no press can do more justice to their works, than the one established in that city. Whoever has had an opportunity of seeing a valuable work of Francis Perez Bayer on the Hebræo-Samaritan coins, printed by *Montfort*, will agree with me in opinion that no nation can boast of a superior work.

In traversing the city, to view whatever was most worthy of attention; considering its flourishing condition, and the opulence of the citizens, whether merchants, manufacturers, ecclesiastics, the military, or gentlemen of landed property, I was struck with the sight of poverty, of wretchedness, and of rags, in every street. The hospicio, or general workhouse, provides for two hundred and twenty men, one hundred and fifty boys, two hundred and eighty women, and ninety girls, who are all well fed, well clothed, well lodged; yet the city swarms with sturdy beggars. I suspected, however, what I found to be the case, that the ecclesiastics distribute money, and that the convents administer bread and broth every day at noon, to all who make application at their gates. This circumstance will sufficiently account for the multitude of miserable objects, who in Valencia, as in all places, bear exact proportion to the undistinguishing benevolence of wealth. When in health, the most lazy can never be in want of bread: and when ill, they have an hospital always open to receive them. Should the indolent and vicious be inclined to abandon their offspring, the same hospital will provide for the helpless infant a cradle and a grave.

I took an account of the patients and foundlings of the preceding year, ending the 31st December, 1786.

Of the peasants and common people, they received in the general hospital four thousand, eight hundred. Of these, three thousand, nine hundred and twenty-six went out, two hundred and thirty-five remained, and six hundred and thirty-nine died.

Of the military, eight hundred and ninety entered, seven hundred and eighty-two went out cured, eighty-one remained, and only twenty-seven died.

The foundlings were, three hundred and thirty-two, and of this number there died one hundred and fifty-nine.

Thus we see, that of the military, one out of thirty-three died in the hospital; but of the common people, nearly one in seven. The difference arises from this circumstance, that the lower classes are hurried away to the hospital, when near death, to save the expense of burial.

Of the foundlings, little less than half die within the year.

One establishment deserves the highest commendation; it is a *monte pio*, or bank, for the assistance of farmers, who are unable to purchase seed. For this loan they pay no interest, the funds being furnished as at Malaga from the *espolios y vacantes* of the church; that is, from the effects of metropolitans deceased, and from vacant benefices.

Such an institution for the promotion of agriculture, and for the encouragement of industry, considering the poverty of farmers, and their universal want of capital, is certainly politic and wise. From the same funds in Gallicia, fishermen are provided with boats and nets.

No city in Spain pays more attention to the arts than the city of Valencia. The public academy for painting, statuary, and architecture, is well attended, and many of the pupils seem to be rising up to eminence.

To have good designers is of the last importance to their manufactures of silk, of porcelain, and for painted tiles.

The silk manufacture is the most important, because the most natural to the soil and to the climate. A. D. 1718, they reckoned no more than eight hundred looms, but by taking off oppressive taxes, trade advanced, the manufacture flourished, and before the year 1740, the weavers amounted to two thousand. (*V.* Restablecimiento de las Fabricas por D. Bernardo de Ulloa.) In the year 1769, Don Antonio Ponz reckoned in the city no fewer than three thousand, one hundred and ninety-five looms, including one hundred and seven stocking frames, and in the whole province, three thousand, four hundred and thirty-seven; which required six hundred and twenty-two thousand, two hundred and fifty pounds of silk. The trade is still increasing, and a gentleman engaged in it assured me, that they have now five thousand silk looms, and three hundred stocking frames. Their silk is thirty per cent. cheaper than it is in France, yet they are not able to meet their rivals fairly in the market.

At Alcora, in the neighbourhood of Valencia, a manufacture of porcelain has been successfully established by Count d'Aranda, and deserves encouragement. I was much pleased with their imitation of gilding. It is very natural; and the manager informed me, that after many years trial it was found to be durable.

I was most delighted with the manufacture of painted tiles. In Valencia, their best apartments are floored with these, and are remarkable for neatness, for coolness, and for elegance. They are stronger, and much more beautiful, than those we formerly received from Holland.

The commerce of Valencia is considerable. My much respected friend, the Abbé Cavanilles, states the produce of this fertile province, A. D, 1770, to have been sixty-five millions of livres, or two millions, seven hundred and eight thousand, three hundred and thirty-three pounds, viz.

| | *Livres.* |
|---|---|
| Dates | 300,000 |
| Figs, 60,000 quintals, a. 8 | 480,000 |
| Flax, 30,000 ditto, a. 50 | 1,500,000 |
| Hemp, 25,000 ditto, a. 40 | 1,000,000 |
| Oil 100,000 ditto, a. 45 | 4,500,000 |
| Raisins, 60,000 ditto, a. 10 | 600,000 |
| Rice, 140,000 load, a. 37 | 5,180,000 |
| Silk, 2,000,000 pounds, a. 15 | 30,000,000 |
| Wood, 23,000 quintals, a. 40 | 920,000 |
| Wine, 3,000,000 cantaros, a. 15 sols | 2,250,000 |
| Corn, such as wheat, oats, maize, oranges, lemons, almonds, pot-ash, carobs, esparto, salt, honey, fish, &c. | 18,271,000 |
| | 65,000,000 |

In this account I am inclined to think the brandy is omitted, as it is certainly too considerable to be included in one of the et ceteras. The quantity exported amounts commonly to seven or eight thousand pipes, most of which comes to us through Guernsey as French brandy.

The silk, according to Bernardo Ward, is little more than one million pounds.

The usual exports from Valencia are,

*Esparto* rush, three or four cargoes for Italy and France.

*Figs*, two cargoes.

*Hemp*, only to Carthagena for the fleet.

*Raisins*, fifteen ships loaded with two thousand quintals each,

*Wine*, three or four thousand pipes.

*Wool*, about thirty thousand arrobas for Languedoc and Genoa.

*Silk* goods for America, one million two hundred thousand pounds weight.

But raw silk is not at present allowed to be exported, lest the price should be advanced, to the detriment of the manufacturer at home. The consequence of this absurd prohibition is, that,

1st. Great quantities are carried out by the illicit trader, whenever silk is wanted either in France or Portugal.

2nd. The French have greatly increased their plantations of mulberries in Languedoc. The Italians and Portuguese have done the same in their dominions. Even the King of Prussia, in Silesia, has lately introduced this branch of husbandry, and cherished it with

such attention, that in the year 1783 the produce was eleven thousand pounds weight.

3rd. The quantity produced in Spain is not only less, but the quality is worse, and the price to the manufacturer at home is higher than if the ports were open, and the trade were free. The maxim, on which the Spaniards have proceeded, was laid down by Colbert, when he put restraints upon the trade of corn, with a view to render provisions cheap, for the sake of manufactures. But experience has proved the folly of that expedient; for the English, by permitting the exportation of grain, increased the quantity, sunk the price, and brought the market nearer to a par. Previous to that period, wheat varied in its price between wide extremes, from sixteen guineas of our money to three shillings a quarter, or in old money, from a shilling to five pounds twelve. In proportion as liberty was granted to this commerce, the average price of corn was found to sink, and the markets have been more regular.

The Marquis de la Ensenada, A.D. 1752, permitted wheat, barley, rye, and maize, to pass freely from one province to another; and in 1774, M. Turgot, whose name will be had in everlasting remembrance, granted the same liberty to France. The consequence was equally beneficial in both kingdoms. But notwithstanding their experience in the article of grain, all the nations of Europe, even the most enlightened, have had contracted views, and by their impolitic restrictions have done the greatest injury to agriculture, to manufactures, and to commerce. A sagacious writer on political œconomy has well observed, that modern states appear seldom to think of

more than one class of their subjects at a time, and generally of the wrong class. For in prohibiting an export, *they think only of the buyers at home, whereas they ought then to think of the sellers there;* and in prohibiting an import, they think only of the seller at home and forget the buyers; the very reverse of which ought to happen; because, when the private sagacity of the subject has taught him that he can make a gain in any sale, or a saving in any purchase; the state ought to facilitate his operations, which in proportion to the extent of the concern, would produce a balance in favour of the country. It should always be remembered, that the demand creates the produce.

The immediate effects of permitting the free exportation of silk would be to raise the price; but then the increase of price would restrain the exportation, and by the encouragement thus given to the producer, tend to increase the quantity, and thereby ultimately to sink the price, till every thing has found its proper level. When the question is between the operations of agriculture and manufactures, Spain should never hesitate; but should by all means give the preference to the former, as most beneficial to the state.

No country, as far as positive injunctions can avail, has taken more pains to promote plantations of all kinds, but especially of mulberries, than Spain. By a royal edict, dated in the year 1567, commissioners were authorised, with their alguazil and escrivano, to make a progress through the country, and to compel, by penalties, corporations to plant, in a time limited, their mountains and their wastrells, and private people to make hedge-rows, appointing both the

kind of trees and the distance at which they should be planted But no provision being made for nurseries, for fencing, and for watering the tender plants, the country still continues destitute of trees. Indeed the national prejudice is so strong against them, as harbouring birds, and the vexations to which they subject the owners of the soil are so many, that few people are inclined to plant. Visitors are appointed to watch the proprietors, and no one is permitted to cut down, even a decayed mulberry-tree, without a special licence. Should he transgress, and take one for any domestic purpose, he must bribe and feast the visitors, or he will be subject to prosecution and a fine.

In the royal edict for the regulation of plantations, published A. D. 1748, are the subsequent provisions.

§ 2. Intendants, in their registers, shall specify the number of trees of all kinds in their several districts.

§ 5. They shall register the heads of families, and cause each to plant annually three trees, yet widows, if poor, shall be excused.

§ 15. The minister of the marine shall visit personally the several districts, and examine the condition of these trees.

§ 20. No tree shall be cut down for fuel, without a certificate from the escrivano of the village that the tree is dead.

§ 23. Intendants shall regulate the price of wood for fuel.

§ 30. No proprietor shall presume to cut any of his trees for building or repairs, without permission from the intendants. The written petition for this end must specify the quantity required, and the purpose for which it is solicited.

§ 31. The petition being directed to the sub-delegate of the intendant, shall by him be forwarded to the *justicia;* and having received from the court a certificate that the allegations are true, and pointing out the most proper place for felling the number which is needful, the intendant or his deputy shall give permission for the same, on condition that the proprietor shall plant three for one.

Spanish silk, from its inequality, is not in such request as that of other kingdoms; yet for some purposes it answers very well. For this reason our importation has commonly been trifling, and scarcely worthy of attention. In the year 1779, it amounted only to forty-four pounds and one-third, and the next year to sixty-five. But A. D. 1782, we took from Spain five hundred and forty-one pounds and one-third, and the next year one thousand three hundred and thirty-nine pounds; after which, for three years, we received no more; but in the year 1784, we supplied that country with six thousand three hundred and six pounds of raw silk; and four years after, we sent five thousand, seven hundred pounds of thrown silk, receiving in return three hundred and ninety-three pounds raw, and one hundred and forty-one thrown.

The quantity of wrought silks the Spaniards took from us, on the average of six years, from 1783 to 1788 inclusive, as it appears by our custom-house books, was, in piece-goods, one hundred and sixty-six pounds, in hose five hundred and seventy-eight pounds, mixed with inkle three hundred and seventy-nine pounds, and with worsted one thousand, five hundred and six pounds. Their predilection is certainly in favour of the French, who, in point of taste, may with

justice claim the preference. Formed on this model, by the assistance of their newly instituted school for painting, and with due encouragement from the Economical Society, the Valencian weavers must improve, and may be in time competitors with those of Lyons, who at present appear without a rival in the market.

If we may believe Bernardo Ward, time was, when Spain produced and employed in her own looms, ten million pounds of silk; whereas at present she produces little more than one million, half of which is exported raw.

The *mulberry* of Valencia is the *white*, as being most suitable to a well-watered plain. In Granada they give the preference to the *black*, as thriving well in elevated stations, as more durable, more abundant in leaves, and yielding a much finer and more valuable silk, But then it does not begin bearing till it is about twenty years of age. In this province they reckon, that five trees should produce two pounds of silk.

I had the curiosity to examine their method of feeding the silk-worms. These industrious spinners are spread upon wicker shelves, which are placed one above the other, all round, and likewise in the middle of, each apartment: so as to leave room only for the good woman to pass with their provisions. In one house I saw the produce of six ounces of seed, and was informed, that to every ounce, during their feeding season, they allow sixty arrobas of leaves, valued at two pounds five. Each ounce of seed is supposed to yield ten pounds of silk, at twelve ounces to the pound. March 28, the worms began to hatch; and, May 22, they went up to spin. On the

eleventh day, from the time that they were hatched, they slept; and on the fourteenth, they awoke to eat again, receiving food twice a day till the twenty-second day. Having then slept a second time, without interruption, for three days; they were fed thrice a day; and thus alternately they continued eating eight days and sleeping three, till the forty-seventh day; after which, they eat voraciously for ten days, and not being stinted, consumed sometimes from thirty to fifty arrobas in four and twenty hours. They then climbed up into rosemary bushes, fixed for that purpose between the shelves, and began to spin.

Upon examination, they appear evidently to draw out two threads by the same operation, and to glue these together, covering them with wax. This may be proved by spirit of wine, which will dissolve the wax, and leave the thread. Having exhausted her magazine, the worm changes her form, and becomes a nymph, till on the seventy-first day, from the time that the little animal was hatched, when she comes forth with plumage, and having found her mate, begins to lay her eggs. At the end of six days from this period of existence, having answered the end of their creation, they both lie down and die. This would be the natural progress; but, to preserve the silk, the animal is killed by heat, and the cones being thrown into boiling water, the women and children wind off the silk.

Silk-worms, in close rooms, are much subject to disease; but in the open air, as in China, they are not only more healthy and more hardy, but make better silk. It appears to be precisely the same with them, as with the sick confined in hospitals, or foundlings shut

up in workhouses. For this reason, the ingenious Abbé Berthelon recommends procuring from China some of the wild silk-worms, and leaving them in the open air, protected only by a shed from rain. He is persuaded that the race might thus be made so hardy, in process of time, as to survive all the variations of the seasons.

In China, they have three kinds of silk-worm, two living on the leaves of the ash and of the oak; the third, thriving best on a species of the pepper-tree, called fagara, whose silk, remarkable for strength, washes like linen, and is not apt to be greased.

The progress of this article of luxury in Europe, after it had been introduced from Asia by two monks who brought worms to Constantinople, was very slow. There, and in Greece, it continued little noticed by the rest of Europe, from the year 551 of the christian æra, till Roger II. king of Sicily, pillaged Athens, A. D. 1130, and brought silk-worms to Palermo. From thence they were speedily conveyed to Italy and Spain; but, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, silk-stockings were unknown in England; and with respect to Scotland, there is in being a MS. letter from James VI. to the Earl of Mar, requesting the loan of a pair, in which the earl had appeared at court, because he was going to give audience to the French ambassador.

Silk is certainly the most considerable article produced in the province of Valencia, being nearly equal to all the rest together, and if properly encouraged, would yield inexhaustible treasures to this kingdom; for no one, who has seen the Spaniards on the sea-coast, can think them lazy, and as for soil, for climate, and for local advantages, few countries, if any, can be compared to this.

The land in this fertile valley never rests; for no sooner is one crop removed, than the farmer begins to prepare it for another. They plough with one horse, and never attempt any thing more than to pulverise the soil; for which purpose their implement is admirably calculated, considering that they move the earth eight or ten times a year. In this kind of husbandry they have neither occasion to turn the sod, nor time to let it rot, and therefore could derive no advantage from the coulter, the fin, and the mouldboard of our ploughs. Whilst I was passing through the valley, and in my excursions round the city, I observed them earthing up their maize with hoes larger than our common spades. This instrument is well adapted to their soil, their culture, and their crops. In this operation they work hard, and make despatch.

The beds, into which they divide the land, are very large and perfectly flat. The water covers the whole surface, stagnates for a few days, and is then discharged.

To shew the exceeding fertility of this vale, I shall subjoin a concise description of the crops, with respect to the time of sowing and of reaping, which will point out their succession, and I shall give the medium produce of wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, and rice, in proportion to the seed.

*Wheat* is put into the ground the beginning of November, and is reaped the middle of June, when they obtain from twenty to forty for one.

*Barley* is sown in October, and in May they receive from eighteen to twenty-four for one.

*Oats* are in the ground from the middle of October to the middle of June, and yield from twenty to thirty for one.

*Maize* follows the barley, as the second crop in the same year, and with a favourable season gives, at the end of October, a hundred for one.

*Rice*, commonly sown about the first of April, is transplanted in June; and in October rewards the farmer forty fold in proportion to his seed.

*Garbanzos* (the cicer of Linnæus) are drilled about the month of January, and come off the ground the latter end of June.

*Guisantes* (pisum sativum) occupy the land from September to April and May.

*Beans* may be put into the ground, either early in the autumn, or in the beginning of the year.

*Hemp seed* is scattered on the land in April, and is cleared about the middle of July.

The intermediate crops are, cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots, parsneps, French beans, leeks, garlick, onions, turnips, artichokes, tomatos, lettuces, capsicums, cucumbers, melons, four species of the *calabaza* (cucurbita laginaria) and sandias (a species likewise of cucurbita) with a variety of esculents, whose names do not occur to me.

Thus, with a warm sun, plenty of water, and a rich choice of crops, suited to every season of the year, the grateful earth repays the labour of the husbandman at least three times in the course of twelve or thirteen months.

The rock, wherever it appears in this vicinity, is calcareous. At Picacente, two leagues from the city, clean *chalk* abounds. Lime-stone and good *marble* are procured from all the mountains; and it is worthy to be noticed, that Mr. Bowles discovered quicksilver in calcareous rock, both here and near to San Felipe. How far the connection holds between these substances in other countries I am not competent to say; but in Spain, as I conceive, no instance has been known of cinnabar, either in granite or in schist.

The recommendation with which Count Florida Blanca was pleased to honour me, was to the Duke of Crillon, governor and captain general of the province. Under his protection I could not be otherwise than happy. I had access to him at all hours, dined with him almost every day; and when he was at leisure, I enjoyed the pleasure of his conversation; but when business called for his attention, he turned me over to the ladies. Here I met with the principal people of Valencia, who were either invited to his table in the middle of the day, or frequented the tertulia in the evening.

Among the remarkable characters I met with at the palace, the most singular was a little boy under training at a convent for the pulpit, who was sent for, that I might have an opportunity of seeing him. He was not more than twelve years of age; yet his judgment, memory, and imagination were so mature, that without any special preparation, he was able to expatiate with propriety on whatever subject was proposed to him, and such were his natural powers as an orator, that his periods were harmonious, his expression nervous, his delivery graceful, and his arguments well chosen. Although

the room was filled with genteel company, he was not abashed: nor did his attention appear to be distracted by the variety of objects and amusements in which they were engaged. Upon inquiry, I found that the fathers of his convent, perceiving him to be a boy of singular abilities, had taken infinite pains with his education.

The favourite amusement of the duke is whist; but as he had never more than one table, the visitors in general joined in conversation. This was much more agreeable than the custom of some Spanish families, to make all their company set down at one long table to spend the whole evening at some game that gives no employment, either to the memory, the judgment, or to any one of the mental faculties. The game they usually adopt is lottery.

Whenever any remarkable person came to the tertulia, the duke had the goodness to present me to him. As an ecclesiastic, I wished to be introduced to the archbishop, but he was not in town; he lived retired in the country. My curiosity was excited strongly by the various and discordant characters given me of this prelate by those to whom I had applied for information. Some described him as a good sort of man, but rather too severe; others represented him as a monk, secluded from the world, austere in the extreme, and perfectly a misanthrope.

No sooner had I mentioned to the duke my desire of being introduced by a letter to this prelate, than he obligingly engaged to do more than I requested; for he sent over, made an appointment to spend a day with him at his country seat, and conveyed me thither in his carriage.

In the way we passed through Burjasot, where the Romans had their subterranean granaries. Thirty-seven of these still remain, and are filled with corn for the use of the city.

When we arrived at the archbishop's homely habitation, he received us with politeness, and I was delighted to find in the good old man all that ease and affability, that mildness and gentleness of manner, which became his dignity and age. Far from being morose, he was cheerful and engaging in his conversation, uncommonly sensible and well informed. Being fond of study, he avoided the interruptions inevitable in such a city as Valencia; and, as a man of uncommon piety, he courted solitude; yet he was attentive to all the duties of his office, and occasionally entertained his friends. In a word, he appeared to me precisely what a bishop ought to be.

As we returned, conversing with the duke on the satisfaction I had received from this short acquaintance with the archbishop, he confirmed my ideas of his character, and well accounted for his having been represented by some as uncommonly severe. This prelate considering Valencia as a commercial city had opposed the construction of a theatre, because he thought both the dissipation and the expense attendant on the diversions of the stage, unfriendly to the prosperity of trade. The duke himself seemed inclined to favour this opinion; at least he agreed to compromise the matter and, instead of being established in the city, he suffered the players to pitch their tents on the sea-side, at the village of the *Gras*, within a moderate distance from Valencia.

Thither the duke had the goodness to carry me, with his duchess and his amiable daughter. The theatre is a spacious edifice, constructed like a barn, but covered only with esparto mats, which, as they have no need to be afraid of rain, is fully sufficient for the purpose. The company was genteel, and the actors by no means contemptible They represented that afternoon the Deluge, in which the devil was the principal character. The piece itself was highly ludicrous; and when the curtain dropped, the devil, with a daughter-in-law of Noah, at the request of the duchess, concluded the whole by dancing a fandango.

Under such powerful protection as the Duke of Crillon, who, in authority and style of living is little less than viceroy, I saw every thing to the greatest possible advantage. This was peculiarly serviceable, when the knights of the Royal Maestranza celebrated a festival in honour of the infant Don Antonio. Of these knights, four companies, consisting of the principal nobility, are established in the four cities of Granadá, Seville, Ronda, and Valencia, each distinguished by a peculiar uniform. Like the feudal barons, they are bound with their vassals, to attend the king in person when he goes to war. Their military exercise is derived from remote antiquity. On this festival they assembled in a spacious area, inclosed for the occasion; at the upper end of which was the picture of the sovereign, behind a curtain. The knights, mounted on beautiful and high bred Andalusian horses, marched in order to the picture; the curtain was withdrawn; and instantly every sword was brandished in the air. Having thus paid their homage to the sovereign, they performed with surprising regularity, their various evolutions, in the same manner

and form as was done at Aranjuez. This being accomplished, they prepared themselves for other feats of activity and skill. For this purpose, an image of Minerva, placed near the gallery, in which the ladies were assembled, held one riband, whilst another, opposite to this, with a bunch of flowers, was suspended from the beak of an eagle. Things being thus arranged, each of the knights, clapping spurs to his horse, and forcing him to full speed, directed the point of his well poised lance with such address, that few of them failed to pierce both ribands at their first attempts. After this achievement, twice performed by every knight, they again repeated their evolutions; saluted the picture of the king once more; the curtain was drawn; and all retired in the same order, in which they had arrived, with trumpets, kettle-drums, and martial music.

This being the festival of St. *Anthony* of Padua; in honour of the day, and as a compliment to the infant Don *Antonio*, who is *hermano mayor*, that is, grand master, or president of this military order, his lieutenant, Don *Antonio Salabert*, gave a *refresco* in the evening.

The company consisted of six hundred, selected from the highest classes in Valencia. The gentlemen were assembled in one room; in the other, the ladies sat arranged in order, like tulips in a garden. As I had the honour to attend the captain-general, I partook of his peculiar privilege, and, with him, paid a visit to the ladies. It was a pleasing sight. They were all in *gala*, many of them elegantly dressed, and adorned in a splendid manner with pearls, with gold, and with the most costly gems. When they had been for some time assembled, servants entered, first with a variety of ices; then, after

considerable intervals, with cakes and chocolate; and finally, with cold water. The ladies were all first served, then the gentlemen partook of a similar refresco. By the time that these had finished their refreshment, it was more than midnight, although we had assembled early in the evening. The servants then retired, a band of music, vocal and instrumental, entered, and performed a little opera, written for the occasion, called Peace between Mars and Cupid.

Such refrescos are given by people of high fashion on their nuptial day; and such a one was given by the brother of Count Florida Blanca, whilst I was at Madrid; but as I had not the honour to be present on that occasion, I felt the highest satisfaction in the sight of this.

After I had been some days at Valencia; at the earnest request of the duke, I visited a friend, for whom he had a particular esteem, in order to determine a dispute between the attending physician and a young chirurgeon, who occasionally saw him. As the latter was under the immediate protection of the duke, it was partly with a view to save his credit, that I was desired to give my judgment on the case. The duke, therefore, conveyed me in his carriage to the habitation of his friend, and the young chirurgeon joined the party. The patient complained of a cough, accompanied with spitting; and the question to be determined was, Whether the disease were phthisis, or merely a catarrh.

My inquiries were confined to the usual symptoms of a hectic; and not finding from the account the patient gave me of himself, any one of these, I did not hesitate to pronounce him free from

phthisis, to the satisfaction of the duke, and the no small triumph of the chirurgeon.

But when I returned, towards the close of day; I had reason, from the increase of fever, and from the characteristic flushing of his cheeks, to think that he had, to obtain a favourable opinion, concealed many of his symptoms. I requested, therefore, that I might have a conference with the physician, and was happy to find that he had expressed the same desire. When we had the satisfaction of meeting the next day in the presence of his patient, he directed his discourse to me in Latin, and with the greatest fluency gave me the history of this disease, which began with pleurisy, and was in its progress attended with a remittent fever, night sweats, and the other characteristic symptoms of a hectic. It was then too clear, that the patient had deceived himself, and that the meek and too easily browbeaten physician was well founded in his diagnosis. He thanked me with expressions of humility for giving him the meeting; but he evidently wanted spirit to enjoy his triumph. I found him modest; yet sensible, and for a Spanish physician, well informed, that is, acquainted with the works of Boerhaave, but not with modern publications.

I have observed in general, that the physicians, with whom I have had occasion to converse, are disciples of their favourite doctor Piquer, who denied, or at least doubted of, the circulation of the blood. Yet they begin to get acquainted with the names of Van Swieten, Hoffmann, Sauvage, Guabius, de Haen, and Cullen. They have indeed laboured under the greatest disadvantages in their education,

and in the want of encouragement when they entered upon practice, receiving little money, and less honour, in the way of their profession. In their medical classes they had no dissections, no experiments in chemistry, and for botany they were unacquainted with Linnæus. These defects will now be remedied. But even in the present day, the fee of the physician is, two-pence from the tradesman, ten-pence from the man of fashion, and nothing from the poor. Some of the noble families agree with a physician by the year, paying him annually four-score reals, that is, sixteen shillings, for his attendance on them and on their families.

They all acknowledge that the monks are more liberal than people of the first fashion, more especially if confidence and secrecy are needful.

In point of honour, no class of citizens meets with less respect than the physicians; but in proportion as the nation shall acquire wealth, they will rise up in consequence, and be regarded with esteem.

Of one thing, which in Spain is required from chirurgeons and physicians, I have never been able to find any who could give me a satisfactory account. Before they enter into their profession, they are obliged to swear, that they will defend the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin. This requisition is the more extraordinary, because that point is not universally agreed upon, even between catholics themselves; yet many centuries may pass before the medical tribe will be freed from this unreasonable imposition. To give due weight to the sanction of an oath, every country should purge away those, which are

become obsolete, but more especially such as are universally regarded as absurd.

Conversing with several physicians in this part of Spain, who have made use of the cicuta with manifest advantage in cases of glandular obstructions, I was led to a conjecture, that the virtues of this plant depend much on the soil and climate in which it is produced. In England, as I imagine, the beneficial effects have not answered the expectations raised by the report of the adventurous physician, by whom it was first recommended to the notice of the world. Something similar is found in Spain; for in the province of Valencia, the cicuta has been given successfully for tumours supposed to be cancerous; whereas about Madrid they have derived no advantage from its use; and it has been observed that in Castille, the cicuta is aromatic, sweet, and free from every nauseous quality; but in Valencia, and all along the eastern coast of Spain, it is fetid and loathsome, affects the head, and in large doses, proves a powerful emetic. We may readily conceive that where the sensible qualities are so various and discordant, the medical effects cannot perfectly agree. The physicians on this coast increase their dose from a few grains of the extract up to half an ounce.

The air and climate of Valencia would be highly beneficial to the English in a variety of cases, more especially for nervous, hysterical, and hypocondriac disorders, for shattered constitutions, and for those who suffer either by a redundancy, or a suppression of the bile. These would find the oranges and grapes most powerful detergents, and every article of food, whether animal or vegetable, being light

and easy of digestion, the most delicate stomach would never feel oppressed. In our island these patients suffer by humidity; but in Valencia, such is the dryness of the air, that sugar and salt may be constantly exposed without contracting the least sign of moisture.

As a winter's residence, and throughout the spring, no city can be more delightful than Valencia; and I believe few cities can boast of more agreeable society. Had I sought amusement, I might have had introductions to as many pleasant families as a stranger could wish to cultivate, but as information was the first object of my pursuit, I confined myself chiefly to the Duke of Crillons, where every distinguished character resorted, and to M. Thomas Vague's, from whom, as well as from his amiable nephew, Don Joseph Boneli, I was certain of receiving the most accurate accounts of every thing relating to the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the country. Had the Count de Lumiaris been at leisure to bestow upon me more of his conversation, my happiness at Valencia would have been complete.

The government of Valencia is not distinguished from that of other provinces. The captain-general presides in the civil, criminal, and military courts, and the intendant has the sole authority in matters of finance. The city is governed by its own corregidor, assisted by two alcaldes mayores and twenty-four regidors, with four deputies from the commons, and two syndics.

The court of the inquisition has three judges, with a nuncio ex-

traordinary, and twenty-two *secretarios del secreto*, who are paid out of the confiscated effects of persons condemned by their tribunal.

The taxes are heavy in Valencia. Every thing entering the city, even cloths made at Madrid, and silk for the manufacturers, and all commodities without distinction, pay eight per cent. upon their value. But the province at large is free from some oppressive contributions, to which others continue subject, paying six hundred twelve thousand and twenty-eight pesos, or ninety-one thousand, eight hundred and four pounds, as an equivalent for the provincial rents, purveyance, and forage for the army, with the royal monopolies of brandy and of salt. To this commutation may be in part attributed the prosperous condition of the whole kingdom of Valencia.

This city was formerly oppressed by the nobility; but after the rebellion of 1520, when all the nobles were expelled, and thirteen regidores were chosen from the commons to render impartial justice; although in this conflict the commons were ultimately subdued, and had the mortification to see all their leaders either slain in the field of battle, or by the hands of the executioner suffering cruel torments and an ignominious death; yet from that period their tyrants were impressed with terror, and became cautious how they should re-kindle a flame, by which they themselves had nearly been consumed.

They have at present little more to ask than freedom to their commerce. With this, and with a certainty that the peace and protection they enjoy, shall not be subject to the caprices of a weak sovereign, or of a wicked minister, Valencia would soon be ranked among the most commercial cities of the continent.

The weights and measures of this province differ much from those received in other parts of Spain. The vara is longer than that of Castille; twelve of the former being equal to thirteen of the latter. Their celemines bear the same proportion.

In agriculture, nine palms make a *braza*, and twenty brazas, equal to forty-one varas, make the cord with which they measure land. Two hundred square brazas make a fanega, and six fanegas, equal to about half an acre, make a cahizada. Six cahizadas make a yugada.

In corn measure, the cahiz contains twelve *barchillas* or forty-eight *celemines*.

The *carga* of wine contains fifteen *arrobas*, or cantarias, and is equal to sixty *azumbres;* but the *carga* of oil is only twelve *arrobas*.

The pound consists of twelve, sixteen, eighteen, or twenty-six ounces, according to the article in question, whether bread, fresh fish, salt fish, or butcher's meat. In like manner, the arroba may be of thirty, of thirty-two, or thirty-six pounds, each pound being twelve ounces.

When I was about to leave Valencia, I inquired the price of provisions which I found to be as under-mentioned, the pound being of thirty-six ounces.

Beef, twenty quartos; veal, twenty-six.

Mutton and pork, thirty-six.

Bread, four quartos for sixteen ounces.

# JOURNEY

FROM

# VALENCIA TO BARCELONA.

WHEN I was making arrangements for my departure from Valencia, an amiable young friend, Don Joseph Boneli, was so polite and attentive as to offer me his company, and a place in his carriage, as far as Morviedro. This offer I gladly accepted; yet I quitted, with much regret, a city in which I had enjoyed the most agreeable society.

June 21, we set forward on our journey. In the way we examined a stately edifice, called the convent *de los Reyes*, erected and endowed by the last Duke of Calabria for his monument, and as a provision for sixty monks, who are bound to say mass daily for the repose of his soul. For this service they have an ample recompense, enjoying a revenue, by their own confession, of twenty thousand pesos, equal to three thousand pounds a year, but supposed to be considerably more.

Their convent is truly magnificent; the marble pillars are most beautiful; their pictures are many of them excellent, painted chiefly by Juanes, Ribalta, and Zarinena. The treasures of their church is far removed from mediocrity; but that which is most worthy of attention is a collection of manuscripts, transmitted to the founder from his remote progenitors, consisting of two hundred and fifty volumes in good preservation, and highly illuminated, like the best of the old Roman missals. They are chiefly the works of the fathers, with many of the classics, among which is an elegant copy of Livy, in five volumes folio; the two first in Latin, the others in Italian.

At the distance of about three leagues from the city is Puzol, where the archbishop has a celebrated garden. We turned aside to view it, but were much disappointed in our expectations. In the infancy of science, this humble attempt deserved commendation; but in the present day it has little to attract attention.

All the way from Valencia to Morviedro, the lower lands are watered, and produce much silk, wheat, barley, maize, and alfalfa, with a variety of leguminous plants. The higher lands are shaded by the algarrobo, the olive, and the vine. The whole country is well inhabited, and scarcely can you travel half a league without passing through a village.

Morviedro is a considerable city, containing five thousand, one hundred and twenty-six inhabitants, who are strangers to manufactures, and depend altogether for subsistence on the produce of the soil. The commerce of this city is chiefly in oil, raisins, wine, and brandy. The wine is delicate, and far from dear. Mr. Thomas Vague

delivers it abroad at fifty-four pesos the tun, which is forty shillings and sixpence the hogshead. To make one hogshead of brandy, they commonly distil four hogsheads of ordinary wine, and when distilled to what is denominated Holland's proof, it is sold for exportation at two pounds seventeen shillings the hogshead.

The antiquities of Morviedro, formerly Saguntum, have been often and well described by others. They are in a style of such magnificence, that even they who have no taste for antiquities, as such, must be pleased with these.

The theatre, vast in its dimensions, and capable of receiving near ten thousand people, is hewn out of the rock, and commands a most extensive prospect of the subjacent country, which is bounded by the sea.

Ascending to the summit of the mountain, and looking to the south, the eye is ravished with the sight of Valencia, standing like a queen surrounded by her subjects. The villages appear to be innumerable, and all the intermediate country is one continued garden.

June 22, in the morning, I took leave of my valuable friend Boneli, and proceeded on my journey in a calecine, attended only by the guide, to whom the little vehicle belonged, passing along the Huerta, with the sea on the right, and high limestone mountains on the left. From this Huerta, having crossed a mountain near the sea, we entered another, which is extensive, well watered, and like the former, bounded by distant mountains to the left. On the declivity of one of them stands Villa Vieja, with its elevated castle,* famous for hot springs. The rocks are gypsum and limestone.

The valleys produce grain, figs, grapes, olives, and silk, in great abundance.

In the morning I passed through *Nules*, a city containing three thousand three hundred and thirty-eight souls. It is a marquisate now in abeyance, the title being disputed by seventeen claimants. Within the walls are two convents, two hermitages, and a parish church. One of the convents, although finished thirty years, is not yet inhabited, consequently the revenue is disposed of by the archbishop, and applied to pious uses.

The city is governed by two alcaldes, the one styled mayor, the other menor, assisted by four regidors, who continue only for a year and then choose their successors, subject to the approbation of the marquis; or rather, they name six for the office of alcalde, and eight for regidors, out of which the marquis makes choice of the proper number. In the royal boroughs, the magistrates, in like manner, nominate fit persons to succeed them, but then the royal audiencia, or supreme court of justice and civil government in Valencia, from this return select the persons best qualified, or most approved by government, to fill the vacant offices. To this city belong three dependant villages, whose inhabitants are *vicinos*, or citizens of Nules.

I observed here a number of caves, said to be five hundred, from eight to twelve feet diameter, and from twelve to twenty deep. They are sunk in the limestone rock, and were designed for granaries. That purpose they at present serve, and the collector of the tithes makes use of thirty for depositing his wheat. He informed me, that

he rented the tithes of corn, wine, and oil; but he lamented, that he had no claim on either silk or garlic, these being free from tithe, which he the more severely felt, because the produce of garlic is nearly equal to half the value of the corn. He told me, that he was administrator for the bank of S. Charles in supplying the troops with wheat and barley, and from him I find, that the bank has a profitable bargain.

The Duke of Infantada has considerable possessions in this vicinity, all of them in administration, that is, cultivated on his account, but chiefly for the advantage of his stewards, who are the greatest gainers.

Soon after dinner we passed through *Villa Real*, a city of five thousand six hundred and fifty-eight inhabitants. Proceeding on our way towards Castellon de la Plana, we crossed the Mijares, which supplies water to the justly celebrated aqueduct of Almasora.

Thus far the whole extent of road from Valencia is thirty feet wide, well formed, and in excellent condition. The soil is chiefly clay; the crops on the lower lands, wheat, barley, maize, leguminous plants, and melons, with mulberry trees in great abundance; the more elevated lands have olives; and the highest are abandoned to the algarrobo. Their plough is ill-suited to the soil, being the light one last described, drawn by one horse in shafts.

*Castellon de la Plana* reckons ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-three inhabitants, with one parish church, and six convents. The chapel of la Sangre is light, elegant, and well proportioned, fitted up entirely by a young artist, who is indebted to himself alone for the refinement of

his taste, because he had no instructor, nor one good model in the place, by which he might improve.

Few villages can boast a richer collection of pictures. The major part are by Francisco Ribalta, who was a native of Castellon, and among those, the most admired are, his Purgatory, at the altar of *las Animas*; his S. Eloy and S. Lucia, in the church of the Augustins; S. Roque, in the *Hermita* or chapel dedicated to him, in which that saint is represented sitting under a tree, looking up to heaven, and receiving a cake of bread, brought to him by a dog. Beside these, we find several others equally worthy of admiration, in the church of the Dominicans.

In the chapel of la Sangre are preserved some good pictures of Bergara; and the Capuchins are much indebted to Zurbaran for some of his best works.

At the altar of the great church is the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, by Carlo Maratti.

When I arrived at *Castellon*, I made inquiries about the aqueduct of Almasora, by which all this extensive plain receives water from the Mijares. They informed me, that I had crossed it soon after I passed the new bridge over that river, but as it is a tunnel almost the whole distance from S. Quiteria to Almasora, we crossed it without being sensible that we had done so. Considering that this tunnel is through a rock of limestone, and that it was executed in the year 1240, it deserves to be regarded as stupendous. In comparison with this, how contemptible is the Montagne Percée, in Languedoc, for which Lewis XIV. received the most fulsome adulation!

This useful aqueduct of Almasora has been attributed both to the Romans and to the Moors; but I am well informed that Jayme el Conquistador is alone entitled to the praise.

June 23. At five in the morning we left Castellon, and descending to a plain, we approached the mountains and the sea, till we came to *las Casas de Venicase*. Here I stopped a few minutes to admire an elegant church lately built by my learned friend Don F. P. Bayer, designed, as I imagine, for the protection of his monument.

From Venicase we ascended between the mountains, on which I observed rosemary, thyme, lavender, the palmito, juniper, and algarrobo, with the beautiful nerium oleander in abundance. The American aloe in the valleys, every where in blossom, with its lofty pyramid of florets rising to the height of more than twenty feet, attracted particular attention.

At a little distance on the right we discovered Oropesa, with its castle, occupying the summit of a pointed rock. In this an alcaid is stationed with a garrison, and two pieces of cannon, to protect the country from the incursions of the Algerines.

Under this fortress extends a plain, covered every where with vines or grain. A few almonds, figs, and algarrobos, serve to shew what the country might produce; but unfortunately, the industry of the farmer is not properly encouraged, and the whole plain continues destitute of water, although by norias it might be abundantly supplied.

At eleven in the forenoon we took refreshment in a *venta*, belonging to the monks of S. Antonio of Valencia. Here the norias evi-

dently prove that water may be easily procured, and that when procured it never fails producing the most luxuriant crops.

All the villages in this vicinity belong to the Bishop of Tortosa, who claims and exercises a temporal dominion, appointing the magistrates, and receiving three thirty-sevenths of their wheat, barley, and oil, with three-fortieths of their wine. Beside these dues, the farmer pays one thirty-seventh of his grain, and one in forty of his wine, to the curate of the parish. Some articles are free, as for instance, in one village nothing is paid for maize; in the district of another, the same immunity is claimed for pigs and algarrobos.

Here the travelling sheep of Arragon find pasture in the winter, and pay to the parish of Cavanes eighteen hundred pesos, or two hundred and seventy pounds a year, beside making satisfaction for the injury they may do the wheat.

Many villages have been totally ruined by the depredations of the Moors, and the inhabitants have sought refuge in Cavanes, or in other places more easy of defence.

*Torreblanca* is going to decay, but *Alcala de Chivet*, or *Gisvert*, having received inhabitants from many deserted villages, now contains seven hundred families. The distance of this town from Torreblanca is called one league; but as we were more than two hours on the road, I reckon the league to be at least seven miles.

Alcala belongs to the military order of Montesa, and was given to the late infant Don Louis; but at his death it reverted to the crown. The beneficiary or military tenant receives the tithes, and nominates the magistrates. The tithes as they are called, are not the

same to all the inhabitants, because the farmers from many abandoned villages, having sought refuge and protection here, they continue to pay the same proportion as was exacted from them, previous to their removal. Hence, whilst some are acquitted for a tenth, others are obliged to pay an eighth, a seventh, or even three-nineteenths.

I was much pleased with the parish church. The front is elegant, adorned with columns and numerous images, and the inside, consisting of three aisles, and one great dome, with eight lesser ones, is beautifully fitted up, and furnished with good pictures. Ample provision is made for the support of fourteen priests, who daily officiate at eleven altars.

The common lands are depastured by the sheep of Arragon, yet the market is not supplied with mutton, and as for beef it is rarely seen at Alcala. Bread is sold at four quartos for eleven ounces.

June 24, at four in the morning, we renewed our journey, and descending between two elevated chains of limestone mountains came to *Benicarlo*, on the sea-coast, at the distance of four leagues from Alcala. The soil is peculiarly favourable for the cultivation of the vine, and produces a generous wine, much used for enriching the poorer wines in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, for the purpose of making claret. Mr. Macdonell sells this wine at thirty-five pesos, or five guineas, the pipe; and a most elegant white wine, made by simple pressure, for thirty-four pesos the hogshead, or ten pounds, four shillings the pipe. This delicate wine is all disposed of before Christmas. Brandy is sold for the same price as the red wine.

This city, containing three thousand and sixty-three inhabitants, belongs to the knights of Montesa, who nominate the magistrates and claim the tithes. Wine pays four thirty-fourths, but all other articles a tenth, excepting maize and algarrobos, which are free. Of the tithe of wine a canon of Tortosa takes one half, the military tenant and the curate each enjoy a quarter. In all this country, the greatest variety is found in the proportion of the tithe, and in the exemptions enjoyed by different parishes. No two perfectly agree in one common rule.

From Benicarlo we traversed an extensive plain, with high mountains on our left, and on our right the sea. As we approached the confines, cultivation ceased; but no sooner had we entered Catalonia, than we again admired a well-watered country, and luxuriant crops. The rich valleys produce wheat, barley, maize, hemp, flax, figs, walnuts, silk; the higher lands, olives and wine. It is Sunday; yet the farmers are at work.

In the way we took notice of three monumental crosses, of which the most recent marked the spot where a traveller had been robbed and murdered the preceding year.

When we arrived at Uldecona, I was not sorry to find that my guide intended to pass through it; for it is a most miserable village. Yet miserable as it is, it is inclosed by walls, and maintains two convents. At the distance of seven hours from Benicarlo we took up our lodging at a venta.

All the mountains on our left, whilst we were travelling by the margin of the sea, and all those we traversed, when passing more

inland, from the neighbourhood of Morviedro to Tortosa, are limestone. On these I noticed, as we approached the district of Tortosa, many monumental crosses; but not one of these was of a recent date.

The Huerta of Tortosa is most delightful. Far as the eye can reach, you look down upon a plain covered with vines, olives, figs, pomegranates, apricots, mulberries, and all kinds of grain; and through this fertile vale you trace the meanderings of the Ebro, which is here wide and navigable.

*Tortosa,* venerable for its antiquity, now contains ten thousand seven hundred and eight inhabitants, with ten convents, and five parish churches.

The cathedral is near the river, built under the protection of a castle. The front is Ionic, with massive pillars, some of which are of single stones, as are all those in the chapel of N. Senora de la Cinta. The whole edifice is void of taste, and the interior is loaded with preposterous ornaments.

In the cloister I took notice of a chapel, which carries marks of the most remote antiquity, with two little columns of porphry, the one red, the other green, which look as if they had been made before the flood. The custodia of solid silver, weighing fourteen arrobas, although not so ancient, is more to be admired for age than for the beauty of its workmanship.

The bishop has a revenue of forty thousand ducats, or nearly four thousand four hundred pounds per annum. Twelve dignitaries have each from a thousand to fifteen hundred pounds a year. Nineteen canons receive each a thousand pesos, or one hundred and fifty pounds. Beside

these, for the service of the cathedral, they have thirty-four prebendaries and minor canons, and forty chaplains.

The *funda*, or hotel, furnished in a stile superior to what I had expected, and much beyond the ventas and posadas I had lately seen, appeared comfortable at least, if not to be admired for its elegance. The landlord, an Italian, had the air and manners of an inn-keeper in France. He furnished the dinner, and set the dishes on the table. First he brought in soup, then a bouilli of bull beef; after that a fricasee of garlic and liver, followed by what he called a fricandeau; then, by way of rôti, a shoulder of lamb, or rather the bones covered with a skin, for I could discover no flesh upon the bones. These dishes were followed by sallad, and a dessert of apricots and almonds. After I had tasted the fricasee; when he introduced the subsequent dishes, he exclaimed with an air of triumph, "*Allons, courage, monsieur;*" and after all, with a tone of the highest satisfaction, "*Eh bien, avez vous bien dine?*" I could not do less than answer, "*Le mieux du monde.*"

The maid servant, who waited at table, was no less remarkable than the master in her way. She was a *gitana*, or gipsy, pretty, and elegantly made, with black hair, black eyes, and much animation in her countenance. Exceedingly attentive and alert, she moved like the wind to bring plates, supply wine and water, and, with a napkin, to keep off innumerable flies. The wine, to cool it, had been immersed in water; but when the bottle was more than half exhausted, it began to float. Seeing this, the girl, with wonderful simplicity, made repeated efforts to sink it in the water; and when she found it still persisting to emerge, she betrayed strongly, disappointment and surprise.

Gipsies are very numerous on the southern and eastern coasts of Spain; but I never saw them strolling, as with us in England. I learn from Count Campomanes, that they amounted to more than ten thousand, when, in the preceding reign, they were seized in one day, and confined to prisons. Government soon grew weary of maintaining such a multitude in idleness, and discharged them all. Yet their capture, with subsequent regulations, had this good effect, that they no longer wandered in companies, as beggars, nor frequented, as usual, the deserted forests, to live by robbery and plunder.

At the time when they were taken into custody, many industrious families, by the abuse of the royal edict, and under pretence that they descended from parents who had been of the gipsey race, were plundered, and reduced to poverty, without redress.

When we left Tortosa, we proceeded for two leagues along the Huerta, then ascending through the gorges of the mountains, instead of a rich valley, highly cultivated, and productive of every thing useful to the human race, we saw nothing for nine long leagues but dreary mountains, desolate and waste, covered only with palmito, coscoja, and a few other vegetables, all stunted in their growth.

The road is execrable; but as the rock is mostly bare, I had from time to time, occasion to observe some bivalve, or other extraneous fossil, in the limestone. Succeeding travellers will find a more comfortable route by a new road now making nearer to the sea, shorter by many miles, and almost level as far as Tarragona.

Among the mountains, in one little cultivated spot, is a miserable village, called *Perello*, which was formerly a defenced city. There we

took up our lodging for the night. Looking down from thence, the country before us appeared to be a wide extended plain, surrounded by high mountains, excepting to the east, where it is open to the sea; but as we descended, we discovered pointed hills, innumerable, with deep ravines, and contracted valleys. At the distance of five leagues from Perello, having climbed a steep ascent, under the cannon of a strong fort, which is built on the summit of a rock, we descended to a venta near the sea, called *Hospitalet.*

The plough here differs from those I have remarked in other parts of Spain: it has neither coulter, fin, nor mould-board, nor yet wooden pins to supply the defect; but instead of these, the tail of the share is divided, so as to perform the same operation as the heel and ground wrist of our ploughs. The retch is divided to serve the purpose of a mortise, and receive the handle; and as the tillage is with one mule, the beam terminates in shafts.

At the distance of a league from Hospitalet we entered a rich plain, bounded to the left by mountains, but on the right open to the sea; and for many leagues we travelled through one continued garden, occupied by numerous villages, the lofty towers of whose churches, to the east of us, reflected the rays of the setting sun. This fertile vale, called Campo de Tarragona, produces in quick succession, wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, garvanzos, French beans, leeks, onions, garlic, melons, cucumbers, and calabash, artichokes, olives, oil, wine, almonds, pomegranates, figs, apricots, algarrobos, flax, hemp, silk, alfalfa, and a variety of herbs, some for fodder, others for the service of the table.

Near to Tarragona the olive trees were cut down to make room for vines, at a time when brandy happened to be in great request, and since the price of that commodity has fallen, the olive-yards have not been as yet renewed.

*Tarragona* of all the cities in Spain, would give the most agreeable employment to the antiquarian. Here he would admire the remains of an amphitheatre, of a theatre, of a circus, of the palace of Augustus, of temples, and of an extensive aqueduct, with fortifications, which, although of a more recent date, are ancient. The aqueduct brings water to the city from the distance of seven leagues, and crosses a deep ravine over a bridge which is seven hundred feet long, and more than one hundred high, with eleven arches below, and twenty-five above. It was repaired at the sole expense of the late archbishop.

The cathedral, a massive pile, was built A. D. 1117, and is therefore venerable for antiquity; but in the interior, one chapel only dedicated to Santa Tecla, is worthy of attention. In this the dome and columns are most beautiful, and serve to shew what valuable marbles are to be procured in this vicinity.

The archbishop enjoys a revenue of about four thousand pounds a year. Twelve dignitaries, twenty-four canons, as many minor canons, and forty chaplains, are well provided for at present, and will in future have increasing incomes; because the king means to reduce their number, as vacancies occur, and add considerably to the revenue of the survivors; improving at the same time, and in the same proportion, the royal third.

Nothing can be more politic than this measure; for thus quietly and without clamour, the useless wealth of the cathedrals will be restored to the community, and gradually relieve the distresses of the state. Whenever the critical moment shall arrive, eleven convents at Tarragona will contribute their lands and treasures to the necessities of a sinking nation.

This city contains seven thousand five hundred souls at present; but whenever the canal of Arragon shall be navigable, the whole country will feel the influence of reviving commerce; and, among other cities, this may regain its ancient population.

Trade is now confined to wine and brandy; but for home consumption they carry on a considerable fishery.

To protect the inhabitants from the incursions of the Moors, they have erected batteries. These are the more needful, because the ancient fortifications are gone to ruin, and the Algerines have committed frequent depredations on this coast. Spain, indeed, has lately concluded a treaty with Algiers, but no one can conjecture how long the peace will last.

Beef is sold for twenty-one quartos the double pound of thirty-six ounces, or about two-pence half-penny per pound . .

Mutton is worth thirty-four, or about four-pence farthing.

June 27, leaving Tarragona, we passed over an extensive beach, covered with fishermen and nets; then, quitting the sea-shore, we traversed a well cultivated plain, found refreshment at Figretta, beyond which, the road goes under a Roman arch, and at night we took up our lodging at Monjus.

In the way, I took notice that the land is chiefly tilled with cows, and admired every where the patient and laborious peasant, unremittingly employed in the cultivation of his land, even when exposed to the full stroke of the mid-day sun.

Near to the numerous villages, through which we passed, I was delighted to observe the rich abundance of corn, olives, vines, figs, almonds, mulberries, and complete hedges of pomegranate, now covered with its scarlet blossom.

As we proceeded, we discovered Montserrat, which at first appeared just rising up in the horizon, and almost lost in clouds; but as we advanced, we could more distinctly trace it stretching in the wide expanse, and bounding an extensive plain.

When we arrived at *Monjus*, the old man, who was master of the posada, was winnowing his wheat, after having trodden it on the area with his cattle. His first operation was to get out the straw by means of rakes; then he tossed the grain with a four-pronged fork, in order to expose it to the wind. Having thus cleared it from the chaff, he sifted it, then shogged it in closer sieves to separate the lighter seeds; yet, after all his pains and labour, I observed among his wheat, barley, oats, vetches of various species, cockle (agrostemma githaco) with other ponderous seeds, small gravel, and little clods of earth, such as we always find in wheat imported from every part of Spain.

What a pity it is, that in most of our counties, and in every part of France and Spain, farmers should be unacquainted with the winnowing machine, which imported first from Holland, is used all over

Scotland, and countenanced by our respectable Society of Arts! a drawing and description of this excellent machine, published by the Society in London, is highly worthy of attention, as being the only one by which any species of grain can be properly cleansed; I will not merely say for seed, but even for the market.

About Monjus, I took notice that all the corn, for want of carts, of waggons, and of cars, was brought home, not as in Devonshire and Cornwall, in bundles, hanging against the horse's sides, but disposed on a square frame, and fastened on his back.

June 28. Having passed *Villa Franca de Panades*, we had the satisfaction, once more, to travel on good roads, well formed and made, at a vast expense, through rocks, and over the deepest ravines, or the gorges of high mountains. Some of the bridges designed to form a junction between these, are most stupendous, and shew clearly the enterprising spirit of this laborious nation.

In many of their deepest cuts, through the interposing rock, I took occasion to observe the strata. They are generally limestone, and incline towards the sea; but as I approached the Lobregat, I remarked at a very considerable depth, thin strata of schist interposed between those of limestone.

The prospects in this part of Catalonia are most enchanting, and change at every step. Mountains are seen peeping over mountains, and the hills assume a pleasing variety of forms. Many are shaded with thick woods, many with luxuriant crops of corn, and not a few lift up their rugged cliffs above the rest, and hide their heads among the clouds. Industry climbs among these rocks, and every spot where

the plough can go, or the vine can fix its roots, is made productive, and abounds with either corn, or wine, or oil. In the valleys we see the peasants engaged in tillage, and with two strong oxen breaking up their fallows; where by means of a coulter and a mould-board to a well constructed plough, they turn deep furrows, such as I had never before remarked in Spain.

As we approach Barcelona, all is in motion, and the whole road appears alive, with horses, mules, waggons, carts, and people, thronging to the market with their wares. No such activity, no such appearance of business is seen in any other of the provinces.

At six in the evening we arrived, and I had the happiness of meeting my valuable friend the consul in good health.

Between Valencia and Barcelona, the posadas are tolerably good, but dear, when compared with other parts of Spain, excepting only for the carriers. These pay twenty quartos, or less than sixpence, for their supper, and have plenty of every thing, fish, butcher's meat, poultry, and good wine, with bread and garden-stuff; but to a traveller every article is charged, and his bill seldom amounts to less than thirty reals.

# RETURN TO BARCELONA.

IMMEDIATELY on my return to Barcelona, I paid my respects to the Count of Asalto, captain general of the province, and governor of the city, with a letter from Count Florida Blanca, which alone was sufficient to insure me an agreeable reception. This gentleman, distinguished for politeness, shewed me all possible attention, gave me the information I desired, and readily granted the only request I had occasion to make.

Through him I had the honour of being introduced to the bishop of the diocese, Don Guvino de Valladares y Mesia. I was the more solicitous for this honour, because the good prelate had been represented as a bigot, whose sole employment was to count his beads, and his only passion to live secluded from the world. My friends had assured me, that as a protestant, I had no chance of being well

received, and that, if from attention to the count, he should be inclined to shew civility, I should be disgusted with his coldness. At all events I was resolved to see him, and I am happy that I did; for I not only found him easy of access, and more than commonly conversable, but so far removed from bigotry, that before I quitted him, he pressed me to return, and to stay some days with him.

His residence is two leagues from Barcelona, a little to the westward of Mongat, on a gentle declivity, open to the meridian sun, and looking down upon the sea.

The party with me on this visit consisted of the grand vicar, and my friend Don Nicolas Lasso the inquisitor. At the bishop's I had the happiness of meeting Don Tomas de Lorenzana, who is brother to the archbishop of Toledo, and himself bishop of Gerona.

The meeting of two prelates is a phœnomenon in Spain, because the moment a minister of the altar accepts a mitre, he devotes his life wholly to the duties of his office, confines himself altogether to his diocese, and is lost both to his friends and to his family. On the present occasion, therefore, the visit of this prelate was neither in the way of ceremony nor of friendship, but to assist in the dedication of a temple.

I was much pleased with my visit, and flattered by the attention of these venerable men. They differ exceedingly in character, yet each appeared amiable in his way. The bishop of Gerona, although advanced in years, is lively and volatile, full of wit and humour. The bishop of Barcelona is placid and grave, yet pleasant and agreeable, and peculiarly distinguished for benevolence, fond of retirement,

and much attached to books. He entertained us well, and seemed pleased with this little interruption to his studies. To me, his invitation to repeat my visit appeared so cordial, and his conversation so engaging, that I was mortified in not being able to prolong my stay. In the evening we returned, as we had come, in his coach and six to Barcelona.

Having now so good an opportunity to gain information, I made inquiries respecting the population of Catalonia, the taxes imposed on the inhabitants, and the revenue derived to the community from this industrious province.

In the beginning of the present century they reckoned one hundred and one thousand nine hundred and eighty-six houses, and only three hundred and ninety-one thousand four hundred and ninety inhabitants; but then, it must be remembered, that the province had been ravaged by civil war. The houses remained, but many of the inhabitants had vanished. In the year 1768, when the bishops gave an account of the population, each in his diocese, they made the subsequent return; men, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty-two: women, one hundred and ninety-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-three; boys, three hundred and thirteen thousand and seventy-nine; girls, three hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and sixteen; clergy, regular and secular, fourteen thousand two hundred and thirty-five. In all, one million and thirty thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Since that period it is allowed that the population is not diminished; yet, in the last returns to government, dated A. D. 1787, and pub-

lished by authority, we find only eight hundred and one thousand, six hundred and two inhabitants. Of these, six thousand, nine hundred and eighty-three are under vows, and one thousand, two hundred and sixty-six are knights. Now the difference between these returns being more than two hundred and twenty-eight thousand in favour of the former, when no cause for such a deficiency in the latter can be assigned, evidently marks some error in one or both of them; and, indeed, I have it from the best authority, that these accounts, notwithstanding the most watchful attention on the part of government, always come short, and very short, of the actual population, because it is the interest of every family, parish, and district, to conceal their numbers, in order to avoid the capitation tax.

Catalonia enjoys the privilege of exemption from the alcavala, cientos, and millones; in lieu of which they pay ten per cent. on all rents, whether belonging to individuals or communities, such as of houses, lands, tithes, mills, public houses, and public ovens, with ten per cent. on the supposed gains of merchants and mechanics. Labourers pay eight and one-third per cent. supposing them to work a hundred days in the year, at three reals a day. Artists and manufacturers contribute in the same proportion annually for a hundred and eighty days. Oxen, cows and calves, horses, mules, sheep and lambs, with pigs, and other animals, if of the larger species, pay three reals each, per annum; those of the middling size, one and a half; and the smallest, one-third of a real; always supposing the reals to be ardites, of which fourteen are equal to fifteen and two thirty-fourths reals vellon.

The produce of these taxes amounted, A. D. 1721, as stated by Ustariz, to twelve million, eight hundred and seventy thousand, seven hundred and seventy-four reals vellon, or one hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds sterling, and were as follow:

| | *Reals Vellon.* |
|---|---|
| The lands at ten per cent. making allowance for unfruitful years | 5,346,341 |
| Tithes received by private people of the laity | 159,021 |
| Houses in proportion to the rent | 700,956 |
| Emoluments of communities | 256,706 |
| Mills | 83,978 |
| Quit rents | 308,608 |
| Personal labour | 3,099,854 |
| Cattle | 249,193 |
| Commerce | 175,000 |
| | 10,379,657 |
| This falling short of what was expected, the same year was added in due proportion | 2,491,117 |
| Total reals vellon | 12,870,774 |
| Beside the above, Catalonia paid a composition in lieu of lodging, straw, light, wood and utensils for the troops | 4,500,000 |

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|---|---|
| Rent of tobacco, salt, the customs, posts, stamps, crusades, subsidy, and excusado - - - - - | 30,000,000 |
| Royal patrimony - - - - - - - - | 560,718 |
| Rent of snow - - - - - - - - - | 35,420 |
| Lottery - - - - - - - - - - | 219,811 |
| Total reals vellon | 48,186,730 |

Thus the whole amount of the taxes collected in Catalonia, was, A. D. 1721, four hundred and eighty-one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven pounds sterling. But as the revenue of Spain is more than doubled since that period, should we allow the same increase for Catalonia, we must state the revenue arising from this province at little less than a million sterling, which, according to the computed population, is twenty shillings annually for each person; whereas, taking the whole peninsula together, the Spaniards pay no more than ten shillings each per annum.

This contribution is relatively heavy; yet, considering the rapid circulation of money in this province, and the universal affluence arising from that rapid circulation, with the peculiar advantages and resources of the Catalans, it is comparatively light; for being freed from the stagnating influence of the alcavala, cientos, and millones, they enjoy a decided superiority over provinces which have never claimed the same indulgence. Unfettered by these impolitic restraints, and permitted to set their own value on their commodities exposed to sale; their industry is free, whilst that of less-favoured provinces, harrassed

incessantly by the collectors of the revenue, and the interposition of the magistrate with his assize, is crippled in all its operations.

In addition to these immunities, as it has been well remarked, the great number of troops constantly quartered in Catalonia, not only gives to the farmers and manufacturers a ready market for their commodities, but contributes much to maintain good order in the province. For near two centuries previous to the accession of the present family, Catalonia was infested with banditti, who, by robbing and plundering passengers, interrupted the safe and easy communication of the cities with each other, and prevented in a great measure, the interior commerce of the country. But when Philip V. after a severe conflict, had obtained the sceptre; considering the strong attachment the Catalans discovered for his rival, to prevent insurrections, he stationed a considerable detachment of his troops in this doubtful part of his dominions. The immediate consequence of this provision was the restoration of good order; the subsequent effect has been the revival of commerce, by a quick and certain demand for all the productions of their industry. (v. Campomanes Industria Popular, p. 72.)

It is peculiarly fortunate for Catalonia, that the popular prejudice is favourable to commerce; for here artists and manufacturers are as much honoured and respected as in other provinces they are despised and treated with contempt. In consequence of this their trade is brisk; the vessels employed to carry it on are more than one thousand; and government can always depend upon eighteen thousand seamen, who are registered and always ready to obey the summons in cases of emergency.

But that, which contributes most to the wealth and prosperity of Catalonia, is the power which gentlemen of landed property have over their estates, to grant a particular species of lease called *Establishment by Emfiteutic Contracts.* To that circumstance Count Campomanes pays particular attention, when he would account for the superior cultivation and improvement of this industrious province; nor is he singular in his opinion. He not only observes, respecting Catalonia, *El usu del derecho emfiteutico mantiene alli al labrador sobre sustierras y produce un sobrante de gentes para los oficios;* but to form the contrast he remarks; that Andalusia, although more fertile than either Catalonia or Gallicia, yet is destitute of industry, because the land being occupied by few proprietors, the bulk of the people are day labourers, who only find occasional employment. Hence, clothed in rags and wretchedness, they crowd into cities, where they obtain a precarious livelihood through the bounty of rich ecclesiastics. (Camp. E. P. Ap. 3. p. cxlix. and I. P. 73.)

Not merely in Andalusia, but in other provinces, the great estates being strictly entailed, and administered on the proprietor's account, little land is to be rented by the farmer, less can be purchased by the monied man, and for want of floating property, industry is left to languish. In Catalonia it is totally the reverse of this.

By the *emfiteutic contract*, the great proprietor, inheriting more land than he can cultivate to profit, has power to grant any given quantity for a term of years, either absolute or conditional, either for lives, or in perpetuity, always reserving a quit-rent, like our copyholds, with a relief on every succession, a fine on the alienation of

the land, and other seignioral rights dependant on the custom of the district, such as tithes, mills, public-houses, the obligation to plough his land, to furnish him with teams, and to pay hearth-money, with other contributions, by way of commutation for ancient stipulated services.

One species of grant for uncultivated land, to be planted with vines, admitted formerly of much dispute. The tenant holding his land as long as the first planted vines should continue to bear fruit; in order to prolong this term, he was accustomed to train layers from the original stocks, and by metaphysical distinctions between identity and diversity, to plead, that the first planted vines were not exhausted, claiming thus the inheritance in perpetuity. After various litigations and inconsistent decisions of the judges, it was finally determined, that this species of grant should convey a right to the possession for fifty years, unless the plantation itself should previously fail.

The lord of this allodial property may appoint any one as judge, with the assistance of an attorney, to hold court for him, provided he has previously obtained permission from the provincial court, or, supposing the district to be a barony, from the baron or his ordinary judge. Having constituted the tribunal, the lord, even whilst a cause is pending, may at pleasure remove the judge, and name another in his place, and the tenant has, at any period of the trial, a right to his challenge, without assigning reasons, other than his own suspicions. Each party may equally reject three advocates appointed for assessors.

The reserved rent is paid commonly in money; but often the agreement is for oil, wine, corn or poultry.

Should the property thus granted in fee pass into mortmain, the lord of the soil may insist on its being sold, or he may increase the reserved rent in proportion to the value of the usual fine.

The tenant, whenever summoned, must produce in court his title, which he is bound to trace upward, till it arrives ultimately at the royal grant; and when his term expires, on quitting, he must be paid for his improvements, before he can be legally ejected; but at the same time he may be compelled to indemnify his lord for all damages sustained by his neglect.

Should the tenant be desirous of quitting before the expiration of his term, he is at liberty to do it; but in that case he is precluded from all claims from his improvements.

The tenure in Catalonia is evidently feudal. All property in land is traced up to the king, and is held by knights service from the crown, subject to relief, to fines, and to escheat. Under the royal grant, the great lords claim, not merely tithes of all lands not being freehold, with quit rents and fines, mills, and public-houses, as we have remarked above, but the right of appointing magistrates and receiving tolls on the passage of cattle over their estates.

To the power retained by them of making emfiteutic contracts, has with reason been attributed the cultivation of such waste lands as are most susceptible of tillage, and the consequent increase of population. Industry has been promoted, new families have been called into existence, and many, rescued from poverty and wretchedness,

are now maintained in comfortable affluence. In the year 1738, one James Vilaplana purchased at a public auction, for two hundred livres Catalan, a tract of waste land, on which, in 1778, were found twenty families established, although he had reserved one third of this possession for himself; and the whole being planted with vines, for which the soil was best adapted, what had been originally purchased for two hundred livres became, in the space of forty years, worth many thousands.

Yet advantageous as this kind of establishment has been, both to individuals and to the community at large, some great proprietors are so inattentive, both to the general good and to their private benefit, that they leave their lands uncultivated. Even in Catalonia, according to the government returns, more than three hundred villages have been deserted.

On my return to Barcelona, recommended by the minister to the protection of the governor, feeling myself strong, I ventured to inquire more freely (than I had before thought prudent) into the conduct of the inquisition. In my former visit I had cultivated friendship with the inquisitors, yet I had always approached them with a degree of reverential awe; but now I questioned them without reserve or fear. The point at which I laboured was to converse with some who were confined, and understanding that Mr. Howard had visited their prisons, I pleaded for the same indulgence. To this request they answered, that I was certainly mistaken; for that no human being, unless in custody, or himself an officer of the inquisition, could be admitted to see the interior of their prisons, but they assured me in the most

solemn manner, that the prisoners were not merely treated with humanity, but enjoyed every possible indulgence. The apartments, in which they are confined are spacious, airy, clean, and commodious. They are permitted to send for their own bed, with books, pen, ink, and paper. They have their own provisions, and if they are poor, they are well fed and comfortably lodged at the expense of the inquisitors. The alcalde waits upon them four times a day to receive their orders, and once a fortnight, one of the inquisitors visits every apartment to see that all is in good condition, and to inquire if the prisoners are treated with humanity.

To provide funds for the expense of this tribunal, they confiscate the goods of all, who are condemned.

Neither their superior officers, nor yet their familiars, or lowest servants and messengers, are amenable before the civil courts, nor accountable for their crimes and offences to any but their own tribunal.

My friends, the inquisitors of Barcelona, felt exceedingly sore about the trial of the beggar at Madrid; and assured me, that the only reason why the king required the inquisition to take cognizance of so contemptible a wretch, was out of tenderness to the many ladies of high fashion, whose names must have appeared, had the prosecution been conducted in the civil courts. They likewise gave me to understand, that as long as the priesthood should be debarred from marriage, and confessors continue liable to abuse the confidence reposed in them, the secrecy, the prudence, and, when needful, the severity of the inquisition, would be the only effectual restraint against licentiousness and the universal depravation of their morals.

When a prisoner is discharged, the inquisitors exact an oath of secrecy, and should this be violated; the offender would have reason to repent his rashness; for, taken from his family in the middle of the night, he might never be released again.

The dread of this imposes silence on all who have been once confined. The Dutch consul now at Barcelona, through the long period of five and thirty years, has never been prevailed upon to give any account of his confinement, and appears to be much agitated whenever urged to relate in what manner he was treated. His fellow-sufferer M. Falconet, then a boy, turned grey during the short space of his confinement, and to the day of his death, although retired to Montpellier, observed the most tenacious silence on the subject. His sole offence had been destroying a picture of the blessed Virgin; and his friend, the Dutch consul, being present on that occasion, and not having turned accuser, was considered a partner in his guilt.

For my own part, I am inclined to think, that in proportion as light has been diffused in Europe, even inquisitors have learnt humanity. But facts speaking so strongly for themselves, we must continue to lament that darkness should so far prevail as to leave the least vestige of inquisitorial power; for wherever it exists, it must be liable to abuse, and clemency must be merely accidental.

During the whole week immediately preceding my final departure from the city, all the world was occupied with festivity on account of the beatification of two saints lately received into the calendar. Philip IV. and Philip V. had, for this purpose, exerted all their influence, promoting contributions to defray the expense of the process

at the court of Rome, and urging the most powerful arguments with his holiness the Pope; but all their arguments were vain, till the general voice, and the more powerful interest of Charles III. prevailed.

The citizens, on this occasion, gave full scope to the expressions of their joy. In the convent of S. Francisco de Paula, to which order the new saints belong, they had service every evening, accompanied with a strong band of music, both vocal and instrumental. These reverend fathers, in the ardour of their zeal, had cut down their orange grove to make room for a model of Monjuich. Not far from thence, one of the saints, S. Bono, was represented as a soldier, with a company of horse, climbing a steep ascent, and ready to tumble over a wall into a well, whilst San. Francisco was attending to deliver him. After this miraculous escape, the soldier became a saint, and embraced the order of his patron. The only miracles ascribed to him, whilst living, were his detecting a boy, who was stealing artichokes from the garden of his convent, and a friar, who was tempted by some fish to incur the guilt of sacrilege. But now, after the lapse of two hundred and thirty years, he is become the patron of women in child-birth, and his relics are said to cure all diseases.

The streets in the vicinity of the convent, and nearly over one quarter of the city, were illuminated every night; the houses were covered with white linen; and the balconies adorned with looking-glass, reflected light from innumerable tapers. The shops, fitted up like sacred grottos, had each its altar, and many elegant chapels were constructed in the middle of the streets. All the narrow lanes, dressed with green branches so as to resemble groves, were hung with festoons,

of flowers, intermixed with coloured lamps. Many of the principal inhabitants had music in their houses; and every evening, till near midnight, thousands were crowding through the streets, to hear and see the united efforts of all ranks to honour the memory of their countrymen, now received among the saints.

During my residence at Barcelona, I had the happiness of cultivating an acquaintance with two very ingenious physicians, Don Francisco Sanponts and Don Francisco Salva. I found them well acquainted with the writings of the best nosologists, and expert in the improvements of modern chemistry. With one of their experiments, then new to me, I was peculiarly delighted. I had seen Dr. Priestley produce dephlogisticated air from manganese in great abundance, and more sparingly from vegetables exposed to the meridian sun; but these gentlemen, by a similar process, obtained, in the space of a few hours, from a small portion of American aloe *(agave Americana)* half a pint of vital, or dephlogisticated air; and at the same time assured me, that from no vegetable substance had they ever been able to procure an equal quantity in proportion to the surface exposed to the solar rays. Having extracted and transferred this to a phial, in it they immerged a twisted iron wire, with a small portion of amadou at the end, which having kindled into flame they had previously extinguished. Instantly this smoking tinder blazed, and the iron burned, like nitre, with a most vivid flame, casting off little stars of light, and leaving at last a number of small shot, perfectly rotund, which were nothing but the scoria of the iron. A similar portion of the leaf, when the day was cloudy, produced fixed air,

which speedily extinguished flame; but the quantity obtained in the space of a few hours was not considerable. For these beautiful experiments they are indebted to Dr. Ingen-Housz.

Of three-score physicians settled at Barcelona, these two are the most distinguished, and have the most extensive practice. One of them favoured me with a sight of his list. He had visited more than forty patients in the morning, and he was to see as many before he went to bed. Among these were many merchants, manufacturers, and officers; yet he did not expect to receive a hundred reals, that is twenty shillings, for the whole practice of the day.

Although not rich, they had occasion, a few years since, to shew a high and independent spirit, for which they deserve the highest commendation. When General O'Neille was governor, (A. D. 1784,) the putrid fever already mentioned more than once, raged in Catalonia, as in Arragon and other provinces of Spain. The physicians, summoned by the governor, like those of Carthagena, were required to engage, that from thenceforth they would prescribe no medicine beside the famous opiate recommended by Dr. Masdevall. Not satisfied with this, the governor had prepared a certificate, similar to the one produced at Carthagena, for them to sign. The doctors Salva and Sanponts, in the name of all the rest, remonstrated; but could obtain no other answer, than that the king would have it so, and that the prison doors stood open to receive them. Our chieftains, however not to be intimidated, continuing firm to their resolution, and being well supported by their corps, at last came off triumphant, and were permitted to prescribe whatever medicines they

thought proper. The general, although as a soldier he had been accustomed to obedience, yet being gentle and discreet, he chose rather to report the matter to the court, than at once to carry his threats into execution. Here the matter rested.

Dr. Masdevall, in his publication, claims the invention of this opiate, and represents it not merely as a specific in putrid fevers, but as a panacea, infallible in all kinds of fever, and a sovereign remedy in every disease incident to the human frame. But as the physicians of Barcelona were by no means satisfied of this, they resisted his pretensions, and as some of them had noticed this famous opiate in the *Journal de Medicine*, so far back as A. D. 1769, they denied him the merit of invention. In reality, this formula was known and described under the appellation of Boucher's opiate, and the nature of the decomposition taking place on the admixture of the various articles was well described in the journal of 1778.

The mixture of tartar emetic with the Peruvian bark has been a favourite medicine in France. In the year 1779, the Royal Medical Society at Paris, in their Memoirs, p. 249, recommended highly a dramch of the former, with an ounce of the latter, to be used in putrid fevers; and at Barcelona they were already in the habit of combining tartar emetic, cremor tartari, and Peruvian bark, before ever they received the royal mandate.

In conversing with these physicians, I was struck with the number of lunatics under confinement in the several provinces of Spain, and when I returned to England, I compared their account of Catalonia with the government returns. By these it appears, that in

Arragon the number is two hundred and forty-four; in Catalonia, one hundred and fourteen; in Valencia, one hundred and twenty one; in Andalusia, ninety-nine; in Granada, forty-one; in Toledo, forty-two; in the province of Leon, two; and in Avila, one. In the other interior provinces no mention is made of any. Thus stands the fact; but as for the foundation of this difference between the maritime and the inland provinces in this respect, neither they nor any one, with whom I have conversed on the subject, could suggest any thing worthy of remark. I have therefore, been contented simply to state the fact, and leave it as I found it.

Before I quitted Catalonia, I wished to have visited some of the numerous mines among the mountains; but could never find a convenient opportunity. I was however, favoured with a copy of the schedule, containing a minute account of all the mines discovered in the province, drawn up for the use of government by the servants of the crown.

From this it appears, that although minerals have yielded hitherto little to the revenue, and not much to individuals, they have numerous mines of antimony, iron, lead, copper, silver, with one of gold, and many of coal. Some of these are too remote from water-carriage, others cannot be worked to profit for want of timber. But that which is most remarkable is, that two private adventurers, Don Joseph Solanell, of Ripoll, and one Canadell, a merchant of Berga, having obtained a grant from the crown, undertook to work fourteen coal mines in various and distant parishes; when, to open any one effectually, would require not merely skilful miners, but a weight of

capital, such as few individuals in Spain can be supposed to command. Coals are chiefly found in the district of *Villa-Franca;* silver, and copper abound in the *valle de Aran;* but coal, silver, and gold, have all been discovered in the vicinity of Lerida.

It is certainly for the happiness of this principality, that the mines are not made more productive. In mining countries, the gains are exceedingly uncertain; a gambling spirit is encouraged; agriculture is neglected, and poverty prevails. If the mineral is raised on the adventurer's account, unless they discover uncommon treasures, they will be inevitably ruined. If the working miners become sub-adventurers, they either gain too little and are wretched: or they get too much, and soon contract strong habits of indolence, prodigality, and vice.

Of this truth we have a melancholy proof at home. Let any one pass through the county, which most abounds with mines, and in the mining parishes he will be struck, every moment, with the sight of poverty and wretchedness. Seeing multitudes lost to the community, as to all useful purposes, and abandoned to misery, he will inquire, if no provision has been made to relieve the distresses of the poor? The result of his inquiries will be simply this; that in circumstances similar to theirs, no laws, either human or divine, restrain the uncultivated mind from vice; and that the most liberal contributions of the rich only tend to increase the wants and the distresses of the poor. He will hear, to his astonishment, that in some places the whole landed property is absorbed and lost in the vain attempt of relieving poverty; and that they among the poor, whose gains have

been the greatest, are universally the most distressed. In the districts where mines have not been ever heard of, and where all are engaged in the cultivation of the soil, he will admire the prevalence of industry, sobriety, and virtue; he will be charmed with simplicity of manners; he will find fewer objects of distress; and, upon inquiry he will learn, that little is required from the hand of charity to relieve the poor.

Some individuals have gained wealth by mines, but not the community, because the blanks are more in number than the prizes. However, therefore, the hope of gain may influence the individual to such bold and hazardous adventures; a prudent sovereign will rather encourage his subjects to prefer the more slow and certain, the moderate, yet regular and healthful gains of agriculture. The spirit of mining should be the last to meet encouragement; yet in Spain it appears to be among the first. If agriculture were carried to the utmost possible extent; if the lands, now desolate and waste, were reduced to tillage; if all the valleys susceptible of that improvement, were supplied with water; if the projected canals and the high roads were finished; if neither agriculture, manufactures, nor commerce, could find employment for their people and their capitals; it might then, and not till then, become a question, whether the surplus of their population should find vent in emigrations, or whether they should look for antimony, cobalt, bismuth, mercury, lead, copper, silver, and gold, at home.

Before I quitted Barcelona, I had a curious paper put into my hands, which made me wish for the one corresponding to it. This

was a schedule, with inquiries directed, A. D. 1575, to all the prelates and corregidors, by Philip II; but I could not learn what answers had been returned, or what steps had been taken in consequence of these inquiries.

Among the fifty-seven heads, on which the corregidors were to make report, the major part related to geography, and the local situation of each village; to natural and civil history; to remarkable characters, both ancient and modern; to heraldry; to the municipal government, and state of defence; to agriculture, and the productions of each district; to mineralogy, with a special reference to gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, mercury, or other metals, but without any mention of coal, of which they appear not to have had the least idea

Of the remaining queries the subsequent are the most remarkable

1st. What is the present number of houses and families? Were they formerly more numerous? If so, To what cause must be attributed the subsequent diminution?

2nd. Are all the inhabitants employed in useful labour? How many are knights, and what immunities do these enjoy?

3d. What entailed estates are they?

4th. Are the people prosperous and flourishing? What manufactures do they carry on? In what do they excel?

5th. What waste lands and commons have they? What is the value of these to the community? What do they collect for the passage of goods and of cattle through their territories?

6th. What privileges and immunities do they enjoy, and what special customs do they plead? For what reasons were these granted?

7th. Supposing the town to be under the jurisdiction of a lord, what emoluments, privileges, or pre-eminence, does he, or any other person derive from it?

8th. What is the value of the tithes, and to whom do they belong?

9th. In cities and collegiate churches, what is the value of the various benefices?

10th. What is the value of the bishopric, and of all the livings in the diocese?

11th. What convents for monks, for nuns, and for beatas, are in your district? What are the numbers under vows? Who were the founders of these religious houses? and, What is the value of their rents?

12th. What hospitals have you, and what is their revenue?

13th. How many public houses are in the district? To whom do they belong, and what are they worth?

14th. What depopulated villages are in your district, and what was the cause of their decay?

15th. Does your town claim a vote in Cortes? if not, How, and by what city is it represented there?

16th. What festivals are observed, beside those appointed by the church?

17th. What remarkable relics are in your churches, and what miracles have been performed by them?

It is evident from the general scope of these inquiries, that the design of Philip II. was to gain a perfect knowledge of his kingdom, with a view to political economy; but in order to dazzle the eyes of

his subjects, he intermixed queries which had no reference to that subject.

Were we now in possession of the answers to these most interesting queries, we should be able to judge how far the country has been depopulated in two centuries, since the change of government, and since the discovery of America; but for want of these authentic documents, we can only know in general that the nation has suffered much, without being able to state precisely the loss which has been sustained by these unfortunate events.

Should either the present, or any succeeding monarch, gradually extend the bounds of freedom, agreeable to the principles now prevalent in Europe; should he shake off the colonies, and contract the limits of his unwieldy empire; should he banish his inquisitors, and invite foreigners of all descriptions to settle in his country; and should he bend his whole attention to cultivate the arts of peace; this most fertile kingdom would speedily recover, without dangerous convulsions, from her wounds; would regain her former population, strength, and consequence in Europe; and, establishing her public credit on a firm foundation, would surpass, by a rapid progress, all her ancient splendor.

When the time arrived for my departure and return to England, I made an agreeable party with the consul of Barcelona, to take the rout of Switzerland, than which, for a naturalist, no country can be more interesting. In the way I paid particular attention to the strata, and to every appearance of extraneous fossils. Of this tour, should health permit, I may hereafter give a particular account, and

endeavour to establish facts, such as will convince the most incredulous, that the Mosaic account of the universal deluge is strictly and literally true.

From Barcelona to Bellegarde we returned by the same way which I have described at my entrance into Spain. Arriving here at the summit of the Pyrenees, I cast one longing lingering look behind, and quitted with regret a country, where, independent of multiplied civilities and personal attentions, for which I felt myself deeply indebted to my friends, I had been led so often to admire the boundless generosity of the inhabitants. To express all that I feel, on the recollection of their goodness, would appear like adulation; but I may venture at least to say, that simplicity, sincerity, generosity, a high sense of dignity, and strong principles of honour, are the most prominent and striking features of the Spanish character. In a word, whatever in them I have been accustomed to admire, I attribute to themselves, and to their intrinsic excellence; whatever I have blamed, must be ascribed to the accidental corruptions of their government.

Considering the similarity of character between the two nations, the Spanish and the English, with the strong predilection of the former in favor of the latter, the peculiar wants of each, and their mutual ability to supply those wants, I cannot but lament sincerely that a better understanding should not subsist between them, leading in the first instance, if not to a new family compact, at least to a family connection, and issuing finally in a commercial intercourse equally beneficial to both nations.

These are the earnest wishes of the Spaniards, as appears by their well-known adage:

Con todo el mundo guerra
Y paz con Ynglatera.

"Peace with England, and war with all the world." From one end of the kingdom to the other this sentiment prevails; and such a strong desire for the union of their most amiable prince the infant Don Antonio, with one of our princesses, that their wishes constantly kindle into hope. During my abode in Spain, when at any time, as often happened, a rumour spread that this event would speedily take place, being readily and universally believed, every eye was seen to sparkle with the joyful expectation.

In the present circumstances of the royal families, both in Spain and Portugal, such a connection would promise peculiar advantages to the princess, who should visit Spain, because it is more than possible she might give a sovereign to them both, under whose sceptre those kingdoms would for ever be united.

From such a connection no inconveniences could arise to England, because catholics are by law excluded from our throne, and the whole system of their religion, with astonishing rapidity, is mouldering away. The papal authority is no longer to be feared. The French never owned allegiance to the see of Rome, and at the present moment, superstition in that vast empire lies prostrate in the dust, without the most distant hope of rising into power. Germany, under the dominion

of Joseph and of Leopold, is become in a manner protestant, whilst catholics themselves, protesting, have made a new religious æra in our island.

Knowledge in the present day is not, as formerly, confined within the walls of Rome. Science universally prevails, and the sovereigns of Europe will never more consult the college of cardinals to settle their disputes. The times are changed, and, without pretending to more than common sagacity, we may venture to affirm, that the papal authority has received its mortal wound, and to predict, that superstition will never more revive. In these circumstances, the national religion has little to fear by accepting the offers, should such be made by any catholic court, of intermarriage with our princesses, whose character, it may be said without suspicion of adulation, throughout Europe, stands so high, as to attract the attention of every crowned family, and whose liberal education and habits, must make them eminently prove a blessing to the country where they go, tending to promote universal peace, and a free commercial intercourse in Europe.

END OF VOL. II.

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# APPENDIX.

## CASTILLIAN MONEY.

| | | | | | *Penny.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Maravedis | is equal to | — | | 9-128 |
| 2 | ditto | ditto | — | | 9-64 |
| 3 | ditto | ditto | — | | 27-128 |
| 4 | ditto | ditto | a Quarto, | or | 9-32 |
| 5 | ditto | ditto | — | | 45-128 |
| 6 | ditto | ditto | — | | 27-64 |
| 7 | ditto | ditto | — | | 63-128 |
| 8 | ditto | ditto | two Quartos, | or | 9-16 |
| 9 | ditto | ditto | — | | 92-128 |
| 10 | ditto | ditto | — | | 45 64 |
| 11 | ditto | ditto | — | | 99-128 |
| 12 | ditto | ditto | three Quartos | | 27-32 |
| 13 | ditto | ditto | — | | 117-126 |
| 14 | ditto | ditto | — | | 63-64 |
| 15 | ditto | ditto | — | 1*d.* | 7-228 |
| 16 | ditto | ditto | four quartos | 1*d.* | 1-8 |
| 17 | ditto | ditto | — | 1*d.* | 25-128 |
| 32 | ditto | ditto | eight Quartos | 2*d.* | 1-4 |
| 34 | ditto | ditto | 8 ½ Quartos | 2*d.* | 25-64 |
| 64 | ditto | a Real of Plate | equal to | 4*d.* | 1-2 |
| 136 | ditto | a Peceta | ditto — | 9*d.* | 9-16 |
| 1,000 | ditto | ditto | 5*s.* | 10*d.* | 5-16 |
| 10,000 | ditto | ditto | 2*l.* 18*s.* | 7*d.* | 1-8 |

| | | | | *s.* | *d.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Real Vellon | is equal to | | 0 | 2 | 25-64 |
| 2 | ditto | ditto | — | 0 | 4 | 25-32 |
| 3 | ditto | ditto | — | 0 | 7 | 11-64 |
| 4 | ditto, a Peceta, | ditto | — | 0 | 9 | 9-16 |
| 5 | ditto | ditto | — | 0 | 11 | 61-64 |
| 6 | ditto | ditto | — | 1 | 2 | 11-32 |
| 7 | ditto | ditto | — | 1 | 4 | 47-64 |
| 8 | ditto | ditto | — | 1 | 7 | 1-8 |
| 9 | ditto | ditto | — | 1 | 9 | 33-64 |
| 10 | ditto, an Escudo | | — | 1 | 11 | 58-64 |
| 11 | ditto | ditto | — | 2 | 2 | 19-64 |
| 11 | 1-34 ditto, a Ducado, | | ditto | 2 | 2 | 47-128 |
| 12 | ditto Real de a Ocho | | — | 2 | 4 | 11-16 |
| 13 | Reals Vellon | equal to | — | 2 | 7 | 5-64 |
| 14 | ditto | ditto | — | 2 | 9 | 15-32 |
| 15 | ditto | ditto | — | 2 | 11 | 55-64 |
| 15 | 1-17 ditto make a Peso, or current Dollar, | equal to | | 3 | 0 | |
| 16 | ditto | ditto | — | 3 | 2 | 1-4 |
| 17 | ditto | ditto | — | 3 | 4 | 41-64 |
| 18 | ditto | ditto | — | 3 | 7 | 1-32 |
| 19 | ditto | ditto | — | 3 | 9 | 27-64 |

# APPENDIX.

| | | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | make a Peso Duro, or hard Dollar, ditto — | 3 | 11 | 52-64 |
| 40 | make an Escudo de Oro | 7 | 11 | 5-8 |
| 60 | make a current Pistole | 11 | 11 | 7-16 |
| 75 | make a gold Pistole — | 15 | 0 | |
| 100 | ditto ditto — | 19 | 11 | 1-16 |
| 320 | make the Uncia de Oro | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| 1,000 | ditto ditto | 9 | 19 | 2 5-7 |

Ecclesiastical revenues being reckoned by *Ducats*, I have subjoined the following table:

| | | £. | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ducat is equal to | 0 | 2 | 2 | 47-128 |
| 2 | ditto — | 0 | 4 | 4 | 94- |
| 3 | ditto — | 0 | 6 | 7 | 11- |
| 4 | ditto — | 0 | 8 | 9 | 60- |
| 5 | ditto — | 0 | 10 | 11 | 107- |
| 6 | ditto — | 0 | 13 | 2 | 26- |
| 7 | ditto — | 0 | 15 | 4 | 73- |
| 8 | ditto — | 0 | 17 | 6 | 120- |
| 9 | ditto — | 0 | 19 | 9 | 39- |
| 10 | ditto — | 1 | 1 | 11 | 86- |
| 11 | ditto — | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5- |
| 12 | ditto — | 1 | 6 | 4 | 52- |
| 13 | ditto — | 1 | 8 | 6 | 99- |
| 14 | ditto — | 1 | 10 | 9 | 18- |
| 15 | ditto — | 1 | 12 | 11 | 65- |
| 16 | ditto — | 1 | 15 | 1 | 112- |
| 17 | ditto — | 1 | 17 | 4 | 31- |
| 18 | ditto — | 1 | 19 | 6 | 78- |
| 19 | ditto — | 2 | 1 | 8 | 123- |
| 20 | ditto — | 2 | 3 | 11 | 44- |
| 30 | ditto — | 3 | 5 | 11 | 2- |
| 50 | ditto — | 5 | 9 | 10 | 46- |
| 100 | ditto — | 10 | 19 | 8 | 23-32 |
| 500 | ditto — | 54 | 18 | 7 | 19-32 |
| 600 | ditto — | 65 | 18 | 4 | 5-16 |
| 1,000 | ditto — | 109 | 17 | 3 | 3-16 |
| 2,000 | ditto — | 219 | 14 | 6 | 3-8 |
| 3,000 | ditto — | 329 | 11 | 9 | 9-16 |
| 4,000 | ditto — | 439 | 9 | 0 | 3-4 |
| 5,000 | ditto — | 549 | 6 | 3 | 15-16 |
| 6,000 | ditto — | 659 | 3 | 7 | 1-8 |
| 8,000 | ditto — | 878 | 18 | 1 | 1-2 |
| 10,000 | ditto — | 1,098 | 12 | 7 | 7-8 |
| 16,000 | ditto — | 1,757 | 16 | 3 | |
| 20,000 | ditto — | 2,197 | 5 | 3 | 3-4 |
| 30,000 | ditto — | 3,295 | 17 | 11 | 5-8 |
| 40,000 | ditto — | 4,394 | 10 | 7 | 1-2 |
| 60,000 | ditto — | 6,591 | 15 | 11 | 1-4 |
| 80,000 | ditto — | 8,789 | 1 | 3 | |
| 100,000 | ditto — | 10,986 | 6 | 6 | 3-4 |
| 150,000 | ditto — | 16,479 | 9 | 10 | |
| 1,000,000 | ditto — | 109,863 | 5 | 7 | 1-2 |
| 2,000,000 | ditto — | 219,726 | 11 | 3 | |
| 4,000,000 | ditto — | 439,453 | 2 | 6 | |
| 8,000,000 | ditto — | 878,906 | 5 | 0 | |

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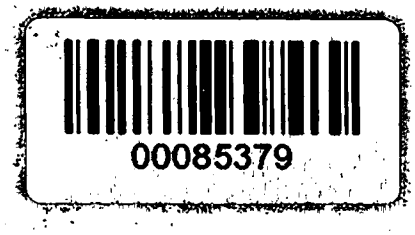


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